The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANTELOPE GLOVES.

We shall introduce Today a line of Antelope Gloves, made of Deerskin, superior to any other skin used. It has the exact appearance of real Kid, and being much stronger is consequently more durable.

5-Button Antelope Gloves **At 75c per pair.**

4-Button Antelope Gloves **At 95c per pair.**

7-Hook Antelope (latest Foster's patent) **At $1.25 per pair.**

6-Button Mousquetaires **At $1.50 per pair.**

Every pair is warranted.

SPECIAL SALE OF CASHMERE GLOVES

At 25c per pair.

SPUN SILK MITTENS,

For Ladies and Children, worth $1.00 per pair, **At 49c per pair.**

WE CONTINUE TO SELL FOR

ONE WEEK MORE, ROUILLON SEAMLESS GLOVES,

Equal if not superior to the best imported Real French Kid, every pair warranted. The identical celebrated Glove known as

HARRIS SEAMLESS,

75c per pair for 3-buttons (regular price $1.75)
95c per pair for 4-buttons (regular price $2.00)

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

None are genuine unless stamped with the following stamp:

SAINT JOSEPHINE BTE SDDC
ROUILLON
MEDAILLES-PARIS-LONDRES

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

Bee-Hive

174 & 176 State-st.,

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance).

LEADING

Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

Orders by mail receive prompt and faithful attention.

Blankets, Comforters, Cloakings, SACRIFICED AT THE Bee-Hive

500 White Blankets, manufr's price $1.00, Bee-Hive price 69c each.

200 pairs extra large size Gray Blankets, worth $1.50, at 99c per pair.

150 pairs 10-4 White Blankets at $1.00 per pair.

75 pairs Scarlet All-Wool Blankets, worth $4.50 per pair, at $3.00 per pair.

Better grades, including California Blankets, at equally low prices.

500 Best Quality Cotton Filled Comforters at 99c each.

Cloakings.

Assortment of over 50 different styles at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00 per yard, being 50 per cent less than the regular price.

300 yards Extra Quality SEAL PLUSH, London Dye, 54 inches wide, worth $3.00, at $1.95 per yard.

We shall offer in connection with above sale **10 Cases Genuine Renfrew and Westbrook Dress Ginghams** at one-half their value, viz.: 6c per yard; regular price 12½c per yard.

3 cases Scarlet All-Wool Twilled Flannel at 25c per yard.

2 cases White Flannel, 27 inches wide, at 10c per yard.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

Bee-Hive

174 & 176 State-st.,

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance),

LEADING

Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

Orders by mail receive prompt and faithful attention.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.,

Show varieties many times greater than can be found elsewhere, embracing all qualities, and guarantee lowest prices.

CORTICELLI SILK ROOMS ARE THIS DAY REMOVED TO 278 & 280 MADISON-ST.

COAL! COAL!

With our five docks and yards located in different parts of the city and large force of teams and men constantly employed, we can fill all orders in any part of the city with dispatch, at lowest rates. Our Coal is of the best quality, both Hard and Soft, and under shed, and will be well screened before it is sent out. Send in your orders by mail or telephone (No. 837), and they will be filled at once.

J. L. HATHAWAY,

38 Market-st.

DOCKS: 68 Kingsbury-st. 2423 South Halsted-st. Fifteenth and Clark-sts. Clybourn Place Bridge.

RAIL YARD—24 N. WOOD-ST.

Notice to Railroad Men and Others.

Our Standard Locomotive, No. 61, mounted with the Coventry boiler, is now in suburban passenger service on the Rock Island & Pacific R. R. and may be seen at State Van Buren-st. depot from 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. daily until further notice. We claim 20 per cent less fuel, no sparks, no cinders, very little smoke, and the cleanest soft coal passenger engine in the world.

CHICAGO LOCOMOTIVE IMPROVEMENT CO.,
190 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

THIS DAY WE PROCLAIM IT.

WILDE'S Tailor-Made Overcoats

Are the finest yet offered at retail. There is not such a stock of Fine Clothing anywhere in this country. It is made for those who want the best, and to save the vexatious delay and large extra expense of a merchant tailor.

Our first-class Overcoats cost from $15 to $25. Our elegant Overcoats, $30 to $50. We cannot tell them to you unless you come, and you are sure to buy if you do.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

Makers of Best Clothing,

Corner State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB OF CHICAGO.

No Office-Seeker, Officeholder, or Employe of the Municipal, County, State, or Federal Government Shall Be Eligible to Membership.

The undersigned, believing that there is an urgent demand for such an organization, hereby signify their desire to join, and agree to attend the meeting for organization, which shall be ordered by the committee of the circulators of this call:

Chas. L. Easton,	Frank P. Ray,
Wm. R. Page,	Charles Schwartz,
Norman Williams,	W. H. Linn.
J. Henry Norton,	A. A. Sprague,
Geo. S. Willets,	Andrew McNally,
Wm. G. Lyon,	Henry W. King Jr.,
John Johnston Jr.,	John S. Kitchen,
Wm. G. Beale,	James W. Nye,
H. E. Southworth,	William Loeb,
C. R. Corbin,	Granger Farwell,
Geo. Henry Wheeler,	Frederick S. Eames,
R. W. Patterson Jr.,	E. P. Gorton,
Alexander Mackay,	Roswell B. Bacon,
John H. Hamline,	John T. Lester,
Wm. P. Conger,	A. J. Lowenthal,
Frederick W. Packard,	Edwin G. Foreman,
A. Peters,	Homer Potwin,
Herman Grannis,	W. L. Linn,
C. R. Cummings,	Herman Schaffner,
Albert M. Day,	Arthur Ryerson,
S. B. Raymond,	A. M. Robbins,
Chas. R. Hutchinson,	C. J. Blair,
Edward L. Ryerson,	Frank E. Burley,
Milton C. Lightner,	John L. Thompson,
Wm. Elliot Furness,	William F. Keep,
Wm. H. Sard,	Frank Shepard,
Arthur Orr,	W. S. Gaylord,
John J. Knickerbocker,	W. L. Cobb,
Greene Stewart,	Sumner Everingham,
John V. Farwell Jr.,	J. Turner Rumsey,
Thomas B. Jenkins,	Philo A. Wilber,
W. F. Studebaker,	Frank F. Ray,
Hugh R. Wilson,	Arthur K. Laflin,
Benj. F. Stauffer,	Harvey T. Booth,
	John M. Clark,
	E. W. Russell,
	W. J. Hawkes,

And 1,000 others.

In pursuance of the order of the committee of the circulators of the above call the subscribers thereto are hereby notified that a meeting for the organization of the Young Republican Club of Chicago will be held at Hershey Music-Hall, No. 85 Madison-st., on Friday evening, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. Speeches will be made by Leonard Swett, Rev. F. M. Bristol and other well-known non-officeholders.

Admission will be had by ticket only, which will be mailed to each signer of the above call.

Lists may be signed and tickets procured at the offices of George Willets, Montauk Block, Charles L. Easton, Portland Block, Sam B. Raymond, corner of Lake-st. and Wabash-av., Henry W. King Jr., corner Madison and Franklin-sts., William G. Beale, 38 Honore Building, Milton C. Lightner, Major Block, and Charles A. McLean (with Seis, Schwab & Co.), corner Market and Franklin-sts.

Any subscriber not receiving a ticket by Friday morning will receive one by calling at Room 54 Portland Block.

JOHN H. HAMLINE,
Secretary of the Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR Viaduct on West Erie-st.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, at their office until 11 a. m., Thursday, Oct. 30, 1884, for the construction and erection of the superstructure of a viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad on West Erie-st., according to plans and specifications on file in said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Department of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Viaduct on West Erie-st.," and be accompanied with five hundred dollars ($500) in money or a certified check for the same amount, on some responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, and made payable to the Commissioner of Public Works.

DR. WITT C. CREGIER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

OFFICE A. A. Q. M., FORT NIAGARA, N. Y., October 15, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a system of water works at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to be opened at said post Nov. 26, 1884. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Quartermaster's Office at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and at Fort Niagara, N. Y. P. G. WOOD,
First Lieut. Second Infantry, A. Q. M.

Headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Commercial Club, 98 Market-st., Room 24:

Every young Republican in Chicago is earnestly invited to call and enroll his name and procure the badge of the club.

On Saturday night at 6:30 the club will form at the Armory of the First Cavalry Regiment, on Michigan-av., near Monroe-st. Every member must be there on time to take his place in the ranks and march with the procession to meet Jas. G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

No meeting tonight.

OUR PASSWORD:
"THE OHIO YELL!"

Discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee.—Proverbs, ii., 11.

Very many insurance policies are forfeited through failure to pay premiums, even after many have been paid. If you are discreet enough to insure in the UNION MUTUAL LIFE, your discretion shall preserve you from any such injustice. Every policy issued by this company is subject to the non-forfeiture law of Maine, which continues the insurance, despite the failure to pay any premium, after three have been paid, until the insured receives in extended insurance the value of the payments he has made. A proper understanding of this matter has saved thousands of dollars to the families of persons who died leaving premiums unpaid.

ALLEN G. FOWLER,
Superintendent Western Department,
125 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BETHESDA GINGER ALE.

PERFECTLY PURE.

178 Wabash-av. Telephone 3290

(COPYRIGHTED.)

WE'RE FLOODED!!

SO MANY ANSWERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED TO OUR ADVERTISEMENT OF THE 22D INSTANT IT WILL REQUIRE SEVERAL DAYS FOR US TO FULFILL OUR PART OF THE CONTRACT. MEANTIME REST ASSURED, WE'RE COMING. SURE. AND NOW HERE IS ANOTHER INQUIRY WE WISH TO PUT TO YOU.

HAVE YOU ANY COMPLAINTS TO MAKE?

WE WANT TO MEET THEM AT ONCE. YOU KNOW WE TALK FREQUENTLY ABOUT OUR GUARANTEE CERTIFICATES, AND HAVE FOR QUITE A LONG TIME GIVEN THEM TO OUR CUSTOMERS AS POSITIVE ASSURANCES OF OUR INTENTIONS TO FULLY PROTECT THEM IN WHATEVER THEY BUY HERE. ON THESE CERTIFICATES, AMONG OTHER THINGS, WE REQUEST THAT YOU REPORT TO US "ANY JUST CAUSE FOR DISSATISFACTION," AFTER USING OUR GOODS. "THAT WE MAY MAKE REPARATION WHEREVER LOSS HAS BEEN SUSTAINED." NOW, IF ANY CUSTOMER READS THIS AND HAS ANY FAULT WHATSOEVER TO FIND WITH US THIS IS AN INVITATION TO COME AND LET US MAKE AMPLE AMENDS. WE PURPOSE TO GIVE FULL VALUE FOR EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED HERE, AND MERIT THE CONFIDENCE SO FREELY REPOSED IN US. WE'RE NOT CONCEITED ENOUGH TO THINK OURSELVES INFALLIBLE. ALTHOUGH WE HAVE A SURPRISINGLY SMALL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS, SO PERFECT IS OUR SYSTEM OF MANUFACTURING AND HANDLING GOODS. BUT IF, PERCHANCE, ANYTHING HAS GONE WRONG WHICH YOU HAVE BOUGHT HERE, COME TO US AT ONCE AND LET US MAKE IT RIGHT. "COLD WEATHER" IS HERE. DOESN'T IT FORCIBLY REMIND YOU OF OUR FALL OVERCOATS AND SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS, AND THAT OTHER VERY SATISFYING FEATURE OF OUR GUARANTEE CERTIFICATES WHERE WE WARRANT OUR PRICES AS LOW AS ARE NAMED ANYWHERE IN THE WEST FOR EQUALLY GOOD MERCHANDISE? OFT TIMES YOU'LL FIND THEM LOWER.

F. M. ATWOOD,

(WAS "SOME PUMPKINS" LAST WEEK. NOW OUT OF THE BUSINESS.)

104 & 106 Madison-st.

To Capitalists.

We want a large factory near the business center, built or altered for our especial use. Will take long lease and pay fair rental.

Address X 3, Tribune.

Men's and Youth's Fall Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

An Engineer Killed and $100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed Near Pointe Claire, Canada.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Last evening the western-bound fast-express train which left here at 11 o'clock collided near Pointe Claire with an eastern-bound freight and cattle train, the result being the death of the engineer, Alexander Stewart, probable fatal injuries to the fireman, Charles Bowden, the complete wrecking of both engines and several cars, and the killing of considerable stock. The express on nearing Pointe Claire, at which station it does not stop, was going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, when suddenly the freight train was seen coming slowly towards them. The two locomotives came together with a crash, both being overturned, the express engineer falling under the engine, while the fireman, who had both legs broken and his foot badly crushed, was pinned to the ground by the driving wheels. The engineer and fireman of the freight train jumped and were uninjured. A few passengers were slightly injured, but none seriously. The freight-cars were badly wrecked. One hundred and twenty sheep were killed and scattered about the track. The damage cannot be less than $150,000. The official report says the blame appears to rest with the freight-train entirely. Coroner Jones proceeded this morning to the scene of the accident to make arrangements for holding an inquest. Mr. Jones had the body of the engineer placed in a coffin and returned to the city with it and a number of witnesses by the 12 o'clock train. From the evidence it appears that the freight-train had gone three car lengths too far on the siding. The cause of the occurrence is altered to be the greasy nature of the rails after the recent storm, which prevented the breaks of the freight-train acting properly. The train was very heavy, and the greasy track gave it such an impetus as rendered it uncontrollable by the brakes which were immediately applied.

Driver Alexander Stewart was 50 years of age, and had been in the company's service for twenty-eight years. He was very well known and universally respected. He leaves a wife and family who live in Montreal.

Bowden lies in the hospital in a critical condition. He is not expected to survive his injuries.

The names of the passengers injured are: J. J. Muldoon, bruised on the thigh and more or less injured about the shoulder; Mr. Mansell, bruised about the head; G. A. McMaster, severely cut and bruised.

CRAZED WITH LIQUOR.

A Woman Makes Havoc with a Knife on a Passenger-Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—A bloody row occurred on a passenger-train near Wabash this evening. A train full of people was returning from the Democratic barbecue at Peru, when a woman named Cottipen, crazed with liquor, drew a long knife and began cutting and slashing among the occupants of the car. Henry Garner was cut in the shoulder; D. Quinn was dangerously stabbed in the face; Conductor Prince was stabbed in the face. The woman was finally ejected from the train.

TWO MURDERS NEAR HOUSTON, TEX.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—J. J. Alex, aged 50, was this morning found murdered in his store at Clinton, six miles below Houston on Buffalo Bayou. His head and face were crushed in. A rope was found tight about his neck. The head and shoulders were under a molasses barrel, the contents of which had been turned upon them. Robbery was the motive. A Sheriff's posse is searching for the murderers.

Last night Robert Allen, a respected colored man, was assassinated at Harrisburg, six miles below Houston. He was called to his door by two mounted men and riddled with buckshot. The assassins rode away at full speed. No captures have been made.

WITH THESE WE CONQUER

Hoosiers Brave the Discomforts of the Weather to Welcome Mr. Blaine.

Illinois Tenders a Not Less Enthusiastic Greeting to the Black Eagle.

Preparations at Many Points for the Coming of the Illustrious Leaders—The Chicago Meeting.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.
MORE IMPORTANT TOWNS AND LARGER CROWDS THAN THE DAY BEFORE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine concluded his visit to the leading cities of Indiana today. The points visited today were more important than those of yesterday and the crowds were larger. There were larger reception committees and numerous deputations that came up the road to meet Mr. Blaine. The result was when his train arrived in Lafayette tonight it was made up of eight private coaches loaded down with heavily-bespangled advance sections of admiring friends. The cold wave reached Evansville this morning. The weather was very sharp today for outdoor meetings. The wind was raw and very brisk, yet the cold day did not appear to have the effect of diminishing the size of audiences. Mr. Blaine kept his hat and heavy beaver overcoat on during all of his outdoor talks.

His longest and most effective speech was made at Terre Haute. This is one of the most important of the manufacturing towns of the State. Its manufactured products aggregate annually $10,000,000. Here was a great industrial parade which had to be reviewed before Mr. Blaine ascended the stand to speak. It was in his speech at this point that he made a new point in his talk against the possible supremacy of the South. Southern Indiana has a large class of men who are of Southern birth and who come from Southern stock. The line of criticism of the last day or so by Mr. Blaine has been used by Democratic orators to try and irritate the Southern-born Indianians, but the distinction of New South and Old South disarms this line of arrument. In Southern Indiana—and particularly in Democratic strongholds—Mr. Blaine has succeeded in awakening a wonderful enthusiasm. For instance, the demonstration last evening at Evansville was one of the most remarkable made in the State. This has been for years the centre of the most ultra Bourbonism. It sympathized with the Rebellion and was a safe refuge for spies and traitors, yet the new recruits for the Blaine and Logan ticket in this town came largely from the old Rebel sympathizing class. Several of the old-time Democrats who were put upon the Reception Committee for the Hendricks meeting of this evening refused to serve and gave as a reason that their interests demanded the support of the protection party. In the procession at Evansville last night there were 1,000 men upon horseback. Some of the horses were the handsomest types of the Kentucky thoroughbred. The young men in this State have great natural taste for military tactics and fighting. These political parades give them an opportunity for gratifying their soldier taste for evolutions and drill. Few of the political companies of the East enter so much into the spirit of a campaign as do the young men of the West. Southern Indiana has in almost every town a dozen companies of vigorous, active, steel-muscled young men who march and perform evolutions with all the perfection of regular soldiers, with all the dash and éclat of volunteers. The Republican party in Indiana is this year so well organized that little if any outside help has been sent into this State. Until Mr. Blaine had arrived there was not a single outside speaker of any prominence who had gone on the stump in this State. From now on, however, there will be one great demonstration after another. Particular attention will be given to the veteran soldiers and the farming section of this State. Gen. Logan will go through Indiana after Mr. Blaine leaves. Gen. Logan's presence here will be the occasion of presenting to the enraptured gaze of this martial population one of the pictures of the War. In the coming parade at Indianapolis there is to be a full regiment of old soldiers, 1,000 men in line. They are to wear the old regulation uniform, and will be fully armed and equipped. They will be followed by a straggling line of contrabands with their wagons, while a number of broken-down horses will be assigned to the men who will play the rôle of bummers, or camp-followers. To offset this appeal to the imagination and memories of a soldier-loving people the Democrats have as yet nothing better to offer than Mr. Hendricks, who intends from now on to make two speeches a day in this State. Up to the present time there is very little money in the field upon either side. The Democrats have called for outside help, but it is understood that the Democratic committee is disposed to hold Mr. Hendricks to his word given early in the canvass when he said he would himself guarantee and hold Indiana. Mr. Blaine's visit has greatly increased the excitement of the people of this State. The craze for meetings, parades, and discussions cannot be understood by any one outside of its influence. This craze is shown in the dare-devil recklessness of the crowds at all the gatherings.

INCIDENTS.

At one of the stations today a tall, broad-batted man, in a red shirt and jean leggins, jumped from the roof of a building down on to a moving freight-train. He ran in the opposit direction from the movement of the train, brandishing a great sabre, and swung with the agility of a monkey over upon Mr. Blaine's special and down upon the inwork of the rear platform without a thought that he had risked his life a dozen times in as many seconds, and got a slightly better position in the foreground. This is only one of a hundred similar incidents of the desperate recklessness of the excited crowds. The feeling upon the part of the Republicans is much more intense than it was in Ohio, and the Republican managers therefore calculate upon a handsome victory.

Gov. Porter, who was upon the train today, said he was perfectly confident of 10,000 majority. One of the strong things that is helping the National ticket is the quiet help that is coming from the Catholics.

Grover Cleveland's letter to Mrs. Beecher has been received in this State with a regular guffaw. It will be used by the local orators most unsparingly. Its clumsy phrases and absurd statements are regarded as most unfortunate by the Democrats. Its publication has brought out a story about Hendricks' letter of acceptance. He had prepared a very elaborate letter. This he held until Cleveland's letter was printed. Hendricks was so disgusted then that he killed his own letter and wrote the brief note which was typical of his disappointment.

THE NIGHT PARADE.

The Republicans had an immense procession tonight. There were many mottoes and banners. At the opera-house Mr. Blaine appeared and returned thanks to the audience for the reception tendered. As was followed by McKinley of Ohio. At 10:30 Senator Harrison began his speech, the audience insisting on his making an address. The open-air meeting was addressed by De Hart, Cumback, and Faron, the latter of Illinois. Greener, the colored orator, spoke at Pythian Hall.

SULLIVAN.

THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The reception to Mr. Blaine at this place was the greatest event of the political campaign. Thirty of our prominent Republicans went to Vincennes to accompany the distinguished gentleman on his way here. Space had been reserved for the pupils and teachers of our public school, all of whom marched in a body to the speaking-stand. The entire faculty and students also came in from Merom College, for whom also space had been specially laid off. On the arrival of the train the crowd began to cheer, and Mr. Blaine ascended the platform amid thunders of applause. Every detail of the local arrangement was carried out to perfection, and our town is carried away with enthusiasm kindled by our leader.

TERRE HAUTE.

RECEIVED WITH AN ENTHUSIASM NEVER ACCORDED ANY OTHER MAN.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The special containing the Blaine party was expected to arrive here at 11 o'clock this morning, but the people along the railroad between here and Vincennes congregated in such masses at the stations that Mr. Blaine was compelled to stop the train and show himself to the people. In consequence it was nearly 1 o'clock when he reached this city, which was signalized by the firing of cannon, whistling of locomotives, and ringing of bells. The people began to come into the city at an early hour this morning. They came on the railroads, in wagons, on horseback, and on foot, so that when Mr. Blaine arrived it was estimated that 50,000 people lined the streets of the city. An industrial parade had been arranged, and it was one of the special features of the day. All the trades were represented, especially the iron industry. It was by far the largest and most imposing of any parade ever seen here. Mr. Blaine entered his carriage at Tenth street and was driven the entire length of Main street, reviewing the procession in his honor. Thence he went to the depot, where he spoke for a few minutes to a vast multitude of people, Col. Thompson introducing him. He was received with an enthusiasm never accorded to any public man before. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Blaine was presented with a beautiful floral ship, the gift of the ladies of this city. He was much gratified and took it away with him. A number of persons were disappointed in not hearing the distinguished gentleman, his stay here being so short—thirty minutes—that his train pulled out of the depot before the great part of the procession reached the stand. The day has been given up for a holiday. Business is almost universally suspended. The houses along the business streets are beautifully decorated, many displaying a portrait of Blaine. Tonight a torchlight procession was held. At tonight's meeting Rankin of Pennsylvania and Col. Nelson of this city spoke.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

"The Southern question, as for years it has been popularly termed, is precipitated into the canvass by the South itself, and to neglect to notice it would be to overlook one of the most powerful and dangerous factors in the National contest. To understand that question properly it should be remembered that there are, politically, two Souths, which we may term respectively the new South and the old South. The new South represents that awakened liberal sentiment which is striving for the industrial development of that naturally rich section of the Union, which recognizes the necessity of a tariff for protection, which casts the bitter memories of the civil conflict behind, and which is hopefully struggling in Virginia, in North Carolina, in Tennessee, and in other States of the late Confederacy. This element includes many men who served in the Confederate armies. It naturally affiliates with the Republican party, and it seeks to lead the people away from the prejudices of the past to a contemplation of the majestic future which wise and magnanimous action may bring to the South in common with the North. The old South represents the spirit of the Rebellion and cherishes sentiments of sullen discontent, is perpetually reaffirming its faith in the rightfulness of 'the Lost Cause,' is full of bitter reproaches against those who triumphed in the War for the Union, regards negro suffrage with abhorrence, maintains 'the white line,' and is ready to use whatever amount of intimidation or violence that may be necessary to preserve its own political and personal mastery in the South. It is unquestionably dominant in all the old slave States, and is in open and avowed affiliation with the Democratic party of the North. It constitutes three-fourths of the effective Democratic strength in the Nation, and in the event of Democratic triumph would be in absolute and undisputed control of the Government. The struggle of the Republicans is for the amelioration, improvement, and progress of the South as well as of the North, but they are confronted everywhere and resisted everywhere by the determined and hitherto triumphant Southern Democracy. The aim of the Democratic party, as I have already said, is to conjoin the Electoral votes of New York and Indiana with the Electoral votes of the sixteen Southern States; and it is for New York and Indiana to consider just what that means, and where it would carry them. New York has a greater stake than any other State of the Union in maintaining sound principles of Government, in upholding the National credit, in perpetuating the financial system which embodies the matured wisdom of the last twenty years in sustaining the protective policy. [Cheers.] Indiana has a stake less than that of New York only as her population and wealth are less. Do the citizens of those two States fully comprehend what it means to trust the National credit, the National finances, the National pensions, the protective system, and all the great interests which are under the control of the National Government to the old South, with its bitterness, its unreconciled temper, its narrowness of vision, its hostility to all Northern interests, its constant longing to revive an impossible past, its absolute incapacity to measure the sweep and the magnitude of our great future? [Great cheering.] The North and the South under Republican administration of the Government will ultimately come into harmonious relations. In the last ten years more progress has been made toward that result, and the next ten years may witness the effacement of all hostile lines and the absolute triumph of just and magnanimous policies. [Renewed cheering.] But all prospect of that result would be defeated and destroyed by giving the old South possession of the National power. Among the first of the baleful effects that would follow would be the crushing out of all liberal progress in the South and the practical nullification of all that has been gained by the reconstruction laws which followed the Rebellion. The people of New York and this people of Indiana, therefore now asked to aid in bringing about that deplorable result, to be followed by the abandonment or the reversal of the great financial and industrial policies under which the Nation has prospered so marvelously since the close of the War. 'Never!' 'Never!'] I do not, I cannot, believe that you will do it, because such a course is forbidden by every instinct of patriotism as well as by every consideration of enlightened self-interest." [Prolonged cheering.]

BRAZIL.

A MEAN BOURBON TRICK—MR. BLAINE ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The blowing of a cold north wind did not prevent the largest crowd that ever assembled in this city from coming together today on the occasion of the visit of the Hon. James G. Blaine. It was expected that the extremely disagreeable character of the day would greatly diminish the attendance upon the meeting, but by the middle of the forenoon large numbers had arrived from the surrounding country. Moreover, the Democracy had condescended to so mean a thing as to print and circulate bills over the country announcing that Blaine would not be here until the 24th, by which many were deterred from attending the meeting. The program was that Mr. Blaine should arrive at 1:05 p. m., but the train was delayed over an hour. In the meantime a crowd variously estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 persons had assembled near the depot, where a stand had been erected for Mr. Blaine's reception. There was no attempt at any kind of parade or display. The assemblage had the appearance of a spontaneous outpouring of the people, who had come together out of motives of pure sympathy for the Republican cause. The arrival of Mr. Blaine's train was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm when he appeared upon the platform of the car, in company with the Reception Committee. He was instantly recognized by the large crowd, and cheers went up until he had taken his place upon the stand. He was at once introduced, and in a few moments absolute quiet was restored. Mr. Blaine spoke for about ten minutes. He touched upon practical topics. His remarks in relation to the tariff, upon which subject he vaguly dwelt, created a sympathetic chord and were greatly cheered. He retired from the platform to the train amid demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Other speakers arrived with Mr. Blaine who spoke this afternoon and addressed meetings tonight.

GREENCASTLE.

ENTHUSIASM UNCHECKED BY THE COLD WAVE.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The cold wave was very prompt in making its appearance, but did not diminish the zeal and enthusiasm of the Republican demonstration here today in honor of James G. Blaine. All business and many private houses were profusely decorated with flags and bunting. By the time the delegations from the out townships began to arrive Marshal Cooper and many assistants were busily engaged in forming delegations into line, and at 10 o'clock it was ready to move. The line of march was through the principal streets of the city, and was thirty minutes in passing a given point. Industrial interests were largely represented in the procession, displaying appropriate transparencies. Uniformed clubs and other old-fashioned attractions incident to rallies were numerous, and great enthusiasm was displayed. The place selected for receiving Mr. Blaine was a beautiful hillside west of the city and on the Monon route. A stand was erected at the foot of the hill, whose gentle slope gave all a fair opportunity of seeing and hearing the distinguished visitor. Sixteen thousand people were there to receive Blaine, and as the train pulled in amid firing of cannon tremendous cheers burst forth from the crowd. By a single gesture Mr. Blaine silenced the multitude, and for fifteen minutes he held his vast audience spell-bound, while simply and eloquently he portrayed the relative merits of protection and free trade. Mr. Blaine was followed by Gen. Lew Wallace in a few remarks. Republicans of this vicinity are more forcibly convinced than ever that the National Republican Convention at Chicago selected the right man for the right place. The day's festivities closed by a tremendous torchlight procession and grand display of fireworks. Colored fires were burned along the entire line of march, after which Lew Wallace addressed a vast audience from th ewigwam in court-house square.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

'AN OVATION FROM TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The people of Crawfordsville and adjoining territory gave James G. Blaine a magnificent ovation today. By noon the city was one immense jam of people. Mr. Blaine's train was not due until 2:40. At 2 o'clock the Republican procession was formed and marched to the stand, which was erected on East Main street, where the train was to stop. Not until 4:30 did the special bearing Mr. Blaine come in sight, though the anxious crowd remained patient. Mr. Blaine stepped from the train and passed up through the line of 100 little girls, all in white, who strewed with flowers his pathway to the stand, which was surrounded by 10,000 people. He was introduced by Thomas L. Stilwell, Mayor of the city. Upon reaching the stand Mr. Blaine surveyed the party in wonderful amazement and said: "Where does it commence, and where does this crowd end?" His grand reception was far more than he looked for here. Mr. Blaine's speech was principally on the tariff, as elsewhere. After his departure ten coach-loads of the crowd followed him to Lafayette. Many Democrats heard him here, and were well pleased with his remarks.

LAFAYETTE.

DETERMINED TO GIVE ONE DAY TO BLAINE AND THE COUNTRY.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—This has been a gala day in Lafayette. Never before in the history of the city has there been such an outpouring of people as today filled the streets and overflowed the hotels of Lafayette. The morning opened clear but raw and exceedingly cold, ice having formed to a considerable thickness during the night. At an early hour people began pouring into the city, coming from every direction, on foot, on horseback, and in wagons, while every regular train and a large number of special trains hourly added to the immense throng. Everybody was out for a holiday, determined to give one day to Blaine and the country. Store-rooms, public buildings, and dwelling-houses throughout the city were elaborately and lavishly decorated, thousands of flags, banners, streamers, and transparencies being everywhere displayed. The decorations were not confined exclusively to Republican business houses, some Democrats catching the fever and, to be in the fashion, joining in the grand hurrah to America's most illustrious patriot and statesman, James G. Blaine. All day long the tramp of arriving delegations, the music of cornet bands, the shrill notes of the fife, and the steady thump, thump of drum corps and martial bands kept the populace in a state of continuous expectancy and excitement. A special train left for Greencastle at 10 o'clock to meet Mr. Blaine and party, and was expected to return at 4. Long before that hour the streets along which the distinguished guest was to pass were thronged with people, and, though it was nearly half-past 5 o'clock when the train finally arrived, they waited patiently and uncomplainingly, despite the exceedingly cold weather. The Blaine party was met by a Reception Committee of 200 of our best citizens—gentlemen from every walk of life—bankers, merchants, and professional men, from counting-rooms and the shops—all anxious to greet the Plumed Knight of Maine. The procession moved through the principal streets, bringing up at the grand stand out in the open air in front of the Lincoln Club rooms. Here Mr. Blaine was introduced by Chairman James M. Reynolds. Taken all in all, it was the grandest outpouring of people and the heartiest welcome ever accorded a public man in this section of Indiana, by far eclipsing the grand ovation given Senator Roscoe Conkling at the battle-ground four years ago. The Republicans are wild with delight at the enthusiasm everywhere manifested over their candidate for the Presidency. At the close of his short address Mr. Blaine was conveyed to the residence of the Hon. George R. Williams, whose guest he is tonight. At 10 o'clock Friday morning he leaves for Springfield, Ill., on a special train.

EAGER PREPARATIONS.

THE MILWAUKEEANS COMPLETING THEIR ARRANGEMENTS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Chairman H. A. Taylor of the Republican State Central Committee went to Chicago this afternoon for the purpose of completing the details of the arrangements for Blaine's reception here next Saturday afternoon. The special train containing the distinguished visitor and his party will make brief stops at Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, and Bay View, and Mr. Taylor wishes to secure enough prominent speakers to be able to leave one at each point, and also to have several left to address the crowds in this city after Mr. Blaine has finished. The delegation to escort Blaine to this city will consist of Senators Cameron and Sawyer, Gov. Rusk, H. A. Taylor, Edward Sanderson, E. S. Elliott, H. C. Payne, and several other prominent Republicans, who will meet the next President at Waukegan. During his ride about the city Mr. Blaine, who is expected to arrive here at 1:30 o'clock, will be escorted by the staff and field officers of the several divisions of the Blaine and Logan army, all mounted and in full uniform, and by citizens in plain clothes, who will also be mounted. There will be a very large influx of visitors from all parts of the State. At the reception at the Exposition Building speeches will be made by Mr. Blaine, Gen. Hawley, and others.

GETTING READY FOR GEN. LOGAN'S VISIT TO INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Now that Mr. Blaine has come and gone the Republicans of Indianapolis and vicinity are bestirring themselves to properly receive and entertain their gallant candidate for Vice-President, Gen. Logan, the 31st inst. This pro-Fair will be largely an old-soldier demonstration, and it is believed that in size and importance it will be exceeded only by that in honor of Mr. Blaine. Among the features of the procession will be a regiment of Logan veterans in full uniform and equipped, together with a representation of Sherman's bummers and a delegation of contraband refugees. On this occasion there bids fair to be trouble unless sweet peace throws the shadow of her wings over the city in the meantime. The Texo calls the attention of

the Democratic Police Commissioners and Superintendent to the fact that the night of the 31st there will be some fireworks and of in the procession, despite the order of the board to the contrary, and says that the police authorities, who connive at the violation of law by Democratic saloonkeepers, are efficient only to prevent a Republican procession from exhibiting a few symbols of its joy and pleasure. To this end of the Commissioners this afternoon responded that the order would be enforced, and in case of trouble Col. Holloway would be the first man looked after by the police.

DECATUR, ILL.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Everything is in readiness for the oration to be tendered the Hon. James G. Blaine tomorrow at noon by Decatur people. The train will stop ten minutes, and a committee of twenty-six representative citizens, including the Mayor, bankers, manufacturers, and business men, will escort Mr. Blaine from the train to an elevated platform, from which he will deliver a short address. All the marching clubs will be in line with bands of music, and the banks and many stores will be closed for two hours.

CHICAGO PREPARATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE TO MEET MR. BLAINE.

The committee appointed to meet Mr. Blaine departed last evening at 8 o'clock in a special palace-car on the Kankakee Line. The members are Messrs. Charles B. Farwell, Abner Taylor, William Penn Nixon, Joseph Medill, W. K. Sullivan, William H. Harper, and C. R. Cummings. Mr. Sullivan goes as a substitute for Gov. Bauman, who was unable to attend. The committee will join Mr. Blaine at Lafayette, Ind., this morning at 8:30, and the party will then go by special train on the Wabash Road, arriving in Springfield at 1:30. Brief stops will be made at Danville, Tolono, and Decatur, at all of which points special demonstrations have been arranged. A large number of gentlemen, including reception committees from other parts of the State, were on board the same train last evening for the purpose of acting as escort to the Blaine party.

GEN. STOCKTON'S ORDER—AIDES APPOINTED—FORMING THE COLUMN—LINE OF MARCH.

The following order was issued last evening:

HEADQUARTERS COOK COUNTY MARCHING CLUBS, CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1884.—Order No. 6—The following are announced as members of the personal staff of the Chief Marshal: William V. Jacobs, Chief of Staff; O. L. Mann, Commander of Visiting Clubs; C. J. Wickersham, Commander of Mounted Escort.

Aides—W. H. Maxwell, J. C. Neeley, G. J. Lovejoy, J. T. McAuley, E. A. Ne Foster, A. R. Hosmer, F. S. Dewitt, C. S. Cleaver, J. D. Hays, W. D. Walker, N. C. Foster, B. B. Lamb, H. L. Swords, A. R. Weed, J. Larsen, F. W. Cleaver, George H. Leonard, W. T. Wood, Lee Mayer, George Driggs, J. Healy, Charles Brennan, L. Manasse, W. M. Meredith, Joseph Pirsching, G. Wagenfuehr, John Crerar Jr., Charles Alfeld, M. Rockbaum, A. B. Fielder, W. H. Beebe, H. J. De Vry, Sidney P. Tobey, F. Gilbert, E. D. Swain, M. Hickey, A. K. Lallin, George Stevens.

The dress worn by gentlemen of the staff will be dark clothes, black slouch hat with gilt cord, and white gauntlets. They will report mounted to Chief of Staff at the Cavalry Armory on Michigan avenue at 7 o'clock Saturday evening. The mounted civic escort, commanded by Maj. C. J. Wickersham, will report to him mounted at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening on Michigan avenue, facing west, about fifty feet south of Monroe street. All persons with horses willing to join the escort are invited to do so. A National salute of one gun for each State will be fired at 8:45 p. m., and will be the signal for starting the column. Visiting clubs will report to Gen. O. L. Mann on the Lake-Front, south of the Exposition Building.

For information of the public the line of march is again stated: Michigan avenue to Monroe, west to Wabash, north to Washington, west to State, north to Lake, west to Dearborn, south to Washington, west to Market, south to Madison, east to State, south to Monroe, west to Franklin, south to Adams, east to Clark, south to Van Buren, and passing the Grand Pacific Hotel, from which point Mr. Blaine will review the procession. Citizens along the line of march are requested to illuminate their buildings. By order,

JOSEPH STOCKTON, Chief Marshal.

WILLIAM V. JACOBS, Chief of Staff.

THE RAILROADS MAKING READY TO BRING IN LARGE CROWDS OF PEOPLE.

All the railroads centering in this city, and especially the Western lines, are making great preparations to take care of the large crowds that will pour in here Saturday to witness the grand Blaine reception. The Chicago & Alton has borrowed fifty extra cars and has 100 cars of its own, which will all be used to bring the people here and take them away again. The company makes a rate of less than one cent a mile for this occasion. Besides the trains bringing in Blaine and Logan this company will run special trains from Springfield, Bloomington, and Joliet. Twenty coaches, enough to accommodate 1,000 people, have been engaged for the Joliet special. The company will run out as many special trains as possible Saturday night, but excursion tickets are all good to return by regular trains until Monday.

The Burlington has 200 cars to use in this service. It sells tickets at one and one-third fare for the round trip from points less than fifty miles from Chicago, and one fare for the round trip from points more than fifty miles distant. There will be one special train from Galesburg, one from Rockford, and one from Aurora. As many special trains as there will be necessary will be run out Saturday night. One special train for Rockford will leave from the Illinois Central depot on the lake front at 11:30 p. m., Saturday. As many cars as possible will be attached to all the regular trains that day.

The Rock Island will run one special train from Rock Island and one from Cummings; 600 people are already secured for the latter. The regular trains will bring in all the people they can from other points. As many special trains as possible will be run out Saturday night. This company charges one fare for the round trip.

The Illinois Central will run its suburban trains as often as possible and put all the cars it can secure into service. The Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, Port Wayne, and all other Eastern roads will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip on all their regular trains for distances of from 100 to 130 miles, except the limited express trains. The tickets over all those roads will be good to return until Monday, Oct. 27.

OUT-OF-TOWN CLUBS.

Gen. O. L. Mann, Marshal of the clubs outside Cook County, reports that there is every indication that there will be a very large attendance of country marching clubs. It has been determined by Gen. Stockton, Marshal in Chief, that all country clubs, including Evanston, North Evanston, Riverside, and West Lake ment, Summit, and south, will be assigned to the command of Gen. Mann, while Hyde Park and Lake will be assigned to Harlow's division, and Lake View to Marshal Catlin's division. It is understood that all companies outside of Cook County will report to Gen. Mann.

The Palatine Club, sixty strong, will arrive at Wells Street Depot at 7 p. m. Saturday.

The Woodstock and Harvard Clubs, each 100 strong, will arrive at Wells Street Depot at 4:45 p. m.

A letter from the commander at Joliet states that Will County will come to Chicago 1,000 strong.

Washington Heights will send a contingent of fifty men, and there will be large representations from Jefferson, Park Ridge, Desplaines, Arlington Heights, and Barrington.

Clinton, Ia., has intimated that it will send a large uniformed force, and at least fifty mounted knights are expected from De Kalb.

Elgin expects to send 1,000 men to take part in the parade.

The following general order has been issued by Gen. O. L. Mann, Marshal in charge of the visiting divisions:

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—All marching clubs or other organizations proposing to visit Chicago and participate in the parade given in honor of James G. Blaine the night of the 31th inst. are requested to communicate with the undersigned, stating:

1. At what hour and depot they will arrive.
2. Name and strength of organization.
3. Names of officers of club.

Aids will be at depots to conduct visiting clubs to the rendezvous at Lake Park, foot of Van Buren street.

Clubs arriving earlier than 7:30 p. m. and wishing to temporarily store their lamps, etc., will find accommodations at armory of Battery D, near place of rendezvous. O. L. MANN,

Marshal in Charge of Visiting Divisions.

NORTH SIDE CLUBS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION BLAINE AND LOGAN MARCHING CLUBS, Oct. 22.—All marching clubs of the North Division that desire to take part in the reception will form as follows: Companies of the Fifteenth Ward on Dearborn avenue, right resting on Michigan avenue; the companies of the Sixteenth Ward on Dearborn avenue, right resting on Illinois street; Seventeenth Ward on Dearborn avenue, right resting on Indiana street; Eighteenth Ward on Dearborn Avenue, right resting on Ohio street; Lake View on Dearborn avenue, right resting on Ontario street; the several companies from Evanston on Michigan street, right resting on Dearborn avenue. All other clubs desiring to participate will form on Dearborn avenue, right resting on Erie street. The clubs will move at 8 p. m. sharp.

By order of Charles Catlin, Commander Third Division Marching Clubs.

NOTES OF PREPARATION.

Among the prominent citizens who are to accompany Mr. Blaine from Chicago to Milwaukee are ex-Gov. Beveridge, Gen. John B. Hawley, Congressman Finerty, R. C. Cooke, and H. H. Thomas. The special train will stop at Kenosha, Racine, and other intervening points; the longest stay to be made at Racine.

There will be a special train to Chicago from Blue Island over the Rock Island Road the night of the reception.

The Republican Executive Committee yesterday appointed in part a general reception committee of 500 citizens, who will, after the committee is completed hold a meeting and arrange in detail for the part they are to take in the reception ceremonies.

DEPARTURE OF THE RECORT.

The Chicago escort, which started for Springfield this morning, was larger than had been anticipated in the afternoon. Several clubs sent in word late in the evening that they would join in the movement, and at midnight the indications were that nearly 800 men would make the trip. There was no general gathering at Battery D, the different clubs being directed to the Wabash depot as soon as they appeared at the armory. The band went down at midnight and was followed by a large number of citizens, who went along as spectators.

ANXIOUS FOR A PLACE IN THE GRAND PROCESSION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A number of men in this vicinity wish to take part in the parade in honor of Blaine and Logan, on horseback. Will you kindly tell us where to meet, to whom to report, and at what time? A. C. B.

[See Chief-Marshal A. J. Stone, No. 423 West Randolph street, who will give all information.]

THE BLACK EAGLE.

THE DAY.

THE DEPARTURE FROM PEORIA—SHORT STOPS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—From 9 until 12 this morning at the Peoria House in Peoria Gen. Logan received and shook the hands of many hundred people. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Reception Committee of Fifty, headed by Gov. Hamilton, wearing silk hats and "Black Eagle" badges, arrived from Springfield to escort Gen. Logan to that city. After lunch the Peoria Young Men's Club formed in line, and they, with the Springfield "Black Eagles," escorted Gen. Logan to the depot. At 12:40 the special train, which was handsomely decorated with flags, left Peoria, amid the cheers of several hundred people. Short stops were made at all the towns along the route. At Delavan a large crowd greeted the party.

At Pekin 2,500 enthusiastic Republicans and several Democrats listened to Gen. Logan and Gov. Hamilton. Ex-Congressman Smith presented Gen. Logan, who was received in a most enthusiastic manner. He spoke from the rear of the platform and entered into a discussion of the political issues of the day with great earnestness.

At Mount Pulaski Maj. Winter presented Gen. Logan to fully 1,500 people. After the applause had subsided the General proceeded to stir up the record of the Democratic party in a manner that pleased the audience intensely. The Illinois atmosphere seems to have renewed the old-time vigor of the speaker. Gov. Hamilton also spoke, and his remarks called forth frequent applause. As the train pulled out cheers were given for Logan, Hamilton, and the railroad companies for bringing the distinguished party through their city.

THE MINERS.

At Barclay a large number of coal-miners just from work appeared and cheered for Blaine and Logan. The latter made a short address. He presented in a forcible manner the interests of the laboringmen in the contest. From the manner in which his remarks were received it was evident that the miners were in hearty accord with all he said.

At 5 o'clock the special train pulled into the Central depot at Springfield. Here a large crowd greeted the next Vice-President. The "Black Eagles," the "Brown Hats," and the Young Men's Forty-Hound Club, bearing flags and torches, escorted Gen. Logan to the Executive Mansion, where he will remain as the guest of Gov. Hamilton during his stay here. As the General ascended the steps to the mansion he was vociferously cheered, as was Mrs. Logan, who was waiting to greet her husband. The General will remain here tomorrow to participate in the great demonstration, and Saturday morning he will leave on a special via the Chicago & Alton for Chicago, stopping at the principal towns and cities along the route.

SPRINGFIELD.

A ROUSING GREETING BUT NO SPEECHES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The special train bearing Gen. Logan arrived here from Peoria this evening at 5 o'clock. He expected to go quietly to the Executive Mansion, but long before the train's arrival the streets in the vicinity of the depot were packed with people. Flags and banners were displayed everywhere, and all the marching clubs of the city were out to receive him. When the General appeared the crowds made the city ring with cheers repeated again and again. The General's carriage fell into the line with a column of ex-prisoners of war and the Black Eagles on each side, and, followed by a long line of the city clubs, drove to the Executive Mansion. In spite of the severe changes of weather and the labor of speaking in the open air the General is looking very well. At the end of the march Logan was introduced and returned his acknowledgments, but no speeches were made. Secretary of War Lincoln arrived here today from Mattoon. He remains over tomorrow and goes north with Gen. Logan Saturday morning. A delegation was here today from Mount Vernon to invite him to speak there next Tuesday on the occasion of Gov. Oglesby's meeting. They expect to secure him, though he has not decided yet. The city is filling up with people and is already covered with flags, banners, and decorations for the great reception tomorrow. The reception committee of over 100 left at 9 tonight to meet Mr. Blaine at Lafayette in the morning.

A REMINISCENCE.

A SUPREME CRISIS IN THE LIFE OF THE GREAT SOLDIER-STATESMAN GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The great Logan meeting yesterday brought out some reminiscences of the soldier-statesman, among which was the following, which came from the lips of an old soldier, and which there is every reason to believe is authentic. The informant was a personal witness of the scene he narrates: It was the 22d of July, 1861, when a historic group was gathered on the broad veranda of the old National Hotel in the City of Washington. It was an early hour in the morning, but at that time Washington was sleepless. The day before had been fought the first battle of Bull Run, and Washington, the heart of the Nation, was throbbing. Gathered in a group at one end of the veranda were Richard Yates, the Governor of Illinois, William Kellogg, the Congressman from this district, Richard J. Oglesby, Alexander Simpson of Carthage, a leading Republican of Hancock County, State Senator (afterward Colonel) Marshall of Coles County, John Farnsworth, at that time an Illinois State Representative and afterwards a General, and several others. Slowly pacing backward and forward, with his arms folded, was John A. Logan. The conversation between the members of this group was carried on in a subdued tone, and would cease entirely whenever Logan, in his solitary walk, approached that end of the veranda. His arms were folded as tightly as possible, his swarthy brow was puckered as though with anxious thought, and his eye was gleaming, while his fingers seemed to clutch convulsively, at intervals, at each shoulder. It appeared as though he was trying to smother the fires of a hidden volcano which raged within. There was not a man in that group who did not appreciate the fact that he was terribly moved in some way; there was not a man who did not perfectly understand the great weight which John A. Logan would bring to any cause which he espoused. Logan had been present at the battle the day before, but the others were not at that time aware of the fact. He had been the bitter and determined political foe of at least two of the most prominent men who constituted the little group. It seemed that some consultation had been going on among its members when the informant approached, for just at that moment Mr. Kellogg, standing toward the retreating figure of the swarthy statesman and addressing Gov. Yates, said:

"Dick, I think one of us should speak to Logan."

Gov. Yates looked toward the gloomy figure which by this time had turned its black-browed, wrathful eyes toward them, and exclaimed:

"You can do so if you wish. I'll be —— if I do."

A momentary silence ensued between the members of the little coterie, until Logan had made two or three more turns, when Kellogg stepped forward and addressed him:

"John," said he, "we want to know what you think about this matter."

Unionism and disunionism were two such absorbing topics at that time that it was not deemed necessary to specify what "matter" was alluded to, but it was not without a tremor of the voice that brave Kellogg put the question.

John Logan's hands dropped to his sides and he took three or four strides, which brought him in such close proximity to the little group that he could have touched either with an outstretched finger as he answered Kellogg in a voice which trembled with pity and anger:

"Bill, did you see that boy of McCook's killed yesterday?" (The "boy" of McCook's" was a five-year-old son of Maj. McCook, father of the three Gens. McCook, and had been killed at Bull Run the day before.)

Kellogg, who had been a witness of his death, replied: "I did."

"And did you," said Logan, in a terrible voice, "see that infernal scoundrel of a Rebel Lieutenant-Colonel run him through the body with his sword when the poor wounded boy had his bleeding hands raised in a pitiful appeal for quarter?"

"I did," said Kellogg.

"Well, so did I," said Logan, "and, by the living God above us, I am from this time henceforth an Abolitionist and an enemy to a cause which sanctions such proceedings."

And then, turning to Yates, he continued:

"Yates, I am going home to raise a regiment. Will you give me a commission?"

"Gladly and cheerfully, John,"

And in this way did John A. Logan enter upon that other phase in his great career, which will be so fittingly rewarded the 4th of November.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather in the southern portion, increasing cloudiness, local rains or snow in the northern portion, winds becoming southerly, slight rise in temperature, lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather in the southern portion, local rains or snow in the northern portion, lower temperature, higher barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather in the southern portion, increasing cloudiness, local rains in the northern portion, south to west winds, higher temperature, lower barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Places of observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall (inches and hundredths)
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.01	38	N.	Clear.	
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	31.40	60	N. E.	Clear.	
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	30.14	46	N. W.	Lt. rain.	.36
Fort Smith	30.32	46	N. W.	Clear.	
Galveston	30.36	66	S.	Fair.	
New Orleans	30.36	66	S.	Clear.	
Shreveport, La	30.32	56	S. W.	Clear.	
Ohio Valley & Tenn—					
Cincinnati	30.40	36	N. W.	Clear.	
Indianapolis	30.11	34	N. W.	Clear.	
Louisville	30.32	36	N. W.	Clear.	
Memphis	30.36	46	N. W.	Clear.	
Nashville	30.32	42	N. W.	Clear.	
Pittsburg	30.22	34	N. W.	Clear.	
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.18	34	W.	Cloudy.	.02
Cleveland	30.21	36	W.	Clear.	
Detroit	30.20	34	W.	Clear.	
Erie	30.13	34	W.	Cloudy.	
Oswego	30.05	34	W.	L. snow.	.14
Port Huron	30.24	30	W.	Clear.	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.07	34	W.	Sleeting	.02
Sandusky	30.20	34	W.	Clear.	
Toledo	30.26	32	W.	Clear.	
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.28	30	W.	Clear.	
Chicago	30.30	34	W.	Clear.	
Duluth	30.40	30	W.	L. snow.	
Escanaba	30.34	30	W.	Cloudy.	
Grand Haven	30.30	34	W.	Clear.	
Marquette	30.30	30	W.	Clear.	
Milwaukee	30.30	34	W.	Cloudy.	
Mackinaw	30.34	30	W.	Cloudy.	
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Davenport	30.40	34	N.	Clear.	
Des Moines	30.42	30	N.	Cloudy.	
Keokuk	30.42	34	N.	Clear.	
La Crosse	30.34	30	W.	Clear.	
Moorhead	30.34	30	N. W.	Clear.	
St. Louis	30.36	40	N.	Clear.	
St. Paul	30.34	30	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Springfield, Ill	30.40	34	N.	Clear.	
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.28	34	N.	Clear.	
Omaha	30.32	30	N.	Clear.	
Yankton	30.36	30	N. W.	Clear.	
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.08	30	N. W.	Th'r'g.	
Fort Buford	30.14	30	N. W.	Cloudy.	
St. Vincent, Minn	30.32	30	N. W.	Cloudy.	
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.32	30	W.	Clear.	
Deadwood	30.34	30	W.	Clear.	
Fort Assiniboine	30.32	30	W.	Clear.	
Fort Custer	30.34	30	W.	Clear.	
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.15	36	S.	Clear.	
Dodge City	30.22	36	S.	Clear.	
North Platte	30.14	34	S.	Clear.	
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.76	8	S.	Cloudy.	
L. Manitoba	30.00	20	S.	Hazy.	
Kingston	30.06	34	S.	Rain.	
Medicine Hat	30.06	30	S.	Clear.	
Ouapelle	30.00	30	S.	Cloudy.	
Minnedosa	30.00	30	S.	Cloudy.	
Saugeen	30.16	34	S.	Cloudy.	
Toronto	30.12	34	S.	Fair.	
Cape Pointe	30.20	34	S.	Clear.	
Elliott	30.30	30	S.	Clear.	
Helena	30.30	30	S.	Clear.	
Havre, Dak	30.34	30	S.	Clear.	
Les Animas	30.30	30	S.	Clear.	
Little Rock	30.40	34	S.	Clear.	
Salt Lake	30.30	30	S.	Clear.	
Stockton	30.30	30	S.	Lt. rain.	.10

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Dir.	V.	Rain.	Weather.
6:35 a. m.	30.260	30.6	68	W.	10	.....	Clear.
10:35 a. m.	30.304	34.4	58	N. W.	11	.....	Cloudy.
2:35 p. m.	30.261	39.0	56	W.	11	.....	Fair.
6:35 p. m.	30.260	36.0	68	W.	11	.....	Fair.
10:35 p. m.	30.232	35.0	65	W.	11	.....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 39.0.
Minimum temperature, 30.6.
Mean daily barometer, 30.273.
Mean daily thermometer, 34.3.
Mean daily humidity, 56.

Snow-Storms.

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The first snow of the season fell last night and today.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—The first snow of the season fell this morning. The wind is brisk, but not high.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 23.—Snow fell in various parts of Ontario this morning. At Brussels there are six inches, and it is still snowing.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Two inches of snow fell here today between 7 and 10 o'clock. The wind is north and the thermometer standing at 26°. The indications are good for more snow. The ground is frozen and dry, and all that falls remains.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—There was a slight snow squall here today. The weather is extremely cold.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The first snow of this season fell last night, the weather continuing blustering today. The mercury was down to 32° above zero this morning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 23.—The first snow of the season began falling this evening, and at 9 p. m. is coming down steadily.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—The first snow of the season fell here today, continuing at intervals all day.

A Cold Day in Chicago.

Yesterday was the coldest day thus far of the season and legitimately the first day of winter. The leaves of tender vines which the mild weather has permitted to live beyond their time were wilted and frost-bitten and ready to retire until spring. A chilly, biting wind swept through the streets and over the prairies, scattering a few white flakes of snow. Ice formed in the edges of still pools early in the day, and towards night the wind subsided while the cold increased. After dark ice formed solidly over small puddles, and the cold seemed to take a firmer and more lasting hold. During the day about the usual number of people appeared on the street, but they walked with a rapid winter stride and pulled their heavy wraps close about their throats. The cold, as usual, seems to bring new life.

Timely Rains.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 23.—The first rain that has fallen in this section for more than eight weeks fell last night. It extended along the Norfolk & Western Railroad as far as Lynchburg and the Atlantic coast line as far south as Weldon.

DROPPED DEAD AT THE DEPOT.

Zack Moss, colored, who has been employed as a waiter in a restaurant on Fourth avenue, dropped dead as he was about to step aboard a train in the Union Depot. He had been ill for some time and was going to Pittsburg, Pa., his home. The body was taken to the morgue.

JERE DUNN OUT ON BAIL.

Jere Dunn was released during the evening from the County Jail, where he was held on a charge of aiding and abetting a prize-fight. His bail bond of $1,200 was signed by Henry Lamparriuer, a former gambler.

THE YORK-STATE BATTLE

Labor's Voice Raised in Unceasing Protest Against Grover Cleveland's Methods.

Stalwarts at Roscoe Conkling's Home Give Their Reasons for Bolting Blaine.

Erie County Prohibitionists Favor the Plumed Knight—Kelly Says Tammany Is Not Trading.

THE VOICE OF LABOR.

ACTIVITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OPPOSED TO CLEVELAND—THE PILOTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The activity among the Democratic anti-Cleveland organizations in Kings County is increasing every day. Many of the clubs meet two or three times a week, and committees are pushing the work throughout the entire labor field of the county with great thoroughness and energy. The pilots, many of whom reside in Brooklyn, are among the most zealous in the anti-Cleveland crusade. Many of them have a little money laid by, the hard-earned wages of their perilous occupation, and upon this they are drawing literally to help on the cause of crushing the man who, to promote the interests of great steamship and railroad corporations, went out of his way to recommend and urge on a measure to cut down the wages of American pilots to the lowest rates paid in countries where all classes of labor is regarded as amply rewarded when it brings to the laborer the coarsest variety of life's necessaries. With all kinds of workingmen Cleveland's hypocrisy in regard to this outrage upon the pilots is working against him with telling effect. They point to the fact that he tried to sneak out of his Conductors' and Drivers' veto by claiming that he was afraid, if he shortened the sixteen hours per day of four years, I came over here to get street-car labor, it would result in the companies reducing proportionately the wages paid their men. This interest which he now claims to have had for the poor drivers and conductors is very touching, say the Democratic anti-Cleveland workingmen, but it is not quite consistent with his deliberately going out of his road to cut down the wages of another group of workingmen—the pilots—who earn their living by arduous and hazardous work. The pilots yesterday issued a neatly-printed eight-page circular, with illustrations of winter scenes in a pilot's life, which they are going to send broadcast all over the coast line.

A DOCUMENT FROM THE IRISH-AMERICAN DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic anti-Cleveland Irish-Americans of Kings County published yesterday a statement of their reasons, as life-long Democrats, for voting against Grover Cleveland in the coming election. They specify nine points against him, covering in vigorous and terse language the formidable array of vital objections which are playing such havoc among the laboring classes, and among those who are opposed to British influence in American politics and in American tariff legislation. The document closes thus:

"For these and many other reasons 5,000 Irish-American citizens of Kings County who have never before voted for a Republican nominee for President or Vice-President will vote for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan."

It can have no other effect than to give renewed impetus to the anti-Cleveland revolt, which is already everywhere rapidly spreading.

THE ENEMY OF LABORINGMEN.

The metal-stamping works at the corner of North Third and First streets, Williamsburg, is solidly, so far as the employés are concerned, against Cleveland. Michael Devereaux is one of the men who works there. He said:

"Yes, we are solid against Grover Cleveland, and why shouldn't we be? I can't see how any workingman not coerced or intimidated can advocate the election of a man like that to office. I never voted anything but the Democratic ticket in my life, and I voted for that old fraud for Governor. I thought then he would be with us workingmen in sympathy, but I have since found out my mistake. He is the enemy of the laboring men, and he has never let go a chance to show that he was. I don't see why laboringmen should not return the compliment. There is not even anything attractive about him to offset his hatred of our kind of people. He is a coarse, heavy-headed animal, who had not even self-respect enough to lead an ordinarily decent life. He has no principles or qualities of a statesman, and never could have if he lived a thousand years. He is just about fitted to be a hangman, and he has been wading out of his depth ever since he left that business. Every man in our shop was a Democrat and voted for Cleveland for Governor. We claim to be good Democrats still when we go solidly against him for President. There are only eight of us, but we are working hard enough against Grover Cleveland to make him think there are sixteen could be see all the ticks we are putting in against him. We are sold for Ben Butler, and Ben Butler gets the eight votes any decent Democratic candidate would have got."

COULDN'T GO CLEVELAND IF HE TRIED.

James Flaherty is another hard-working anti-Cleveland man. He lives in Brooklyn, and works at the wharf building. "Where I last worked, a few days ago," he said, "there was a gang of forty men. It was on the pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River. All these forty men, to my certain knowledge, were life-long Democrats and voted for Cleveland for Governor; but of this crowd of forty just ten will vote for Grover Cleveland, provided they do not come to their senses before election-day. I am a straight-line Democrat myself. I suppose I am what you might call a mossback. I used to be rabid enough. But I can't go Grover Cleveland, even if I were to try."

THE PORCELAIN MEN.

The Union Porcelain-Works in Green Point is about the heaviest concern of the kind in the country. It employs eighty men. Of these eighty men those who will vote for Cleveland can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Blaine and Gen. Butler will get almost the solid vote of the works. The men are largely influenced by the tariff question. The porcelain manufacture is carried on in but a feeble way in America, but with the little hold it has got it has beaten down the prices of imported ware by nearly one-half. The little foothold it has got greatly troubles the manufacturers of Europe, and they are all greatly annoyed at the protective tariff, which enables the American concerns to go on.

"Without this protection," said Mr. Charles Smith, one of the Union Company firm, "we would shut right down. We would not attempt to go on, for it would not be worth while, unless we cut down our wages to the European standard."

A FLUNKY FOR CAPITALISTS TO USE.

Martin Carroll, one of the workmen, said: "I am a straight Democrat, and I voted for Cleveland for Governor. But I don't vote for him for President. He is down on workingmen and workingmen ought to be down on him. That is only fair, and what he might expect, and what the so-called Democratic Convention that nominated him might have expected. I don't want my bread and butter taken from me by British free trade, and British free trade is what Cleveland represents. He is for everything British, and the London newspapers can't say too much in his favor. I don't like their shoving in on American affairs any way, and I would be much inclined to vote against any man they favored on general principles. You can put me down as a Democrat who won't vote for Cleveland. He could not get my vote for any office, much less for President of the United States. It needs a man to be President. Cleveland is a flunky for capitalists to use when they want to squeeze a hard-working man's wages down."

James Delaney, another employé of the same firm, approved what Carroll said, and added: "I voted for Cleveland for Governor, too. I was a Democrat and always had been, so I voted the Democratic ticket. How was I to know what kind of a thing he was going to turn out? Any amount of workingmen got fooled the same way; it wasn't their fault. But I know what Cleveland is now, and I know I would not vote for him again if I were to lose my job. Two-thirds of all the Democratic workingmen talk the same way. He will be cut fearfully at the polls, now you mind it."

A SWORN ENEMY TO LABOR.

M. J. Kelly, a workman in Dietz's shoe factory in Williamsburg, is a Democrat of many years' standing, and voted for Cleveland for Governor. He said: "In our shop there are fifty men. Most of them are Democrats. Out of the fifty there is just one man who says he will vote for Cleveland. We look on him as a sworn enemy to labor and a traitor to the Democratic party. We are organized against him as against a common enemy, and we are going to hit him our hardest at the polls. I have lived for five years just two blocks from Ryan's shoe factory in Hope street, Williamsburg, and I know personally nearly every man there, being a shoemaker myself, and meeting them every day. There are seventy-five of them and every man of them is a Democrat. Now, I am giving it to you straight. There is not a man in that shop that will vote for Grover Cleveland for President, though every one of them voted for him for Governor."

A COMMON ENEMY.

William Madden works in Leary's yellow-pine lumber-yard in Williamsburg. He said:

"Cleveland's election would be the greatest blow to the labor interests we have had, for Cleveland is the natural enemy of the laboringman, and it is well understood that the labor element is aroused and arrayed against him. Fully two-thirds of the Democrats in the yard where I work are with us in our boycotting of Cleveland, and will vote against him. I never voted anything but the Democratic ticket in my life. I voted for Cleveland for Governor. I shall vote against him for President, and do all I can to induce others to do so."

HE HAS BEEN THERE.

Things look bad for Cleveland in the Delamater Iron-Works. All through the different departments the men are for Butler or Blaine, with but few for Cleveland. They say that the Democratic House of Representatives elected a Speaker on the free-trade issue and then passed a free-trade bill, thus pledging the party to free trade. They are against free trade, because free trade would bring them into direct competition with the cheap and degraded labor of England and the Continent of Europe.

Henry Smith, who works at a grinding-machine in these great iron-works, said that he was an Englishman and had worked on a lathe in Willesden, six miles out of London. "I got $1 a day," said he, "under England's free-trade system for skilled labor, and that was the very highest price paid. And it was impossible for a man to live half decently on it. If I got to four years. I came over here to get away from that kind of life, and I am living well. I am a citizen, and if anybody thinks that I will use the power to put in a man like Cleveland, who represents the free-trade party, they take me for a bigger fool than I am."

ALL AGAINST CLEVELAND.

John Stowell was in the tool-shop. "I intended," he said, to vote for Butler, and he is the man I want elected. Only lately I have been thinking it would be better to vote for Blaine. As long as there is any danger of Cleveland getting in it is every man's duty to vote square against him. I asked sixty-eight men who came here to the window for tools who they were going to vote for. Sixteen were for Butler, ten for Cleveland, and forty-two for Blaine. Cleveland is going to get left, and I am glad of it."

James Feerick said he was as good a Democrat as anybody. "But," said he, "you don't catch me pulling down my vest for the satisfaction of voting a straight ticket."

Henry Baldwell said that he would vote for Butler or Blaine. "But whichever I do," said he, "you don't catch me voting for Cleveland, even if I am a Democrat. I know where my bread and butter lies, and I don't want either Grover or free trade."

James Miller Jr. is foreman of sixteen machinists. He said that almost all of his men were for Blaine and Butler, and the reporter found it to be so.

Jack Gilmore is the oracle of the shop on the tariff question. He said that the workmen were nearly all Democrats, but were going to vote against Cleveland because they didn't want free trade. He called a dozen of the men nearest to him and proved by them it was so. "But," said he, "if you want to see where Cleveland got the worst shake just go into the boiler room."

One hundred and fifty men were found there who said that almost without exception they had been and were Democrats, except as far as Cleveland was concerned, but they wouldn't have him. John Jones was busy with a dozen others fixing up a big brass bell on a truck. "This is going out in the Republican procession," he said, "and is going to make all the noise it can to knock out Cleveland. I came over from England twenty years ago. I had had all I wanted of free trade before I left, and I have done all the starving that I feel like doing. Men, women, and children all working to the top of their strength and glad when they could make enough to buy what they wanted to eat without thinking of anything outside of that. I came here for a change, and I got it. And if Grover Cleveland thinks that I or any other English workingman is going to vote for a free-trade party he is mistaken."

THE UTICA KICKERS.

THEY GIVE THEIR REASONS FOR BOLTING.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Stalwarts at Roscoe Conkling's home who will not support James G. Blaine have perfected their address "To Republicans," giving their public reasons for bolting. These number seven, and are, in substance: First, the Mulligan letters; second, Mr. Blaine's unsatisfactory explanation of them; third, his lack of statesmanship and his opposition to wise measures; fourth, the dictating of a letter he wished to use as a volunteered letter; fifth, his great wealth with no lucrative profession from which to derive it; sixth, his incompetency and recklessness as Secretary of State, which, "but for a timely arrest, might have exposed the Nation to results destructive to the peace and harmony of the civilized world:" seventh, his persistent seeking of the Presidency, and being finally nominated by the "unceasing clamor and interested partisanship of a class with whom contact is degradation." This document has been presented personally and by letter to Stalwarts throughout the country for signatures. When seen today by THE TRIBUNE's correspondent it bore fifty-nine names, all but one representing ultra-Stalwarts, many of whom have openly voted the Democratic ticket in past years and some of whom have stood at the polls all day working against the candidates of the Republican party. It is claimed that the list will be increased when the country towns are heard

BURNING DRY GOODS.

The Immense Establishment of Chapman & Co. at Milwaukee Destroyed.

Stark Bros., Carpet Dealers, Also Cleaned Out—The Fire Now under Control.

A Vengeful Vagabond's Atrocious Act—One Life Lost at Peoria—Heavy Fires Elsewhere.

Chapman & Co.'s Great Milwaukee Dry-Goods House Wiped Out—The Carpet Stock of Stark Bros. Consumed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The magnificent wholesale and retail dry-goods store of T. A. Chapman & Co., at the corner of Wisconsin and Milwaukee streets, took fire about half-past 9 tonight.

At this hour, midnight, the fire is still raging and the establishment will be a total loss.

The immense carpet and shade establishment of Stark Bros., in the same building, is also burning, and the stock will be a total loss.

One-half of the building was owned by T. A. Chapman and the other by H. B. Dickinson. It was of brick, 200x150 feet, and four stories in hight in front and five in the rear.

The building is entirely gutted.

The loss cannot be learned definitly tonight, but is roughly estimated as follows:

Chapman & Co., on stock, $500,000.
Stark Bros., $200,000.
Chapman's part of the building, $150,000.
Dickinson's part, $140,000.
Total loss, $1,100,000.

Chapman was insured on stock and building for about $425,000.

Stark Brothers were insured for about $125,000.

Dickinson's insurance is about $50,000.

A little after 9 o'clock the watchman employed about the building smelled fire and discovered smoke, but, after half an hour's search, could find no fire. About this time smoke began to issue from the top of the building and from the windows of the upper story, and an alarm was sounded. In less than two minutes the firemen from the central station were on the spot. Still no flames could be seen, and the seat of the fire could not be located.

In a few minutes, however, flames burst out in the upper stories of the building, and in less time than is required to write it almost the whole interior of the building appeared to be on fire.

A second alarm, followed immediately by a general alarm, called out the entire fire department. The fire was fought from all sides and from the roofs of the neighboring buildings, but had gained such headway in so short a time that no successful work could be done except to confine it to the building in which it originated.

The store of T. A. Chapman & Co. was one of the finest of its kind in the country, and was stocked with costly goods.

The worst part of the fire at first was in the cloak department, and in a few minutes over $50,000 worth of goods were destroyed.

The floor then burned through and the flames took hold of the stock in the silk department. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of silks were destroyed in about twenty minutes.

Meantime crowds had collected till 15,000 or 20,000 people were in the immediate neighborhood of the fire. Nearly the entire police force of the city was ordered to the spot to keep the crowds back and allow the firemen to work.

About 10:30 the roof fell in, and the flames spread outward and upward with such intensity as to make it almost impossible for the firemen to work.

At 11:30 the west wall of the building fell into Milwaukee street, but the police had cleared the street of people, and no one was injured.

Attention was given immediately to the saving of neighboring buildings. Adjoining the Chapman building on the south and separated from it by only a brick wall was the new Follansbee Block, and next to that the building of the *Evening Wisconsin*. In these buildings the inmates were prepared to remove their property at a moment's notice, but firemen on the roof of the Follansbee Block kept the flames back.

During the excitement thieves broke into some of the neighboring places. In THE TRIBUNE branch office, located in the Follansbee Block, nearly everything worth carrying away was stolen.

The insurance on the building and stock was held in nearly all the first-class companies in the United States, Canada, England, and France.

In a chat with THE TRIBUNE correspondent Mr. Chapman said he considered himself fairly well insured. He hopes that a heavy stock of valuable goods in the basement is not ruined. The floor of the first story of his part of the building was intended to be fire-proof. Under that floor was stored an immense stock of high-priced goods of all kinds in his line of trade.

At 1:15 a. m. the fire is still burning. The supposed fire-proof floor has given way, and the stock of goods in the basement which Mr. Chapman had hoped to save will be entirely destroyed. Mr. Chapman says he has not the slightest idea how the fire originated. He says that every possible known precaution had been taken against fire all through the establishment.

Mr. Chapman is unable to give his plans for the immediate future.

All danger to any of the neighboring buildings is now past, and the crowds of people are scattering. The firemen will continue to play on the ruins till morning. The walls are nearly all down, and the building as well as the stock is a total loss.

Mr. H. B. Dickinson with his family lived in his part of the building. He loses on furniture, etc., about $5,000.

Chapman's was the largest retail dry-goods establishment in the Northwest. The building was erected in 1871, and a year ago enlarged and improved at a cost of $100,000. Chapman had been in business at Milwaukee thirty years, and is widely known throughout the Northwest. The establishment employed 460 people.

Stark Bros., one of the oldest wholesale business houses in the city, carried an extensive stock of carpet goods. They have already secured an office in which to do business temporarily, and will find store-room, so that but little if any delay will be had in filling orders.

Later estimates place Chapman's loss on building at $200,000, on stock $350,000. His insurance is estimated at $450,000.

Stark Brothers' loss on stock is $100,000; insured.

Fatal Flames.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—While prowling around the ruins left from the Hutchinson cooper-shop fire this morning workingmen came upon the partially burned remains of Christopher Leonnart Jr. He was on his road home with his wife when the alarm was sounded, and told her that if the fire was in the cooper-shop he would not return. His words were too true. He was seen entering the shop in search of his tools, and in the confusion was never missed. He was probably suffocated by the smoke.

Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed by a Hungry Tramp.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A very destructive fire took place in Platte City, five miles east of here, on the Rock Island Road, early this morning. Last night a tramp entered Mr. Bell's restaurant there and demanded his supper, saying he had no money to pay for it. He was ordered out and threatened vengeance on the town. There is little doubt that he started the fire in a hall stairway between the two buildings. The fire grew rapidly, and when people became alarmed it was beyond control, the town having no facilities for extinguishing fires.

Mrs. Cumford, a milliner, and three young ladies were nearly suffocated, and were dragged out more dead than alive.

Lute's furniture manufactory, Deering & Son's agricultural-implement house, Bell's restaurant, Mrs. Cumford's millinery store, Anderson & McCormick's and Coot's law offices, and Fleshman's saloon and billiard-room were entirely destroyed, and there was no insurance on any of them. Many people who lived in rooms in the block barely escaped, and lost all their furniture and clothing. The total loss is $50,000.

Disastrous Fire at Manistee, Mich.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 23.—A fire started in M. C. Cox's cigar store last night, burning the store with a clothing store and law-office. The total loss is $24,000; partially insured.

Destruction of Two Furniture Factories.

The furniture factories of Johnson & Ellison and Freeze & Brostmey, Horner street near Milwaukee avenue, caught fire at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and within two hours were burnt to the ground. Both buildings being constructed of wood and filled with combustible materials were consumed so rapidly that none of the stock or machinery could be removed. Johnson & Ellison valued their building at $3,000, their stock at $5,000, and their machinery at $4,000. The whole property was insured for the total sum of $7,000. Freeze & Brostmey estimate their loss on their building at $2,800, on their machinery at $2,000, and on their stock at $3,000. They carried an insurance of $3,000. Each of the factories employed twenty men. The fire originated in the cellar of Johnson & Ellison's factory from an unknown cause.

Relief for the Carthage Sufferers.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Rain last night and today quenched the Carthage fire. Assistance is being rendered the afflicted people as fast as possible. Teams are gathering provisions, clothing, and bedding here today. Over $3,000 cash has been sent from here. The Relief Committee at Carthage is actively at work. The people not burned out have given up every room for beds. Barns, offices, and stores are turned into shelter for people at night. It is believed enough clothing and food will be furnished the people by near-by places. The money will be used in building temporary residences. Lumbermen of Northern New York make generous offers of assistance. Contributions should be sent to Charles P. Ryther, Treasurer of the Relief Committee at Carthage.

Two Men Burned to Death at Grand Marais, Mich.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Oct. 23.—Fire at Grand Marais Sunday night caused a total loss of $16,000. Peter Nester, a Swedish blacksmith, was found after the fire burned to a crisp. Another man is missing, and is believed to have been burned in the fire. John Dugan, proprietor of the hotel, tried to shoot George Gamble and has been arrested. Gamble was suspected by him of being the incendiary.

Rain Extinguishes the Forest Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—The residents of South Jersey, who have been fighting the forest fires for over a week, retired to their homes last night with a feeling of relief as they heard the rain-drops on the leaves. The storm was general throughout that section, and has done a great deal towards extinguishing the fires, although they are still smoldering in the underbrush. The damage will amount at least to $250,000.

A Blazing Colliery.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 23.—The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company's Bear Valley shaft was found on fire this morning. The vein is perpendicular and it is impossible to reach the fire. The mine will probably be flooded. Loss heavy.

IN THE WARDS.

Local Political Notes.

The Eighteenth Ward Blaine and Logan Club met at the wigwam at the corner of Oak and State streets. There was a large turnout. John C. Dore showed by statistics that the peculations under Democratic Administrations double-discounted anything that had been alleged against the Republicans. Maj. Southworth contrasted the Republican nominees with the Democratic, and styled Carter Harrison the worst man in public life today. George C. Ingham said he was present when Cleveland was nominated. Amidst the applause, when a large portrait of Cleveland was exposed to view, it acted like a wet blanket thrown over the crowd. A young lawyer, a good Democrat, who stood by, said: "Is that the beef-eater they have put up?" The speaker said this campaign was a campaign of beef against brains, and unless the world had changed brains would surely win. In the speaker's precinct at Englewood there were 1,700 registered votes, only 800 of whom could possibly vote in a day. The rest were thereby disfranchised. The Democrats had done the same in the city, notably in the Twelfth Ward. It was an outrage for which the Democratic party should suffer Nov. 4.

The Eighteenth Ward Colored Blaine and Logan Club held its regular weekly meeting at its hall on East Division street Wednesday evening. The club voted to take part in the Blaine reception Saturday evening. It will send twenty men to Springfield as an escort. The club decided to hold a grand rally Friday evening, Oct. 31.

An adjourned meeting of the Irish-American Republicans was held last evening at the Grand Pacific, James I. McGrath presiding. Mr. McGrath reported that the committee appointed at the last meeting had called on Congressman Finerty to ask him to act as Grand Marshal of the organization in the Blaine and Logan demonstration next Saturday evening and that Mr. Finerty was opposed to the plan and advised against it, for the reason that it would draw too much strength from the regular ward clubs and at the same time it would not give the Irish Blaine and Logan men a fair chance to show their numbers, the time being too short to properly prepare for the event. However, he was willing to coöperate in any plan the association might agree upon. It was decided, in view of the limited time remaining before the evening of the demonstration, that it would be unwise for the Irish-American Republicans to turn out as a distinctive organization, but that they should march with their respective ward organizations. A committee consisting of Col. Hickey, Stephen Burns, Mortimer Scanlan, and W. Rawley was appointed to procure badges from the County Central Committee for all desiring to participate in the Blaine demonstration. A motion was adopted requesting all Irish Blaine and Logan sympathizers to turn out Saturday evening with the division from the Second Congressional district.

Judge Prendergast's court-room in the County Building bore a strong resemblance to Castle Garden last night, and an agile bailiff was kept abob in maintaining order. Of about 145 who were made citizens of the United States nearly one-fourth swore that they were 17 years of age when they first landed on American soil, but not 18. One man was honest enough to admit under oath that he was a few days over 18 years of age when he came to this country, and the court referred him to the County Clerk to take out his first papers. The majority of those naturalized were Poles, Russians, Germans, and Bohemians—the Irish coming in for a small share.

Chief Deputy Hayes of the United States Marshal's office said yesterday that a statement made to the effect that 5,000 Deputy Marshals would be appointed to serve in Chicago during the coming election was false. Six hundred were sufficient two years ago, and the number might be increased to 1,000 this time. Up to the present only a few have been appointed to assist the supervisors. He said the number would be increased sufficiently to insure an honest election.

In the account of the very successful German Republican mass-meeting held Monday night on the North Side it was stated that Theodore Karl presided, whereas that honor really belonged to Anton C. Karll, the head cutter in the Leopold clothing house. Mr. Karll lives in the Fifteenth Ward, has been for thirty years a citizen of Chicago, and is very much respected, as was shown by the German Republicans calling on him to preside over their meeting.

The women of the Ninth Ward presented the Blaine and Logan Marching Club with an elegant banner at Parker Hall. Mr. J. R. Floyd made the presentation speech on behalf of the women, which was pleasantly responded to by Capt. Gibson. Mr. M. McCauley addressed the meeting first. F. W. C. Hayes, J. B. Staly, and others spoke. One hundred men leave tonight from this club to act as an escort to Mr. Blaine.

The war-song concert which was given with such success last Thursday evening in the Oakland Republican wigwam was repeated last evening in the presence of an immense audience, who paid 50 cents each as a contribution to campaign funds. The chorus of 100 voices and the soloists were the same as before, with slight exceptions. The program was substantially the same, changed only by the addition of several popular patriotic songs.

POLITICS FOR ALL.

Republicans Reasonably Certain of Controlling Both Houses of the Next Congress.

Emery Storrs Claims Every Northern State for Blaine—The Bourbon Corruption Fund.

John G. Whittier Antagonizes St. John—Mulligan Shows the White Feather—Campaign Notes.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF CONTROLLING BOTH HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Republicans now are beginning to confidently claim, not only the Presidency, but both Houses of Congress. Of the next Senate the Republicans are assured, and, on the basis of the gains of Republican Congressmen in Ohio, it seems possible to regain the House. The present membership of the House of Representatives is 325. There are 119 Republicans, 201 Democrats, four Independents, and one Greenbacker—Brunn. This gives the Democrats a majority over all of seventy-seven. The Republicans have only to gain an average of one Representative in thirty-seven States and two in one State to capture the House. In Ohio the Republicans have certainly gained three and probably four Congressmen. Eliminating the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia—120 members—there are left 205 Representatives from the other States. A gain of Congressmen in the other States proportionate to that made in Ohio would insure the House to the Republicans, and it is confidently expected that there will be some gains in Southern States, and it is not improbable that there will be a greater percentage of gains in some of the Northern States than in Ohio.

The situation in the Senate is well explained in the *Star*, which says:

THE SENATE.

"The Senate now stands thirty-eight Republicans, thirty-six Democrats and Readjusters—Mahone and Riddleberger. Mahone and Riddleberger may fairly be classed as Republicans, giving that party forty, or a majority of four. The 3d of next March the terms of twenty-six sitting Senators will expire—fourteen Democrats and eleven Republicans. Four Democrats have already been elected as successors for retiring Senators of that party—Blackburn, Eustis, Wilson, and Payne, in place of Williams, Jones, Groome, and Pendleton—and one Republican has been elected to succeed Slater, Democrat, of Oregon. So that the Republicans have already made a gain of one, and, should each party retain the seats it now holds by electing successors to its retiring members, the next Senate would stand 41 Republicans to 35 Democrats. Of the retiring Senators whose successors have not been elected, it is quite certain that seven will give way to Democrats—viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, and South Carolina. These, with the four already chosen, make the Democrats quite sure of eleven of the fourteen places they must vacate. One seat they have already lost, and the two doubtful ones are California and Indiana, now held by Farley and Voorhees respectively. Of the eleven seats to be vacated by Republicans, it is safe to estimate that Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, six States, will return Republicans. Wisconsin, perhaps, may be classed likewise, leaving, of the coming Senatorial vacancies on the Republican side, Connecticut, Illinois, Nevada, and New York in doubt. These, with Indiana and California, make six States in which the battle for the control of the next Senate must be fought. Of these, the Democrats must carry four to bring their force up to thirty-nine, a bare majority of the Senate, while the Republicans are required only to carry two to maintain their control."

EMERY STORRS.

HIS ENCOURAGING PREDICTIONS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Hon. Emery Storrs addressed a big Republican meeting at Dunkirk this evening. To THE TRIBUNE reporter he said: "During the campaign in Ohio I was in that State two weeks. Every circumstance was adverse to us. The presence of Mr. Blaine in the State was an immense accession to our strength, and the average majority of 17,000 which we obtained was equivalent to 30,000 four years ago. Blaine's majority in Ohio will be at least 30,000. I have traveled all through Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and a portion of New York. I predict that every Northern State will give majorities for Blaine without exception. The Independent movement amounts to absolutely nothing. The prohibition movement is so conspicuously dishonest in its alliance with the saloon interest that it is a factor which should cause us no disturbance. The silent vote is for us. The great Western States will give Blaine overwhelming majorities without an exception. I have never seen more enthusiasm than in Connecticut and New Jersey."

A CORRUPTION FUND.

GEORGIA BEING SYSTEMATICALLY CANVASSED BY THE BOURBONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Some ten days ago your correspondent telegraphed THE TRIBUNE detailing that an organization was being made in this State to raise funds to be sent to the Chairmen of the Democratic party in doubtful States to be used in controlling the floating vote election-day in the interest of Cleveland and Hendricks. Committees in various sections of Georgia have been and are still actively at work getting up a large corruption fund, and so far have been quite successful. A political organization of young men, known as the "Young Democratic League," has been organized here to canvass the city. The names of subscribers to this fund, with the amounts subscribed, are published daily, with a view of encouraging every one to rally to the support of the Democratic ticket. Today the names of fifty contributors were given in a public print, and the Executive Committee of the league report that they are receiving much encouragement, no one upon being approached refusing to subscribe. The rallying cry is: "Turn the rascals out; Cleveland and reform; down with Blaine and his corrupt following." This fund is to be used in Indiana and New York election-day. The Bourbons are desperate, and so express themselves. Through their influence the Electors placed upon the Prohibition ticket have written cards declining to serve. They give as a reason that the ticket would injure popular sentiment here, which is in favor of defeating the Republican party. The Executive Committee of the League having in charge the canvass of the city for funds will have a meeting tonight to report the work of the day. Next Tuesday night a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the league, when Senators Colquitt and Brown, Gov. McDaniel, and others will deliver addresses. A call for funds will be made most earnestly. The movement is headed by politicians and thirsty office-seekers, who will claim the political swag if Cleveland and Hendricks are elected.

MULLIGAN.

HE OFFERED TO BET AND THEN BACKED OUT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A few days since Mr. T. W. Dempster, No. 22 Hayward place, met Mr. James Mulligan, and, having enjoyed the pleasure of Mr. Mulligan's acquaintance some years ago in Washington, he inquired of him if he thought his friend Mr. Blaine would be elected. Mr. Mulligan at once suggested that Mr. Blaine was sure to be defeated. Words followed, and Mr. Mulligan expressed himself ready to cover from $500 to $5,000 on the result. Mr. Dempster took the option and agreed to meet Mr. Mulligan at his office, No. 19 Court street, the next day. Wednesday, in company with Mr. John M. Reber, he called upon Mr. Mulligan, stating that he was there to complete the arrangements for the wager of from $500 to $5,000. Mr. Mulligan denied that he had named the larger amount, and insisted that he had stated from $500 to $1,000. Mr. Dempster waived the question of amount, and stated that the day following he would draw up the paper and that it would be ready for signatures. Thursday Mr. Dempster and Mr. Reber called at the office, when, after some conversation, Mr. O'Brien informed them that he had advised Mr. Mulligan not to bet, as Mr. Mulligan stated that it was not his own money he was betting. They regarded this as somewhat singular, and left after suggesting that the affair, like the Mulligan letters, was a good deal of a push-out.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM THE QUAKER POET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The following letter to a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the subject of indorsement or non-indorsement of ex-Gov. St. John at the St. Louis Convention has been written by John G. Whittier:

"AMESBURY, Mass., 10th month, 23d day, 1884.—*Mrs. J. Ellen Foster*—MY DEAR FRIEND: I am very sorry to have missed seeing thee when thee last visited New England. I feel a deep interest in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and have watched its successful course with approval and sympathy. But I have seen with regret a disposition to commit the magnificent organization to a course of action which would give aid to the party which, as a party, has steadily opposed the prohibition of liquor-selling. I therefore entirely agree with the sentiments of the letter of my friend Dr. Hale, which I have just read in my evening paper. I hope the coming convention at St. Louis will make no rash movement in this respect. Honoring thy noble work in the good cause, and with confidence in thy judgment and discretion, I am, very heartily, thy friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER."

A CIRCULAR

FROM THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The following circular has been issued by the Republican National Committee:

"NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 22, 1884.—*Dear Sir:* The closing struggle for the continued ascendency of those principles of government and policy of, which the Republican party is the exponent, and under which this country has prospered so marvelously, is before us. It promises to be a severe one, demanding not only the most earnest and intelligent effort of all who believe that these principles are essential to our highest prosperity, but requiring also prompt and liberal contributions from all who desire their continuance. We have achieved a notable triumph in Ohio, and have made important gains in West Virginia, which add it to the doubtful States. The struggle will now go on in all the States, more especially in New York and Indiana, and will be a desperate one, with an enemy greedy of power and place, and with the stability of our financial system, the continuance of our industrial policy, and the great achievements of our party at stake. To maintain these principles and to conduct this canvass to a successful issue, we invite contributions to the legitimate expenses of this closing struggle. These expenses will of necessity be large. We therefore appeal to those interested in our success for prompt and liberal contributions. We ask you not only to forward us your own contribution, but to urge upon your friends to join with you. All will be promptly acknowledged and faithfully applied. To any officeholder of the United States who may have doubts as to the lawfulness of contributing to our committee, we desire to say that no member of this committee is in the service of the United States, and the assertion or insinuation to the contrary contained in a circular signed by George W. Curtis, President of the Civil-Service Reform Association, and others, is false. Contributions can be made to the undersigned without any fear of violating the so-called 'Civil-Service act.' Requesting a liberal and immediate response, I am, very respectfully,
"B. F. JONES, Chairman."

BEN BUTLER.

A SPEECH AT TAUNTON, MASS.

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—Gen. Butler spoke in Music Hall at noon to about a thousand persons, mostly laboring men. His speech in the main was similar to that previously delivered. He alluded to the letter from Gen. Parsons, which he characterized as "bosh," and said the last time he saw that gentleman was when he borrowed $40 from his business manager in New York to get home. Lee Crandall, who backs Gen. Parsons, is, Gen. Butler said, another who frequently made big promises, but made lamentable failures. Instead of the collapse of the People's party, which had been predicted, the only collapse he had heard of was that of the Democratic party in Ohio. He then paid his respects to monopolists, and said if he was in power he would make speculation a penal offense.

POLICE PROTECTION APPLIED FOR.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—William H. Whitmore, Chairman of the City Committee of the People's party, has applied to the Police Commissioners for police protection at the People's party meeting to be held in South Boston Friday evening, the request being made in consequence of publicly expressed threats that Butler, who is to speak at the meeting, would be rotten-egged in consequence of his action against P. A. Collins.

HE PAYS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO THE PRESS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 23.—Gen. Butler addressed an audience of 1,700 persons in Liberty Hall tonight. He paid his compliments to the press, saying that all the good things it said about him were untrue, as well as the bad. He said that unless the laws are changed to provide for an elastic currency bankruptcy will strike deeper root than ever before in this country. The law of supply and demand has nothing to do with it. There is an infernal machine in Chicago and New York known as the Produce Exchange which regulates prices of what we eat.

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

DON CAMERON'S PREDICTIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Don Cameron of Pennsylvania was among the callers this morning at the Republican National headquarters. He had a consultation with the members of the National Committee, and subsequently declared that in his opinion Pennsylvania would give a heavier majority to Blaine than it gave to Garfield four years ago. There was another member of the United States Senate in New York today, but he did not call on the managers at the Fifth avenue headquarters. It was Mr. Edmunds. He reached the metropolis early this morning, and is to return to Vermont tomorrow night.

WHY CLEVELAND WILL LOSE EVERY NORTHERN STATE.

The *Sun*, in a double-leaded editorial, shows "Why Cleveland Is Likely to Fail in Every Northern State." The election in Ohio, it holds, hurries on the question of protection versus free trade, that issue having been projected with peculiar emphasis by the defeat of Mr. Hurd in a district that is wont to be overwhelmingly Democratic. The *Sun* then says:

"The only Northern States in which the Democratic party, weighted with a stolid, gross, and offensive candidate, and discredited by the aggressive anti-protectionist attitude of its majority in Congress, has now any chance at all of winning are, of course, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Admitting for the sake of argument that Cleveland will gain the Solid South, he must, to be elected, carry the first two or the last three of the four States mentioned. Now, there is no reason to suppose that the instinct of self-preservation will be a whit less operative upon the large manufacturing interests of Indiana than it proved the other day in Ohio; while in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York that instinct must, from the nature of the case, be more intensely stimulated and more decisively potent. In every one of these three States the industries that have been fostered and shielded by the policy of protection of American labor against crushing competition by the greedy capital and starving proletariat of Europe stand for a far larger fraction of the productive energies and resources of the Commonwealth. Such a change of our fiscal policy as the friends of Mr. Morrison openly favored, though they did not think it feasible to extort compliance with their full demands from Congress—such a transformation of our tariff as Mr. Hurd has been so rudely disciplined by his constituents for advocating—would grievously disrupt and cripple even States mainly agricultural like Ohio and Indiana, and would even there drive tens of thousands out of employment. But in New York, where a much larger proportion of the population looks to factories and workshops for its daily bread, the effect of a repeal of the protective tariff, or of measures directly tending to the disavowal of its principles, would be vastly more calamitous, while it would blast and paralyze States distinctively manufacturing like New Jersey and Connecticut."

A FORECAST.

The *Sun* argues that the conviction that the continuance and price of the work whereby they live are at stake in this election has naturally become fast rooted among the working masses in the manufacturing State, since the unwise course pursued by the majority of Democratic members in the last Congress leveled a deadly blow at all protected industries. In Connecticut the Democratic managers have ceased to count seriously upon the adhesion of that State now that the more momentous issue of upholding the emoluments and safeguards of American labor is at stake. New Jersey is also almost certain to disappoint the Democracy. The *Sun* then says:

"It is equally preposterous to assume that the mighty manufacturing industries which have peopled and enriched so many inland towns and cities in the great State of New York can be for a moment blinded to the real issue in this canvass. The skilled workmen of our factories were never so perfectly alive to their fundamental interests, and nobody can gull them into committing suicide. Their votes will never pave the way for foreign competition. And this means that Cleveland will come down to Harlem Bridge buried by men who will brook no tampering with the earnings and security of American labor under an adverse majority so huge that no efforts, however desperate, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn will avail to disinter the corpse."

REPENTANT BOURBONS.

THOSE AT FORT WAYNE, IND., ARE SORRY THEY INSULTED MR. BLAINE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Since the insult given to Mr. Blaine here last Monday the better class of Democrats are ashamed of it after reading the editorials in the different metropolitan papers throughout the United States, and have concluded that it is another mistake that the party is always making. It is amusing to notice how they are trying to cast the blame on each other. There has always been from 100 to 200 complimentary votes cast by Republicans in this county for personal Democratic friends heretofore, which will be lost to them next month. Never before have the Republicans been so determined to resent an insult as this last outrage. Gov. Foster of Ohio will address a meeting here tomorrow night. A large demonstration is expected.

DEPARTED GLORY.

THE HENDRICKS BOOM WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN AND IS NOT.

The most complete collapse of anything in the way of a campaign demonstration was that of the Democrats Wednesday night in honor of Hendricks. It had been heralded for a fortnight as the great rally of the Democrats of Chicago. Special trains were to bring the thousands in from adjoining towns, that they might feast their eyes on the candidate for the Vice-Presidency and have their ears gladdened by the enunciation of Bourbon doctrines which fell from his lips. All the local clubs were to turn in and help make it the biggest blowout of the Presidential year. The parade was to eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in Chicago. It was even said that the demonstration would be felt outside of Illinois, and would show the niggardly members of the National Committee off in New York that the State was ablaze with enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket. All the campaign machinery was pressed into service to add to the gorgeousness of the affair. The Democratic State Central Committee took a hand in the preparations. The County Central Committee coöperated. The Iroquois warriors joined hands with their plebeian neighbors of the Cook County Democratic Club. Ward clubs without number were utilized. It was the only occasion on which a candidate on the National ticket had visited the metropolis of the Northwest, and the reception to be given him was to startle the Nation. Dispatches were sent out in advance by some enthusiastic partisans, and these modestly estimated the number taking part at 100,000.

The day of Democratic days came, and with it came Hendricks, but if his reception was not a fizzle it would be drawing the line too fine to say that it was anything else. Not a ripple of excitement was created in the city, and it is no exaggeration to say that the vast majority of Chicago citizens went to bed Wednesday night utterly unaware that the Democratic candidate for Vice-President was among them. The special trains did not arrive. There was no crowd and no interest, the parade was a hollow mockery. A straggling procession marched through some of the down-town streets and then melted away. A few thousand people went to Battery D to hear Mr. Hendricks, and, failing, slipped away. The meeting was no larger than some of the German and Scandinavian gatherings which have been held to pledge fealty to the Republican ticket. It was certainly not equal in numbers or enthusiasm to some of the gatherings addressed by Congressman Finerty in his own district, where the audience was drawn from one or two wards alone. As a whole the demonstration has been overshadowed by a dozen held by the Republicans during the campaign. Compared to the reception of Gen. Logan in August last it was a shabby showing. Compared to what the demonstration in honor of Mr. Blaine will be Saturday night it sinks into utter insignificance.

Viewing the elaborate preparations made, the boastful claims of the effect it was to have on the campaign, and the great expectations which were raised regarding it, the Hendricks demonstration is entitled to be regarded as the most stupendous failure of the year. A day has passed and it has left no trace behind.

THE HON. HORACE TAYLOR.

HE SAYS WISCONSIN IS GOOD FOR 25,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The Hon. Horace Taylor, Chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State Central Committee, arrived last evening at the Grand Pacific, where he will remain until Saturday morning, when he will accompany Mr. Blaine and party to Milwaukee. Mr. Taylor feels very confident about Wisconsin, and predicts a glorious Republican triumph. Said he: "Immediately after Cleveland's nomination things looked a little mixed, but they soon righted themselves. Twenty days after we opened our campaign we saw that the old Badger State was true to principle and good for a substantial Republican majority. The German defection has melted away, and today the most enthusiastic Blaine men we have are Germans. The State is good for 25,000 majority. Indeed, the Democrats have really given up all hope of carrying their Electoral and State tickets and are devoting their attention to electing Congressmen and capturing the Legislature. The State Senate to be elected has a vote on the election of a Senator to succeed Senator Cameron, and half of it holds over and has a voice in the election of Senator Sawyer's successor two years hence. The Democrats are doing their level best to control the next Legislature, but they will miss the mark. They are also working hard to elect Woodward to Congress in the La Crosse district and Deuster in the Milwaukee district. We expect to beat them both. Van Schaick, our nominee in Milwaukee, is a very strong man and has never known defeat in a political race. He will defeat Deuster and, if he does, the Democrats will only have two members in the next House from Wisconsin."

MASSACHUSETTS.

COLLAPSE OF A MUGWUMP BOOM.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The leading topic of comment in local political circles today is the utter collapse of the Lyman boom in the Ninth District, consequent upon the failure of the negotiations for Mr. Fales' withdrawal, which have been vigorously pushed by the mugwumps of the district for some days. Col. Lyman and Mr. Fales will both run, and this insures the election of Mr. Ely of Dedham.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The candidacy of Prof. William Everett (son of the famous Edward Everett) on the Independent ticket in the Second District has given a peculiar turn to the fight. Says the *Evening Traveller*:

"The tariff, the Pension laws, and every other issue which gives color to the campaign in other districts are completely overlaid in the Second by the necessity which the decent citizens of the district feel to exist for the emphatic repudiation of the outrageous defense of unchastity which Mr. Everett put forward in his speech at Quincy, in which he took the ground that this vice, so far from raising a presumption against the expectation of a virtuous Administration from one guilty of it, has marked the character of most great rulers, including those whose memories Americans hold in special reverence, and further insulted his hearers by the exclamation: 'I say to my fellow-men whose family morality will not let them vote for Cleveland: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone."'"

Mr. Everett's defeat merely is not what is aimed at, for Gov. Long's popularity in the district is such that no one who could have been named would have been likely to overcome his majority; but the effort of all good citizens is directed to making his vote as small as possible. The Christian sentiment of the district is aroused to a remarkable degree, and the pastors of many of the churches are outspoken as to the infamy with which the community is menaced by Mr. Everett's candidacy.

A COMING EVENT.

The Republican torchlight procession in Boston the night of the 30th inst. promises to exceed in brilliancy and interest anything of the kind for many years. Col. Wellington, the Chief Marshal, has already received reports from 7,000 men who expect to participate, representing nearly every section of New England. The Harvard boys will furnish the comic element.

SENATOR HOAR DENOUNCES THE MORAL LEPER.

At a large Republican meeting in Canton Senator Hoar made an able speech devoted largely to the outrage on Republican voters in some parts of the South. Toward the close of his speech he said:

"When we talk to the Independent brethren they button up their ears and understanding and refuse to take notice of our statements. I would like to ask Dr. Clarke what he thinks of a candidate for the Presidency who is willing to accept it though he is elected by means of terrorism at the polls, and to tell me also where I am in the wrong in what I say of this Southern voting. I wish the Rev. James Freeman Clarke would explain to me by what system of morality he works out his movement in sustaining Mr. Cleveland.

"The talk of Mr. Cleveland's offense against chastity—I don't propose to discuss that. I would take the fact as his apologists and supporters represent it, and declare that I don't want that kind of a man in the White House. In one thing, at least, this country exceeds all others, and that is in the purity and chastity of its homes. And, whether we may forgive, I don't propose to help crown an offender. Mr. Clarke says it was a single offense, and we should forgive. Well, we will forgive it, but we will not elect the man who ran away and left that poor woman to her shame to be President of the United States. But even with that offense, such as it is, I will not vote for Mr. Cleveland because he is ready to accept the Presidency as the result of a crime and usurpation which, if it continues, will overthrow this republican Government forever. And I am not prepared to follow Dr. Clarke and Col. Codman, unless they furnish some answer to the statements I have made. They say we have been in power, but yet haven't stopped all this. Very true, but we began to stop it in Gen. Grant's Administration. Then came the tidal wave of 1874 and put in a Democratic House, and then the whole crime sprang up again."

CONNECTICUT.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN SPEAKS AT BRIDGEPORT—A GREAT THRONG OF IRISHMEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Alexander Sullivan addressed 3,000 people at Bridgeport, Conn., tonight. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Irish-American Blaine and Logan Club. There was a Chairman and sixty Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. All the men have been Democrats. The meeting was the most enthusiastic one of the canvass. Sullivan got a perfect ovation and was cheered again and again at the conclusion of his speech. It is said to be the most effective one he has yet delivered. Every allusion to Blaine, protection, and the wisdom of dividing the race in politics was cheered to the echo. A noticeable feature of the meeting was the unusually large number of ladies and nearly all the clergymen of the city, including three priests. Put Connecticut in the Blaine column. Sullivan speaks at New Haven tomorrow.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY GROWING LESS—BOURBON FRAUDS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The returns from interior counties in this State indicate that the Democrats have lost largely in nearly all of their old strongholds. In nearly every instance estimates were placed very high by the Democratic State Committee, and also by the members of the National Committee, in order to counterbalance the effect of the Ohio election. In several counties the most gigantic frauds were perpetrated, notably in Wetzel and McDowell Counties. In one precinct of Wetzel County the Democratic majority is greater than the aggregate vote of the precinct. This is also true of Mercer and McDowell Counties. Chairman Cowden of the Republican State Committee has inaugurated a sweeping investigation, and thinks that when the results shall have transpired the Democratic majority will be little if any over 3,000. Returns which have reached the State-House here today show that the majority has fallen from 6,000 to 4,700, and the total returns will reduce it to 4,500 without contest. Blaine is several hundred votes stronger in this State than the Republican State ticket, and the Democrats are straining every nerve to prevent its going into the Blaine column in November. From an official source it is ascertained that the constitutional amendment sending this State over to the November States has carried. In this event her importance is gone.

MICHIGAN.

A DEMOCRATIC BULLDOZER IN THE TOILS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Jerry Falney, an inspector of election for the First District of the Sixth Ward, arrested for intimidating and otherwise preventing colored men from registering yesterday, was brought before United States Commissioner Graves this afternoon, and the case adjourned until Monday afternoon. As this is the fourth complaint the Commissioner says he is convinced there is a scheme to reduce the Republican vote, and he will do what he can to thwart it.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

The Third District Republican Senatorial Convention at Wayne today nominated John Greusel Jr. by acclamation.

BOURBON HARANGUES.

Don. M. Dickinson presided at the Democratic rally this evening at White's Theatre. Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio said Jefferson wrote the Democratic creed. It was the party of the Constitution and never found a higher power. He alluded to the great surplus of money in the Treasury, and claimed that this ought to be put in circulation, as it would help the hard times. Gen. Rosecrans began at the Constitution and traced the history of the Democratic party.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY AT HUDSON.

HUDSON, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Republicans had a grand torchlight procession tonight, and were addressed by the Hon. M. C. Burch of Grand Rapids.

ILLINOIS.

LANDES FALLS AFOUL OF ANOTHER GERMAN.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—As noticed in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this (Sixteenth) district has opened a vigorous fight against the Germans and the old soldiers. Before leaving town Monday he settled on a poor German farmer who has lost the use of his left arm by wounds received at Shiloh, and sued him for $1,000 libel for statements repeated by him that had been made in several speeches in this county and all over the district, and which had been repeated by hundreds of others in this county. Mr. Weaver, the German who has been picked out to vent Landes' spite on, is one of the best citizens of the county, a member of the Lutheran Church, and has always stood high. The afternoon of the same day Landes, this emblem of Democratic reform, assaulted a German farmer, and another old soldier, living near Fairfield, in Wayne County, for telling of a transaction he once had with Landes, in which he claimed Landes had not acted right with him. The statement out of which the libel suit referred to grows is one made by Capt. Ed Harlan, to the effect that Landes was a member of the K. G. C. order during the War, that members of that order killed Capt. York at Charleston during the War, and that Landes was in Charleston the day of the killing.

MONEY THROWN AWAY.

STREATOR, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Democrats of this region have been making elaborate preparations for a month to receive Carter Harrison yesterday, with the intention of laying over the great Oglesby meeting held here. It failed to come up to expectation, there being not much more than half the number of torches in line or persons present. Carter and W. J. Hynes made the principal speeches, and Haley made a short talk. The weather helped to discourage the meeting, it having rained the day preceding. It is thought that but little good was done for the Democratic cause, although the preparations cost a lot of money.

BLOOMINGTON WORKINGMEN.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A. F. Carpenter, the brilliant rolling-mill orator, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience this evening at the Grand Opera-House. The audience was made up principally of workingmen and mechanics from the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railway. The workingmen of Bloomington will not give much support to Gen. Butler, but will vote as they have heretofore.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Robert T. Lincoln has made three appointments for the campaign, as follows: Bloomington, the 25th; Aledo, 28th; and Champaign, 30th. Several telegrams of inquiry have been received here today from various points that want to have him speak before the campaign closes.

STAUNTON PREPARING FOR A GREAT MEETING.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Staunton, southwest of here, are making great preparations for a grand demonstration Saturday, Oct. 25. Gen. R. J. Oglesby will be present and speak in the afternoon. In the evening Gen. J. C. Smith and R. W. McClaughrey will speak. There will be a torchlight procession at night. Arrangements have been made for entertaining 10,000 people.

HARRISON'S FAILURE AT KANKAKEE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Democrats have had their day in this district. Chicago's "best Mayor" let his eagle soar this afternoon, but it dropped tonight, its flight being a failure. The meeting of today has been advertised far and wide to be the grandest time ever held in Kankakee. Carter Harrison was to blow his bazoo, and he blew it to an audience of about 1,500. He spoke about an hour and a half on "the vital issues of the day"—that is, his being the next Governor. Robert McKindley of Edgar County is speaking this evening. The "grand torchlight procession" consisted of 516 torches, which is 300 less than the Republicans had at the Hamilton meeting Sept. 11. This is the meeting that Democrats have been working up for over two months. Less than one-half of the torchbearers were uniformed. The day was fine. No better weather could have been wanted. The only way in which the Democratic meeting of today beat the Republican meeting was in the number of drunken men on the street, which was about twenty to one.

THE HARPER LAW.

CARTER HARRISON'S ELECTION MEANS ITS REPEAL.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Prior to the adoption of the Harper law the liquor license in this city was $50 per year; therefore a comparison of the years 1882 and 1883 will suffice to show the difference in taxes and the city revenue under the old and new law:

City tax collected for 1882	$30,100
Saloon licenses issued at $50 each—sixty-eight	3,400
Total revenue for city improvement, etc.	$33,500
City taxes collected for 1883	19,885
Saloon licenses issued at $500 each—fifty-four	27,000
Total revenue for city improvement, etc.	$46,885

Thus we see that while the tax has been reduced $10,215 the revenue of the city has been increased $13,385. The rate of tax in 1882 was $1.92 on each $100, and in 1883 $1.43 on each $100, making a reduction of 49 cents on each $100 valuation.

Now, if by Democratic frauds in Chicago Carter Harrison should be elected to the high office of Governor of this State, what would be the result? Would it not be a repeal of the Harper law and a return to the old license system, or worse? With his election a Democratic Legislature is almost sure, and as he stands as the candidate of the Saloonkeepers' Association and the bummers and thugs of Chicago it is safe to presume that he will favor, and aid, and abet the repeal of the Harper law, as he did the nullification of it in Chicago when the taxpayers were swindled out of over $1,000,000 by the changing of the fiscal year. That Carter Harrison owns the City Council of Chicago is evident, and it is just as evident that he owns the County Commissioners that fixed the polling-places of Cook County in the slums and by-ways of the city and put them in charge of the leaders of the worst element of the city, to which he has always catered. As he owns those two bodies, so would he own a Democratic Legislature if elected.

The tax and license here are a fair sample of every city and town in the State, and the taxpayers here do not want any change such as would be wrought by the election of this man Harrison. Let him serve his term as Mayor of Chicago and then pass forever from the political horizon. Let him be buried the 4th of November under an avalanche of votes cast by the honest citizens of the State for that gray-haired old hero, honest Uncle Dick Oglesby.
S. S.

WISCONSIN.

THE REGISTRY IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—City Clerk Porth estimates that the total registry of voters this year will reach 32,000. The various Boards of Registry concluded their final session last evening, and the returns made to the City Clerk today showed an astonishing increase in the number of registered voters. Last week it was not thought that the total registry would exceed 30,000, and the certainty of its reaching 32,000 is therefore very surprising. There are so many votes in some of the precincts that it is doubtful whether all of them can vote.

A TEMPERANCE WOMAN FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Dale, one of the most prominent women temperance workers of Iowa and a strong Prohibitionist, has been engaged to speak in Southern Wisconsin in favor of the election of Blaine and Logan. She graduated from the Platteville (Wis.) University in 1861, and is said to be an earnest and eloquent champion of Republican principles.

A NOBLE DEED.

HOW A BRAVE SOLDIER WAS BEFRIENDED BY MR. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Patrick O'Gorman was a young Irishman who left his native land in 1861 and came to Boston at a time when the Government needed men for its army. He immediately enlisted and served faithfully in the field until desperately wounded. He at last so far recovered as to be able to do light duty, and was transferred to the veteran reserve corps, in which he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. After the War was over he was honorably discharged from the army, but his wounds unfitted him for manual labor, and he sought some light employment in the Government service. For many weary months he sought in vain. He had joined the army before gaining a legal residence in the United States or being naturalized, and there was no Representative in Congress upon whom he had the claim of a voting constituent, as had thousands of other brave soldiers who had been disabled. Sergt. O'Gorman and his family were in great need, and he had become almost discouraged, when his deserts and necessities were one day made known to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who immediately wrote to the head of one of the Government departments as follows:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 19, 1875.—*Sir:* May I request with earnestness and urgency that you will appoint Patrick O'Gorman a messenger or watchman in your department? He was a patriotic and brave soldier and bears on his body the marks of honorable and heroic service during the late War. He is now needy and has claims which should be the first recognized and the last ignored. Sincerely yours,
J. G. BLAINE."

This note is now on file in the Treasury Department, where Sergt. O'Gorman was given employment soon after its date, and where he remained until his death five years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BRIGHT SPOT IN VIRGINIA.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—From very positive information this county will vote largely for Blaine and Logan. Indications are that Col. Thomas T. O'Ferrall will make gains on his opponent.

GOV. GLICK AT WICHITA.

WICHITA, Kas., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. George W. Glick addressed a Democratic meeting at Turner's Opera-House in this city today. Gen. Charles W. Blair spoke at the same place this evening.

THE REPUBLICAN PLURALITY IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23.—The net Republican plurality on the Congressional vote at the last election is 19,518 on official returns. In last night's dispatches McKinley's majority was given 800 short; otherwise the figures, though partially unofficial, were correct.

NO FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—The idea of fusion between the Democrats and Butlerites in Pennsylvania was abandoned today. Thomas A. Armstrong will not be placed upon the Democratic ticket for the purpose of strengthening the opposition.

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT DENOUNCED BY THE CLERGYMEN.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A significant note of the canvass comes from Glens Falls, where the Methodist clergymen of the Cambridge District have agreed with only two exceptions in denouncing the Prohibition Presidential movement as inopportune, unwise, and sure to prove injurious to the best interest of the prohibition cause. The clergymen join with the ministers of the Troy district in almost unanimous declaration in favor of Blaine.

DEMOCRATS BETTING THEIR MONEY ON BLAINE.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The agencies at work here make a Republican victory in this city morally certain. Democratic workers who are usually counted on to carry the town have bet their money on Blaine and will do what they can to win R. Spriggs' canvass (for Congress) contemplating the sacrifice of everything for him.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM.

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1884.

"The affair which I have not denied."—*Stephen Grover Cleveland's letter to Mrs. Beecher.*

The "affair" which Mr. Cleveland has not denied is the seduction of a widow and the abandonment of his own illegitimate child, now living, but supported by the charity of others.

MR. CALKINS, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, will resume his canvass next Monday.

THE Democratic politicians and office-holders are collecting a large fund in Georgia for use in Indiana in behalf of Cleveland and Hendricks.

GEN. LOGAN will visit Indianapolis the 31st inst., when he will be accorded a splendid reception. The affair is in the hands of the Union Veterans.

MR. JOHN C. NEW, Chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee, claims that Blaine and Calkins will carry the Hoosier State by a good majority.

REAR ADMIRAL DON PATRICIO LYNCH, the noted Chilian soldier, sailor, and statesman, died a few days ago on board the Chilian war vessel Esmeralda.

SENATOR VOORHEES, State-Senator Rice, and ex-Gov. Hendricks admit that Indiana is a doubtful State, and are imploring the Eastern Democrats to send them barrels.

GOV. PORTER counts on 10,000 Republican majority in Indiana. Mr. Blaine's visit to the State has had splendid effect in inspiring enthusiasm and promoting confidence.

EX-SENATOR MCDONALD, Gen. Durbin Ward, and Judge Thoman, Civil-Service Commissioner, made speeches to a Democratic meeting at Peru, Ind., yesterday.

H. D. COOKE & Co., private bankers of Washington, D. C., suspended yesterday. The liabilities are about $170,000. It is expected that the assets will equal this amount.

EX-GOV. FOSTER of Ohio made an eloquent Republican speech before a large audience at Muncie, Ind., yesterday. He discussed the tariff issue and the question of threatened Southern supremacy.

THE Conklingites of Utica, N. Y., have prepared an address giving their reasons for opposing Mr. Blaine. It is signed by forty-nine "Stalwarts," most of whom have acted with the Democrats in recent years.

EX-GOV. HUBBARD of Texas is horrifying the Democrats of the Hoosier State. He advocates free trade, and intimates that it is the duty of citizens to shoot down United States Marshals if the latter give them any annoyance.

JOHN KELLY was interviewed in New York yesterday. He said that the Tammany candidates for municipal offices would certainly be elected. He thought the election in New York State between Blaine and Cleveland would be remarkably close.

THE Republican leaders, basing their claims on the gains made in Ohio, are confident that the next House of Representatives will be Republican by a fair majority. The Senate will be certainly Republican.

GEN. LOGAN and his party traveled from Peoria to Springfield in this State yesterday. At every station along the route he was enthusiastically greeted and made brief but eloquent speeches. At Springfield Gen. Logan was welcomed by an immense audience.

MR. JAMES MULLIGAN of Boston, and of "Mulligan letter" notoriety, offered a few days ago to bet Mr. Dempster of his city from $500 to $5,000 that Blaine would be defeated. Mr. Dempster called around the following day with the money. Mr. Mulligan failed to come to time for any amount.

MR. O'BRIEN and Mr. Harrington, two of the Parnellite members of Parliament, assert that they have proof that there was a conspiracy between the Crown lawyers and the men who selected Dublin juries for the purpose of securing the conviction of persons charged with the Maamtrasna murders in Ireland.

IN the British House of Lords yesterday Earl Salisbury, the Tory leader, said the Peers were willing to pass the Franchise Extension bill with a redistribution measure at an early date. Lord Granville, the Liberal leader in the Lords, urged moderation, after which there was an adjournment until Nov. 20.

THE workingmen of New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg are actively organizing to prevent the election of Cleveland. The pilots, ironworkers, and porcelain men are particularly alert. The German-American and Irish-American mechanics seem to be solid against the Democratic candidate, whom they denounce as the British free-traders' nominee.

THE Chicago produce markets were weak yesterday, wheat being depressed by increasing estimates of surplus, and corn by heavy offerings, which some ascribed to the clique. As compared with Wednesday, pork closed 17½ cents lower, lard 10 cents lower, new meats 7½ cents lower, wheat 1¼ cents lower, cash corn 1⅜ cents lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye steady, barley and flax 1 cent higher, and timothy seed 1 cent lower.

THE extra session of the British Parliament was opened yesterday. The Queen's speech, so called, indulged in the usual platitudes about peaceful relations with European Powers, commended the courage and energy of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum, spoke hopefully of Egyptian affairs, and touched on the South African difficulties. On the question of the Franchise the address was exceedingly brief, simply asserting that "a bill for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise will be at once introduced."

MR. BLAINE's receptions in the Indiana towns through which he passed yesterday were remarkably enthusiastic. Owing to the cold wave the women were not as largely represented as on previous days, but the number of voters was perhaps larger. Mr. Blaine made the principal speech of the day at Terre Haute, where he discriminated between the Southern men who were progressive, who had forgotten War feuds, and who are prepared to march forward with the mass of their countrymen, and those who sulk and fret over the memories of the past and are dreaming about vengeance. Until the latter become less numerous, Mr. Blaine said, it would be dangerous to trust the Government of the country to the Democrats. Mr. Blaine's reception at Lafayette was one of the finest yet accorded to him.

THE Young Men's Republican Commercial Club held a largely-attended and very enthusiastic meeting at the First Cavalry Armory last night. About 1,200 members were present. After the meeting the club paraded some of the principal streets. Its appearance was very fine. Marching in company front the club extended over two blocks. One of the features of its parade was the Ohio yell: "Blaine—Blaine—Blaine—Blaine of Maine," followed by a sudden "Hush" and a burst of ringing cheers. The headquarters of this club are at Room 24, No. 18 Market street. It will meet at the First Cavalry Armory at 6:30 Saturday night for the purpose of taking part in the procession in honor of Mr. Blaine. This club is entirely distinct from an organization of somewhat similar name—the Young Republican Club of Chicago, also embracing over 1,000 members, which is to meet at Hershey Hall tonight for organization.

THE Young Republican Club of Chicago, modeled after the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, which is to be organized at Hershey Hall tonight promises to have a career of great usefulness. More than 1,000 names have already been affixed to the rolls. Among the signers are a number of well-known young men on the Board of Trade, in the bank and insurance offices, and mercantile houses, and in the learned professions. It is a mistake to presume that the organizers of this club have any desire to make it "gilt-edged" or "exclusive," as has been intimated in some quarters. The only conditions of membership are that the applicant shall not be an officeholder or office-seeker, and that he shall agree to pay an annual assessment not exceeding $2. On these conditions the rolls of membership are open to all young Republicans, and a cordial invitation is extended to them to become members. It is intended that the club shall be permanent, and that the field of its greatest usefulness shall be in municipal and county elections, in which its action will be non-partisan. Its objects are certainly praiseworthy and should meet with the approbation of all persons in sympathy with the Republican party. We do not see that there need be any conflict between this club and the Young Men's Republican Commercial Club, which is as yet organized only for this campaign and the existence of which will probably terminate with the Presidential election. At any rate, it is a good token of the interest and activity of the young Republicans of Chicago in this campaign that two such large and powerful organizations should be formed in the same week.

THE BRASS OF THE IROQUOIS.

Last evening at a meeting of the Iroquois Club, which arrogates to itself the title of being composed of the "respectable" Democrats of Chicago, an address to the people was adopted which for mendacity and hypocrisy has seldom been equaled. A great pretense is made in this address of a desire to have an honest count and an honest vote at the approaching election in this county, and the United States Marshal is condemned in advance because it is believed he is going to appoint a number of Deputy Marshals to try to prevent fraud, bulldozing, and villainy. The self-styled "respectables" of the Iroquois Club—including "Mike" Wasserman and "Johnny" Van Pelt—take no account of the fact that the Democratic County Commissioners, some of the least reputable of whom are members of the Iroquois Club, have refused to appoint a Republican judge of election in any of the precincts where fraud has been habitually practiced to elect Democratic candidates; that in the strong Democratic wards of the Second Congressional District, where an ignorant saloonkeeper is seeking election to the House of Representatives by the aid of disreputables, jail-birds, and ex-convicts, many of the judges are now under indictment, and that Most of them are men of bad repute. The Iroquois "respectables" also fail to notice that the police force of this city is governed and controlled by a man who hopes for election to a high office by ballot-box-stuffing and fraud and who has been the recipient of favors of that kind before now. These policemen are all Democrats, all interested in the success of their boss, all laboring for his election and preparing to aid him by means fair or foul, as it suits the occasion. No note is taken of this by the "respectables" of the Iroquois. Their wrath has been reserved for the men and the means to prevent fraud, violence, and outrage.

The complaint which they make about the large vote cast in Cincinnati is entirely beside the mark. The magnitude of the vote there is in some measure probably due to the undiscovered frauds of fellow-Democrats, and of some of the undetected Democratic ruffians sent from Chicago to repeat in the Ohio city. That a proportionally large vote will not be cast or has not been cast in Chicago is irrelevant, for it is well known that this city has a larger unnaturalized foreign population than any other city of America, and has consequently a smaller percentage of voters as compared with residents than any other. The Iroquois Club's address is hypocritical, mendacious, and dishonest. It was appropriate that it should be supported by the engineer-in-chief of Democratic deviltry in the Cook County Board, the nominee, and at the same time the tool of the chief gambler and blackleg of Chicago. Mr. Erskine M. Phelps and his fellow "respectables" ought to be proud of their associates.

THE BEECHER-CLEVELAND LETTER.

That Mrs. Beecher should have written a letter to Grover Cleveland inquiring into his moral character is strange. That Grover Cleveland should have penned the reply he did is surpassingly stranger. That Henry Ward Beecher should have read the reply to a public meeting is incomprehensible. The whole letter, from beginning to end, is the whine of a canting hypocrit and self-confessed roué seeking to pose before the public as a prodigal son. Its only effect will be to produce a general guffaw all over the country and to disgust his own friends with his want of manliness as well as with his pleading of the baby act. It is the whine of a boy caught in his peccadilloes shielding himself behind sickly sentimentalities and pleading his youth and inexperience. It may delight the Mother Hubbard mugwumps, but the average virile Democrat would have preferred a declaration of robust vice and sturdy sin to such silly stuff as this letter contains.

Mr. Cleveland commences his letter: "What shall I say to one who writes so like "my mother? I say so like my mother, "but I don't altogether mean that, for she "died in the belief that her son was true and "noble, as she knew he was dutiful and "kind." Is this the letter of a grown-up man of the world who has reached his fifties and run through his curriculum of worldly experiences, pleasures, and vices until they begin to pall, or is it the letter of a boy of eighteen, just setting out on the journey, who has been caught in a pitfall along the road? Is this the letter of a man or of a weakling? Is this the letter of a man ready to face the reputation he has made, or is it the letter of a whining coward seeking to play upon feminine sympathies with maternal allusions? Would he have written to Mr. Beecher as he has to Mrs. Beecher? As between Grover and Henry, neither of them inexperienced in the ways of the world, neither of them free from adulterous lewdness, is this the letter that Grover Cleveland would have written? If he had done so, could the most charitable person have explained it on any other theory than that Cleveland was in his first and Beecher in his second childhood?

Cleveland continues: "I have never seen "any living woman whom I have any reason "to suspect was in any way bad." This is a little too much. We may accept his previous statement that he is "true," and "noble," and "dutiful," and "kind"—for he himself hath said it—but we must be excused from believing he is so morally near-sighted as he claims. Grover Cleveland is not a beardless boy. He is out of pantalets. He long, long ago passed the border-land between ignorance and knowledge. It may be a debatable question at exactly what period in life consciousness of this kind begins, but no one has ever yet doubted that a man of 50 has attained it. Considering the crop of wild oats which Grover Cleveland sowed, and the peculiar kind of cereals he has been harvesting during the last ten years, it is impossible to believe that he is the white lily whom Brother King found, or that maiden blushes still bepaint his cheek, as he would have Mrs. Beecher believe. If Grover Cleveland is such an innocent as this he should betake himself to a monastery. He is too good a man to be President. Such purity should not be exposed to the rough weathers of the world. Let him be crowned as the rosière of Buffalo and withdrawn from the dangers of further contact with life. Let him never see any woman who is "bad" nor know where any such woman lives.

Mr. Cleveland concludes his whining letter: "As to my *outward* life in Buffalo, "the manifestation of confidence and attach-"ment which was there tendered me must "be proof that I have not led a disgraceful "life in that city." Mr. Cleveland's *outward* life in Buffalo is not to the point, nor does it at all concern the object of Mrs. Beecher's inquiries, any more than his other declarations that she "wrote like his mother," that he "worked very hard" in his office, or that, "of course I've been to church." His outward life as a railroad wrecker, as a fee-grabber, as a salary-overcharger, as a hangman, and as an enemy of workingmen is known well enough. He should have given us some hints of his inward life. It is not his public but his private life that is in question in this letter, and all that we can legitimately infer from his statement is that he must have been virtuous while in Buffalo because he was not found out!

CANDIDATES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

In a single sentence in his Fort Wayne speech Mr. Blaine rebuked the Democratic mob which insulted him and answered the critics who have sneered at his public appearances during the campaign. "There is not a courtier in Europe," he said, "so proud but that he is glad to uncover his head in the presence of his sovereign; so I uncover in the presence of the only earthly sovereign I acknowledge, and bow with pride to the free people of America." It will be a bold man who shall insist in the face of this eloquent tribute to popular sovereignty that Mr. Blaine's appearances before his countrymen are inconsistent with the dignity of the office for which he is a candidate.

What Mr. Blaine is now doing—showing himself to the people, mingling among them, expounding to them the principles of the party he represents, and urging them to an appreciation of their duties as citizens—should be required of every Presidential candidate by force of public opinion. The people would avoid many mistakes in the choice of a Chief Magistrate if this were the custom. Nominating conventions would not bring forward nobodies, relying upon the availability of their very obscurity, if it were known that success would depend largely upon the impression the candidate would make upon the people during the campaign. Ours is not an aristocratic Government. The President of the United States is not the sovereign in this country, but the executive agent of the sovereign people. The nearer he gets to the people, the more familiar they become with his personal characteristics, the broader his information about the country is, the better the assurance will be of an Administration in harmony with prevailing public sentiment. It is better that the people should become acquainted with the men who aspire to the Presidency before election than to regret their choice after it is too late.

It would have been a boon to the public if custom had constrained Grover Cleveland to make a tour of the country and show himself to the people. He does not know the people and is unknown to them. The scandals associated with his name have given him more notoriety than he ever achieved through his public acts. Perhaps his appearance before the people would have been damaging to his chances for election; we are inclined to think that is the case from what we have heard of the man. But the people are entitled to the opportunity for making up their judgment, and if it were the custom to accord it to them in the case of Presidential candidates the Democratic Convention would have nominated a different sort of man. Blaine may be making friends for himself and voters for his party by his tour through the country, but certainly that is more commendable than a retiracy which, in Cleveland's case, seems to be necessary in order to avoid a loss of votes.

THE COUNTY-BOARD FRAUD.

The Harrison-McDonald-Van Pelt County Board machine has failed to keep the promise it made. It has not placed a *bona fide* Republican judge in every precinct, as it agreed. It has only placed a few here and there in spots where there are no advantages for committing fraud. It has not changed the polling-places which were located in disreputable places, but only those which are of no importance to the swindling scheme. Those which were expressly located for purposes of fraud still remain where they were placed at first. Not a particle of the machinery for the perpetration of fraud has been disturbed. Not a promise has been kept. The whole business remains as infamous as it was the first day it was devised by McDonald, Mackin, and Van Pelt.

The purpose of the machine is now apparent. It is not intended to make any change in the judges or polling-places until after the last day of registration—next Tuesday. The poll books are in the hands of Democratic judges. The books of precincts where it is intended to commit these frauds are not accessible to Republican scrutiny. In eight wards there is not a Republican judge, though a judge has been promised in every precinct of these wards—the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, and Seventeenth. These books will be stuffed with bogus names. There is nothing to hinder the machine from doing it, and after next Tuesday it will be too late to change them. The honest voters in those wards need not be surprised to find that thousands of bogus names have been added to the registry. Then, when they are all ready for the election, a few more trifling concessions will be made in places where it will not interfere with the scheme for stuffing the ballot-boxes, and Van Pelt will claim he has done all he agreed.

The active managers of the machine, the creatures of Carter Harrison, are not alone responsible for this outrage. Every Democrat, however honest he may claim to be, who profits by it or expects to profit by it is equally responsible. Mr. Donnersberger is a Commissioner. He pretends to be an honest man. He is running for County Recorder. When questioned about the matter he tried to squirm out of it by replying that some changes had been made. This will not do. He knows that changes have not been made in the city precincts, where it is intended to do the cheating. He knows that in the county precincts Republican voters have been so massed that they cannot poll their entire vote. He is equally responsible for the fraud with Van Pelt so long as he skulks behind the machine, hoping to profit by its infamous conspiracy. He cannot wash his hands of this matter. If he does not protest against it he will be regarded as one of the gang and equally guilty.

HENDRICKS' FAVORIT ISSUE.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks' Chicago speech was notable rather for a conspicuous omission than for what he actually said. All his meaningless twaddle about civil-service reform—meaningless always when uttered by a Democratic politician—and all his demagogical appeals to the workingmen had no significance as compared to the one thing he has been saying in all his Indiana speeches.

The burden of Hendricks' campaign talks before the ingrain Democratic crowds of the rural districts has been an arraignment of the Republican party for maintaining the reserve fund which guarantees the redemption of the greenbacks on demand, and thereby gives uniformity and stability to all the currency in the land. It has been the habit of Hendricks to estimate this fund at $400,000,000 and over, and to tell his audiences that this enormous sum of money has been needlessly extorted from the people by excessive taxation and is now needlessly withheld from them when it ought to be scattered in circulation. The fact is, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago, that the redemption fund held by the Government is only $143,000,000, about one-third as much as Hendricks has represented, all other moneys in the Treasury being assigned to the special purposes provided by the Constitution; and that the reserve fund of less than $150,000,000 provides circulating notes amounting to $650,000,000, or more than four times as much, which could not be maintained at par in any other way. Hendricks, so far as we know, has never corrected his misrepresentations in this matter, but he did not repeat them in his Chicago speech.

Why?

Because the Democratic candidate for Vice-President did not dare to tell the bankers, manufacturers, and merchants of this metropolis what the real purpose of his party is in regard to finance and the currency. But he has told it so often during the campaign and it has been published so widely that his cowardly suppression of his chief campaign plea in this instance will not avail him. He has constantly arraigned the Republican policy of maintaining the Government reserve. He has exaggerated the amount of the reserve threefold; but that does not matter. If the Republican party, in the eyes of so eminent a Democrat as Hendricks, has robbed the people in accumulating this reserve and is outraging them now by maintaining it and withholding it from circulation, then it is clear that the Democrats intend to abandon the policy thus condemned in the severest terms by their candidate for Vice-President, and their chief spokesman, since Cleveland never says and never has said anything. The destruction or crippling of the resumption fund is to be one of the "changes" which the Democrats promise to make.

It is a duty that business-men owe to themselves to demand what is involved in this particular "change." Hendricks was afraid to mention it in a great business city, because he knew that business acumen would penetrate its real meaning and effect. The serious impairment of the resumption fund means another suspension of specie payments. Whenever the reserve shall be so small as to create an apprehension of the ability of the Government to redeem on demand there will be a run on the Treasury, just as there is a run on a bank when it is suspected that its cash resources are not equal to the demands likely to be made upon it by depositors. Indeed, the speculators would not wait for a popular scare; they would organize a run on the Treasury as a means to precipitate suspension in order to revive gold-gambling and the various kinds of speculation incident to a fluctuating currency. The depreciation of the greenbacks will carry with it the depreciation of the National-bank notes and drive gold and silver out of circulation. The gold and silver certificates will likewise disappear, and the specie they represent will be hoarded from the moment the paper currency shall fall below par. The people have been through all this, and it needs no argument to establish it. The depletion of the resumption fund which Hendricks has denounced the Republican party for maintaining will consequently lead to an enormous contraction of the money resources of the country through the immediate retirement of gold and silver certificates, the hoarding of specie, and the depreciation of greenbacks and National-bank notes. And a sudden contraction of currency amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars means a panic—not merely a stock panic, not merely a temporary or local disturbance, not merely a disturbance in values, but a general prostration of all commercial and industrial enterprise and a universal collapse.

Hendricks has never followed out his financial policy to its logical result. The Democratic politician is not a financier or a political economist. He is, first, last, and all the time, opposed to the policy of his political antagonists, whatever that policy may be. It has been the policy of the Republicans to maintain the resumption fund; Hendricks denounces it, and promises that his party will change it, except when he comes into a city where the effect of such a change will be analyzed. But whenever he stands before a Democratic crowd he can trust and talks plainly to them he contends that the Government reserve fund must go. He knows that Democratic politicians look upon it with greedy eyes and long for its distribution among new offices, contracts, and jobs. He is indifferent to the effect which the change of policy will have on the business of the country, for he knows no other business than that of politics. But business-men inquire beyond partisan objects. Resumption has been the safeguard of the country in depression; it is maintained not by promises alone, but by the available resources of the United States Treasury. If the resources be scattered, resumption will fail. That means bankruptcy. And this is what Hendricks has promised in behalf of his party in all his speeches except his Chicago speech.

IF Grover Cleveland had annexed a request to "burn this letter" to his private note to Mrs. Beecher he would have shown more wisdom than he has.

A RUSSIAN writer named Stepniak has sent to the London *Times* a most remarkable account of the Russian press. It is nearly dead. Since the commencement of this reign eight newspapers have been prohibited, including the *Golos*, and only two Liberal newspapers are permitted to exist, in hourly anticipation of their fate. Political discussion being, however, forbidden, the newspapers have not the power in Russia of the magazines, and the grand crusade has been directed against them. The *Slovo*, the *Messenger of Europe*, and the *Annals of the Country* have all been suppressed, the latter being the greatest magazine in Russia, with a circulation of 10,000 copies, and worth £120,000. The charge in these cases was that of entertaining subversive opinions; but the real offense was that of discussing too closely the condition of the country. Latterly, the Administration has attacked books, and has just published an index of books which may not be sold. It comprises 125 works in 800 volumes, and includes such books as Lyell's "Antiquity of Man," Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Lubbock's "Primitive Civilization." All the works of John Stuart Mill, W. Bagehot, and Mr. Herbert Spencer are prohibited, the entire index having apparently been drawn up by some priest who was also an absolutist. The main effect of such a decree is, of course, to exasperate the whole educated class against the Government; but the secondary effect is to revive the old system of secret colportage. Books are wholly suppressed, but prohibited newspapers are smuggled in from beyond the frontier in thousands, just as Herzen's "Kolokol" was. As a precaution against the diffusion of new ideas the measure is, of course, wholly illusory, all the creeds except Protestantism having struggled up to victory without assistance from the press. One wonders if Count Tolstoi thinks that printers spread abroad the Gospel or that insurrections began with Gütenberg.

THE following appears in a recent issue of the New York *Financial News*:

Quite a large number of Democrats are going to vote for Blaine because they believe in that part of his recognized policy which looks to a mutual alliance of all the South and Central American Republics against any possible European scheme of aggrandizement. It is well known that the French are scheming at Bogota, the Capital of the United States of Colombia, for a protectorate that will fairly establish French power on the Isthmus of Panama and give them the full and undisputed control of the Panama Canal, with the United States of America looking on and eating humble pie. American interests are increasing largely in South and Central American countries, and as this Nation is the natural ally of its sister Republics, no foreign Power should be allowed to establish a protectorate anywhere. Blaine understands the proposition.

GROVER CLEVELAND, in his letter to his sympathizing brother-sinner H. Ward Beecher, says: "The contemptible creatures who coin "and pass these things appear to think that "the affair which I have not denied makes me "defenseless against any and all slanderers."

The affair which he has not denied was the seduction of a widow, whom he placed in an insane asylum; the parentage of a bastard child, whom he placed in an orphan asylum; and the refusal to support the child or to legitimize him by marrying the mother—the only reparation an honorable man could make under the circumstances. Truly he has not denied this affair, but this is not the only one. Other affairs have been charged as circumstantially as this. As he has not challenged the proofs from his accusers nor called them to account, why did he not include them also? Why single out for confession this one, which does not appear to be among the worst?

THE President of the Iroquois Club of gilt-edged Democrats is one of the largest employers of convict labor in this county, yet the Hendricks procession Wednesday night carried a large banner bearing this legend: "Down with Convict Labor." Did it mean to say also: "Down with the Iroquois Club"?

THE Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, referring to the proposed action of thousands of Irishmen in Ohio and Indiana to vote for Blaine and Logan, says:

Wisconsin Irish-Americans will not be behind those of Ohio and Indiana to resent Bragg's insult to them. In his own county, where it might be presumed he would be best able to appease the indignation he has aroused, he has utterly failed to do so, and it is the exception where an Irish-American is willing to forgive the gross affront. The *Irish World* declares that those who do overlook the offense are sadly lacking in pride and self-respect. Mr. Scarlett's advice will be adopted by nine-tenths of the Irish-Americans of this Congressional district, and the other tenth will probably regret that they had not also followed it.

WHILE appreciating the strength of every objection made against it, I have reason to say that Gov. Cleveland was influenced in his acts by Democratic politicians. There were charges of malversation in office. I do not say that in this matter the Governor acted from any improper motives; but a man who acted from improper motives would have acted as the Governor acted. [Laughter and applause.]—*The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.*

I KNOW something of the Governor's work, and I say that there is no necessity for him to sit at his desk in Albany and pretend to be busy. He must do it, however, for neither he nor his keepers dare to let him speak. No, he says nothing, but goes to Brooklyn and eats beef.—*Gen. Palmer's speech in New York Monday night.*

IN the Thirty-second New York, or Buffalo, Congressional District the Republicans have made the strongest nomination possible. Col. John M. Farquhar, the candidate, was one of the bravest New York volunteer officers in the War, and is an honorable and capable gentleman. In 1882 this district, which gave Garfield 3,524 majority, chose a Democratic Congressman, Gen. Rogers. There is every reason to believe that Col. Farquhar will receive the united Republican vote of Buffalo, and a large vote from beyond party lines, thus insuring his election and regaining a Republican Congressional district.

DAY after day the New York *Evening Post* continues to flaunt at the head of its editorial page a pitiful appeal for eleemosynary "soap." "Soap" for the dissemination of mendacity and malignity against Mr. Blaine, "soap" for the cleansing of Mr. Cleveland's moral character to the end that he shall no longer be called by his own party friends "a moral leper." "We will receive," says the *Post*, "subscriptions in any amount, *however small*, . . . from today until Nov. 4." This certainly is one of the most touching things of the campaign.—*N. Y. Trib.*

CURRENT NOTES.

Little 5-year-old Phil, who was born in Italy, recently arrived in this city on a visit to some relatives.

"Were you ever in a steamer?" he asked of little Jamie.

"No," replied that youngster.

"Yes, you were."

"No, I wasn't."

"Yes, you were," persisted Phil. "If you wasn't, how did you come over?"—*New York Graphic.*

A young lady visitor called at a Fifth avenue residence in the absence of the family.

As she turned to go unearthly sounds issued from the basement.

"What in the world is that?" she asked of the servant who had opened the door.

"That's poor Willyum, mum."

"What's the matter with him? Is he crazy?"

"No, mum. Ye say, Willyum is the hall footman, mum, an' he has to sthand forninst the wall all day in statoo-like silence, an' very taryin' to his narvous system it is indade, mum. So whin he's off duty, an' the family is out, he risthores his narves to a narmal condishun by screamin' an' yellin', mum."—*New York Sun.*

"Will you want a sample-room, sir?" asked a hotel clerk of a guest who had just registered.

"No, sir," was the pompous reply. "I am a lawyer, sir, not a drummer. I am not selling merchandise. I am selling brains."

"Ah! I see," said the clerk. "Of course you don't want a sample-room when you don't carry any samples."—*Ex.*

A stranger in a small town having lost his way accosted a gentleman on the street.

"Please, my good man," he says, "tell me the way to the post-office?"

"I am not a good man," says the person accosted, with conscious dignity. "I am the Mayor."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Col. Bill Snort of the *Crosby County Clarion and Farmers' Vindicator*, not feeling well on the occasion of his recent visit to Austin, called on a prominent physician, who asked him the first thing:

"Have you got an appetite?"

"Well, that depends on what you've got in the house. Have you got any pie?"—*Texas Siftings.*

"You were not at home last Sunday," remarked a New-Yorker to a friend, who was an undertaker.

"No; I went off on a steamboat excursion party up the Hudson."

"Do you find any pleasure in going along with a mob like that?"

"No; but a man has to go where his business calls him."—*New York Star.*

"I am thankful to the Nihilists for one thing," says the Czarina. "They have made me love my husband dearly. Our home-life has become so different since I began to look upon him as though he were under sentence of death. You can't think how deeply his menaced state attaches me to him."

An interesting feature of a recent Franchise demonstration at Inverness was the weaving of a plaid by the workmen of Holm mills. It was forwarded to Mr. Gladstone with this dedication:

"This plaid we weave for you, Willie,
You'll catch nae caulds nor chills
By wearing this memento
Frae the weavers of Holm mills."

"O, don't touch that," said young Tommy Henderson to Mr. Greatheart the other night. Mr. G. put down the bottle he had carefully taken from Mr. Henderson's mantelpiece, and inquired:

"Why not?"

"'Cause that's vegetables," was the reply.

"Vegetables," ejaculated Mr. Greatheart; "why, it's liquor, my boy!"

"Well, I heard ma say not to touch it, because it had pa's nips in it."

The philosopher fainted.—*Washington Hatchet.*

The act came to a close, and the two gentlemen rose, left their wives, and retired to the lobby to obtain the latest quotations concerning lime juice. Mrs. Brown remarked casually to Mrs. Smith: "Does your husband often go out between acts?"

"No; but he always comes in between drinks."—*San Francisco Post.*

PERSONALS.

Lord Norbury, when once charging a jury in a breach-of-promise case, noticed that the letters of the faithless defendant had been so long in the plaintiff's pockets or so often shown to her sympathizing friends that they were greatly frayed at the folds and almost in tatters. "Gentlemen," said Lord Norbury, carefully holding up one of the epistles to the gaze of the jury, "it's easy to see that these are love-letters, because they are so exceedingly tender."

Daniel C. French's statue of John Harvard, unveiled at Cambridge last week, is of course in no sense a likeness, since no portrait of the honored Puritan is in existence, and almost nothing is known concerning his personal appearance. But the figure, more than life-sized, is that of a tall, slender, smooth-faced man, in an attitude of contemplation and repose, the right hand resting upon an open book on his knee and the left upon the arm of the chair in which he sits. The dress is that of a Puritan gentleman of the seventeenth century—broad collar, skull-cap, belt, knee-breeches, shoes with rosets, and an ample, flowing cloak.

When Edison, genius and inventor that he is, had given two weeks of his valuable time to going up and down on the New York elevated railroad trying to discover what caused its noise and a cure for it, he gave up the job. Then a little woman took it. She rode on the cars three days, was denied a place to stand on the rear platform, laughed at for her curiosity, and politely snubbed by conductors and passengers. But she discovered what caused the noise, invented a remedy that was patented, and she was paid the sum of $10,000 and a royalty forever. Her name is Mrs. Mary Walton and she lives in New York City.

A fox-hunting divine, "Parson Bullen," the oldest sportsman who appeared last season in the Leicestershire hunting field, died lately, aged 89. He began hunting nearly seventy years ago, while a curate in Lincolnshire, when he used to mount a spirited thoroughbred and go over the dikes of the Lincolnshire fens. In 1831 he was appointed to the living of Eastwell, Leicestershire, and, with the exception of fourteen years, when he hunted in the New Forest, was a constant follower of the Duke of Rutland's and the Quorn hounds, and was present in the saddle and on wheels at more than one meet last season. He was of light weight and well known as a "straight" rider, the highest fence or widest dike being scarcely deemed an obstacle.

The elder Booth was billed to appear as King Henry IV. at the Old Bowery Theatre on a certain evening. A large and fashionable audience assembled, and at the proper time the curtain rose. As is well known, the elder Booth occasionally took a drop too much, and it was seen from the maudlin way in which he stumbled through the first scene on this occasion that he must have been indulging rather copiously. At last a few hisses from the gallery caught his ear. He suddenly stopped, and, advancing to the footlights, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, you see that I am not in a good condition to play tonight. But if you will only wait five minutes while I go behind the scenes to cool my head in a pail of water, I'll come out and show you the d—dest King Henry you ever saw in your life!"

Maj. Knox Holmes, aged 77, says the London *Truth* of Oct. 9, recently rode, mounted on a tricycle, a ten-hour match against G. Lacy Hillier, ex-champion bicyclist, "weight for age." Hillier allowing the Major one mile start for each year of the difference between their ages. As the ex-champion is only 28, he had to concede his opponent 49 miles, which, as it turned out, he was totally unable to do, although he bestrode a two-wheel instead of a three-wheel steed. Maj. Holmes did not stop until he had covered seventy-four miles, and then only for five minutes, while Hillier, at fifty-six miles, for which he beat the previous best time, took nearly half an hour's rest. Neither stopped again until the task was completed, the score at the conclusion of the ten hours being: Knox Holmes, 115 miles 360 yards; Hillier, 146 miles 350 yards.

Balakireff, the Russian court-fool, often pushed his waggeries too far, and gave offense to his Imperial Majesty, Peter the Great. On one occasion the enraged Emperor summarily banished him from the court, bidding him never "appear on Russian soil again." The jester disappeared accordingly. But a week after this Peter, while standing at one of the windows of the palace, espied the disgraced favorit coolly driving a car past the very gates of the palace. He summoned him to his presence, and said: "How dare you disobey me, when I forbade you to show yourself on Russian ground?" "I have not disobeyed you," answered the jester; "I was not on Russian ground." "Not on Russian ground!" said Peter, "what do you mean?" "No. That earth on which I was sitting on is Swedish soil. I dug it up in Finland only the other day." Balakireff was restored to his former office of court-jester.

NOT A KNOW-NOTHING.

Mr. Blaine Vindicated by an Irish Catholic Gentleman.

A person named White charged in a recent number of the *Catholic Citizen* of Milwaukee that Mr. Blaine was a Know-Nothing. This has brought forth the following reply and vindication from Mr. Mortimer Ryan, a prominent Irish Nationalist of Iowa City, who has furnished a copy of his MS. to Capt. Finerty's *Citizen*:

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 14, 1884.—[Editor *Catholic Citizen*.]—Having read in your issue of Oct. 11 a statement purporting to be that of Mr. White, charging Mr. Blaine with being a Know-Nothing, and of being accessory to the outrage on Father Bapst at Ellsworth, and believing, as I do, that you would not knowingly publish a false charge to the injury of any person, I wish with your permission to inform the readers of the *Citizen* that the major part of said statement is false as regards Mr. Blaine; and I propose to give my reasons for asserting Mr. White's charges to be false.

In May, 1849, I became a resident of Augusta, Me., and continued to reside there until October, 1854. During this interim Know-Nothingism became rampant, furious. About 1853 Mr. Blaine became connected with the *Kennebec Journal*; and I think his enemies cannot produce one article over his signature encouraging Know-Nothingism, and I know that several can be produced discouraging it.

As one of the proscribed—I being an Irishman and a Catholic—I became a close observer of the sayings and doings of prominent business men, so as to be able to know my friends from my enemies. As long as I remained in Augusta I had Mr. Blaine in my mind as a noble, generous, liberal-minded man.

There were several business-men in Augusta who were Irish Catholics, and we frequently conversed together as to who were and who were not Know-Nothings. We all agreed that Mr. Blaine was opposed to Know-Nothingism. He generally employed Catholic domestics, which he would not have done if a Know-Nothing. The names of the Catholic business-men referred to are: Carroll, Daly, Dowling, Rowe, Murphy, Dolan, and others. If any of these men are there now I think they would corroborate my statements.

I knew Mr. White by reputation, and had a slight personal acquaintance with him. He was reputed honest and honorable in his dealings; he seemed to be successful in his business, which was that of vender of light wares and a country tavern-keeper; my business at that time was house and ship painting.

I cannot conceive how Mr. White, if in the enjoyment of his full faculties, could allow his signature to go to such a false and malicious statement.

As to the outrage on the priest, Mr. Blaine had no more to do in encouraging it, nor did he know any more about it until it had occurred, than did Mr. White, who says he was not at home at the time. Poor Father Bapst! not one hand raised to protect you. Your pretended friends were deaf to your cries; yet the old wretch who supplied the feathers could not certain the cause of the tumult, notwithstanding the yells of the brutal mob, but the valiant Jones slipped in under cover of the darkness to offer his friendship when the storm had passed over. Consoling, very, to the insulted, robbed, bruised, and battered priest!

We Catholics of Augusta at that time knew well the reputation borne by the Teesdales, the Jarvises, the Joneses, and the hordes of bloodthirsty bigots in their employ—the sons of Irish and English Orangemen from the border towns of Canada—who infested the shipyards and mills—the same cowardly ruffians who burned the Catholic meeting-house in Bath, after failing in their attempt to get the priest, in order to serve him as Father Bapst had been served. For their failure in this regard we may thank the courage of a noble Irishman who stood in his doorway armed, and told the cowards that the first who attempted to force an entrance should die.

Although Mr. White differs—or, as I believe, is made to differ—with me in regard to Mr. Blaine, I believe, if Mr. White had resided in Augusta at the time, he would have known Mr. Blaine better, and, as I do, feel grateful towards him.

I wish to state that I have no recollection of ever exchanging a word with Mr. Blaine, and it is not likely I ever shall, having had no business dealings with him. My object in offering this statement to the *Citizen* is, that justice may be done to Mr. Blaine, whom I have good reasons for believing to be a noble-hearted, generous, and liberal-minded gentleman.

Mr. White and I, it seems, left Maine about the same time, and for the same reason—only that I left in the daytime, he in the night—both of us to escape the insults and persecutions of the bigoted Know-Nothings. I am sorry they are still to be found, mostly in the South, some few in Wisconsin—some all around. MORTIMER RYAN.

[The Milwaukee *Citizen* refused to publish this letter last week.]

SOME OF OUR EARLY REFORMERS.

Few of these thinkers and enthusiasts had any sense of humor. My father, however, when once driving one of them up the mountain, turned to him and said: "Mr. ——, if I take you up to the top I shall insist that you preach me a sermon." "I will," was the reply, "and my text shall be, 'And the Devil taketh him up to an exceeding high mountain.'" A constant lady visitor, M—— G——, who spent with us weeks at a time, was intensely interested in anything a little out of color in the way of religious creeds. Theodore Hook, who, when asked if he was willing to accept the Thirty-nine Articles, blandly replied; "O, certainly; forty, if you like," was no circumstance to M—— G——, who would accept any theory or any creed, provided it conflicted with the orthodox views she had renounced. This promiscuous greed for novelty was, however, so much the mark of the period that it scarcely made her seem eager and hopeful, until, a few years afterwards, it carried her into Bloomer dress, and left her stranded at high tide as a silly woman whose good taste could not be trusted. One evening, at our house, she was conversing with a well-known lecturer on geology, whom she questioned incessantly.

"How long, Mr. ——, do you suppose the world has existed? For an infinit time, I suppose."

"Infinit? Madam, infinit is a long word."

"But your discoveries all show that the accepted chronology is worthless. Don't you suppose it has existed billions and billions, even trillions, of years?"

"I think a billion will do, madam," said the geologist. "Suppose, just to be fixed and definit, we say the world has existed a billion of years."

"But why," said M—— G——, throwing her whole soul into the question, "why be fixed, why be definit? Why dwarf the illimitable grandeur of scientific revelation for the sake of a feeble consistency with the accepted orthodox scheme of things? Sir," her eyes flashing, "I would not, if I were you, consider a billion of years anything."

In fact, the revolt against dogmatic creeds allowed new beliefs and dogmas which showed a wonderful receptivity on the part of these zealots. When phrenology, magnetism, and spiritualism, one after the other, were embraced, one saw that the person who begins by denying everything strikes an ultimate balance by believing everything.—*November Atlantic.*

DRESS REFORM FOR MEN.

Now, to my mind the dress, not of the time of William the Conqueror, or of the seventeenth century, but of just 100 years ago, was the most suitable and most manly that was ever worn by the male population of these islands. By reverting to it, we should get rid of two inconvenient and ugly portions of our present attire—namely: the cylindrical hat and the almost equally cylindrical trouser. The man of today is too cylindrical altogether to be a satisfactory object to himself or to artists. That a hat (to say nothing of its shape) should be made of a delicate material, which requires to be carefully protected from the weather and ironed and brushed if rained upon, is clearly ridiculous; that a man's legs, in this moist and muddy climate, should be clothed in tubes of cloth which reach to his heels and form admirable conductors of mud and dirt, both inside and outside, is equally so. By simply going back to the conical felt (not beaver) hat and the breeches and boots of our great-grandfathers, we should free ourselves at once of this inconvenience. And their caped frockcoat for riding and walking—why not that too? It saved the shoulders from wet, and was a warm and sensible garment in every way.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

The proportion of cavalry to infantry in European armies is: In the German, 1 to 4.4; the French, 1 to 4.4; the Russian, 1 to 4.2; the English, 1 to 7.7; or, exclusive of dismounted men, 1 to 11.7. The total number of British cavalry which England (famous for good riders and for her breed of horses) possesses for the defense of her interests all over the world is 15,956 men and 10,889 horses.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Startling Allegations by Home-Rulers Concerning the Maamtrasna Hangings.

Address of the Queen on the Opening of Parliament—The Brunswick Succession

Lively Meeting of Grand Trunk Stockholders—Death of Admiral Lynch—The Belgian Crisis.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

INTENTIONS OF HOME-RULE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Irish Home-Rule members of the House of Commons refuse to subscribe to the Government theory that the present session of Parliament is solely for the consideration of the franchise question. The intention of the Ministry to try to confine discussion to the Franchise bill is plainly defined in the first sentence of the Queen's speech, but the Parnellites say that there are at least two other matters which must be fully discussed at this session. One is the charge that men known to be innocent were hanged for the Maamtrasna murders. The other is the accusation that Secretary Cornwall, Solicitor Bolton, and other Dublin officials were shielded from punishment for bestial crimes of which they had been judicially proven guilty.

William O'Brien, member of Parliament for Mallow and editor of *United Ireland*, will lead the attack upon the Government in the Dublin scandal case, and Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for Westmeath, will take the initiative on the Maamtrasna executions. Mr. O'Brien has suffered severely in pocket for his exposures in *United Ireland* of the offenses of Cornwall, Bolton et al., although nearly all of his allegations have been proven true in the courts. He is now under judgment for £2,000 obtained by Bolton in a libel-suit for £20,000, and O'Brien swears that he will never satisfy the judgment and will go into bankruptcy first. Mr. O'Brien has therefore an individual grievance to redress, and he is seeking private vengeance at the same time that he is championing public morality.

THE MAAMTRASNA JUDICIAL MURDERS.

Mr. Harrington is amply qualified to discuss the Maamtrasna case, having made a searching investigation of all the circumstances in Connemara, where the murders were perpetrated and avenged. An important piece of documentary evidence bearing upon this case has lately been discovered, and is now in Mr. Harrington's possession. This is the original brief given to Peter O'Brien of counsel for the Crown by George Bolton, the Crown Solicitor in charge of the Maamtrasna trial. A correspondent of the Cable News was today given an opportunity to examine this brief. It bears many curious memoranda in Mr. O'Brien's handwriting, which that gentleman will find exceedingly awkward to explain to the satisfaction of fair-minded men. It contains the names of the panel of jurors from which the petit jury was drawn. Opposite each name is noted the religion and politics of the juror, with an opinion of his character and the chances of his voting for conviction. The body of the brief shows conclusively that the Crown was in the possession of many important facts which were deliberately withheld from the jury. Among the mass of evidence thus suppressed was a deposition from the boy Patrick Joyce, who is the only survivor of the tragedy in which his father, mother, and three brothers were murdered. In this deposition the boy swore that Myles Joyce, who was one of the men hanged for the crime, was not present at the time of the murder. Altogether the evidence against the Crown officials is so strong that Mr. Harrington says he has enough proof to have them all indicted for conspiracy to murder.

ADULTERATED WINES.

The London medical papers are making an outcry over a new species of unsuspected poison which they assert is making sad havoc with the stomachs if not the lives of Englishmen. The article complained of is a cheap grade of so-called sherry, which is manufactured at Hamburg and exported through Holland to England in enormous quantities. Eminent physicians declare over their own signatures that this so-called wine is a purely artificial product. They say that for many years the true sherry of commerce has been fortified at Xerez and elsewhere in Spain with what is known as "Dutch spirit," and which is simply alcohol distilled from potatoes and sent from Holland to Spain. They allege that now the thrifty burghers of Holland and Germany have hit upon a method of utilizing Dutch spirit at home and producing wine without aid from grapes of any sort. The stuff complained of is, the doctors say, composed of nothing but alcohol, sugar, water, and common table-salt.

THE THRONE OF BRUNSWICK.

Interest in the question of the Brunswick succession is on the decline in England. The general impression is that Germany will never state its imperial claim to the Duchy, and that it will eventually share the fate of Alsace-Lorraine and become merely a German dependency.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Parliament reassembled today. The following is the Queen's speech at the opening of the session:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have brought you together to enable you to further consider the great subject of representation of the people. I continue to maintain relations of amity with all foreign Powers. The information from the Soudan includes painful uncertainties, but the energy, courage, and resources conspicuously displayed by Gen. Gordon in his successful defense of Khartoum deserve my warm recognition. The advance of my troops to Dongola has for its object the rescue and security of that gallant officer and of those who so faithfully coöperated with him. I am using my best endeavors in Egypt to promote further improvement of affairs in that country. I have given my support to the Egyptian Government in the difficult financial position in which it was left through the failure of the recent conference. I regret the occurrence in Transvaal and am considering with the Cape Government means to secure the observance of the convention.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the operations in the Soudan render it necessary to ask of you further pecuniary provision.

"My Lords and gentlemen, a bill for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise will be at once introduced. May the blessing of God attend your labors."

THE COMMONS.

In the Commons Gladstone gave notice that he would ask that priority be granted the Franchise bill throughout the session.

Mr. Gladstone insisted that redistribution must follow the passage of the Franchise bill, and deprecated the disorders in Birmingham and elsewhere, but said he hoped the Opposition had seen that the country wanted the Franchise bill passed. He would warn them that, while insisting that their labors should include the redistribution scheme, they should not include another question the issue of which he was unable to foresee.

Speeches made by other Conservatives showed they objected to Gladstone's menacing

Labouchère said he hoped the Lords would persist in rejecting the Franchise bill and thus [illegible] abolishment of that body.

Timothy Harrington, Home-Ruler member for Westmeath, gave notice that he intended to move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, to the effect that the administration of the law in Ireland was unsatisfactory and that an inquiry into the Maamtrasna murder trial would lead to greater contentment among the people.

Gladstone thanked Northcote for the moderate tone of his speech. He vaguely referred to the Congo question, the cape troubles, Egyptian affairs, and Lord Northbrook's mission.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the Lords Baron Belper, Liberal, in moving an address in reply to the Queen's speech, launched into the discussion of the franchise question and expressed the hope that the bill would be adopted by the Peers without delay.

Salisbury, the Conservative leader, announced that the House was willing to pass a complete franchise measure, together with the Redistribution act, at the earliest date.

Earl Granville urged a calm discussion of the bill.

The House then adjourned to Nov. 3.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLADSTONE'S ADVICE TO CHURCHMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Premier Gladstone has written a long letter to the St. Asaph Diocesan Conference on the subject of the disestablishment of the Church of England. In it he counsels churchmen to be tolerant of each other's views and conduct their controversies with charity, moderation, mildness, and reserve.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

Lord Northbrook will return to England from Egypt by way of Paris. While in that city he will have an interview with Premier Ferry.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF GRAND TRUNK STOCKHOLDERS.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was held today. There was a large attendance and much excitement. Sir Henry Whatley Tyler, member of Parliament, was cheered and hissed upon moving the adoption of the company's report. He complained that the company had been venomously and anonymously attacked, but he was unable to disguise the fact that the working of the road the last half of the year had been unsatisfactory. Every element, he said, had been adverse. It was not the directors' fault that the road had not been more successful, but was due to defective harvests and commercial depression. Other competition in through rates also helped to diminish the revenue. The report shows a deficit as compared with the report the corresponding half year of 1883 of £48,000 in passenger traffic and £174,000 in freight traffic, but a saving of £147,000 has been effected in working expenses. Tyler said he was hopeful of improvement, because there are now three roads running to New York. With regard to the distribution of the pool, although the Adams award was adverse to the company, he was happy to say the case would be reheard, and there was no doubt the decision would be reversed.

Lord Claud Hamilton, who has recently returned from Canada, gave an excellent account of the condition of the line and its rolling stock.

The report proposing a dividend of 4 per cent on the guaranteed stock and 5 per cent on the first preference shares was adopted unanimously and without discussion. The Chairman remarked that the threatened storm had entirely collapsed, showing the critics were afraid to face the directors publicly.

PATTI AND NILSSON.

Col. Mapleson's contract with Patti for the Drury Lane season limits her fee to £450 nightly. Nilsson's fee is limited to £350 nightly.

THE LATEST LAND-GRAB.

The truth of the rumor of an entente cordiale between England and Germany on the annexation of New Guinea and other islands of the Pacific is officially denied. England's annexation of New Guinea surprised the Berlin Government.

THE REMOVAL OF TREVELYAN.

CORK, Oct. 23.—William O'Brien, member of Parliament for Mallow, delivered a lecture here last night on "England's Lost Opportunities." He expressed his joy at the removal of Trevelyan from the Chief Secretaryship, and said if Irishmen stood loyally by Parnell, Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, would soon follow him, and, possibly, English rule also.

Trevelyan is accompanied everywhere by a detective.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—The *Mail* regards the removal of Trevelyan as an evidence of the conclusion of another "Kilmainham treaty" between Gladstone and Parnell.

A BRILLIANT CAREER ENDED.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF ADMIRAL LYNCH.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 20.—The new Chilian warship Esmeralda has arrived from England, bringing the remains of Rear-Admiral Don Patricio Lynch, which will be moved to Santiago tomorrow afternoon for interment.

[Don Patricio Lynch, who in the recent war between the rival Republics of Chili and Peru obtained a well-deserved celebrity, was the son of a wealthy Irish merchant who married a Chilian lady. Rear-Admiral Lynch was born in Santiago in 1825. His naval career began on board the sloop-of-war Libertad, which formed part of the expeditionary squadron sent by Chili to Peru in 1837 with the view of liberating that Republic from the tyranny of Santa Cruz, a Bolivian adventurer, who had unified two Republics in the hope of erecting a throne on the ruins of popular liberty in Peru and Bolivia. In that expedition young Lynch exhibited so much address, intrepidity, and intelligence that the Government of Chili sent him to England, where he entered the navy and served under Admiral Ross. In the war against China, on board the frigate Calliope, and under command of an Irishman named Sir Thomas Herbert, he was repeatedly rewarded with knightly distinctions for brilliant services in naval engagements. On returning to England he successively served in several men-of-war, and in this way visited the most celebrated harbors in the Mediterranean, whose historical renown excited his scholarly interest. In 1847 he returned to Chili, where he entered the navy as Lieutenant. We find him, when 30 years of age, in command of a frigate, which he gave up to the Government in 1854 and retired from the service, when the frigate in question was converted into a State prison for the detention of political prisoners. Eleven years afterward, in 1865, he reëntered the service, when Spain was waging war against the Republics of the Pacific, and the naval talents of Lynch were deemed necessary to the safety and honor of Chili. In this war he held successively the appointments of Naval Governor of Valparaiso, Colonel-Organizer of National Guards, and commander of a man-of-war. In 1872 he became Minister of Maritime Affairs, and in 1879, when war broke out between Chili on the one hand and Peru and Bolivia on the other, he was still a member of the Government. Among the many services which he rendered to Chili during this memorable war the most brilliant was unquestionably his expedition to the north of Peru. At the head of a naval and military expedition he undertook the invasion of the northern provinces of Peru, which up to that time had been unvisited by war, and which furnished the enemy with abundant supplies. This expedition, which required on the part of the Admiral courage and science of no ordinary character, was conducted with consummate ability and terminated in brilliant success. With a mere handful of soldiers he ravaged the enemy's territory, spread desolation far and wide, captured cities containing 10,000 inhabitants, and then, retreating to the south, took part in a campaign which reduced Lima, and terminated in a glorious and decisive manner the war between Chili and Peru. A division of the Chilian army was commanded by Admiral Lynch in the famous battles of Miraflores and Chorillos, where the Chilians, 27,000 in number, routed the Peruvians, intrenched in admirable positions and 40,000 strong. In these battles the part taken by Admiral Lynch was perilous in its daring, decisive in its results, and glorious in its renown.]

GERMANY.

ROYALTY.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Emperor William and Crown Prince Frederick William have arrived here.

Prince Bismarck had a long interview with Emperor William today.

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

The question of the Brunswick succession has been discussed by the Bundesrath. The majority of the body resolved not to admit the claims of the Duke of Cumberland to the throne.

Prince Albert of Prussia is a candidate for the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick. His claim is favored by the Court.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND ASSUMES THE REINS.

The Duke of Cumberland has issued a proclamation assuming the Government of the Duchy of Brunswick and reserving the right to issue the necessary orders in relation to the oath of allegiance. He says he intends to govern the country in accordance with the imperial and provincial constitutions.

The *Weser Gazette* states that copies of the proclamation have been sent to all the German Princes and to the authorities of the German free towns.

ACTION OF THE REGENCY.

BRUNSWICK, Oct. 23.—Count Goertz-Wrisberg, President of the Council of the Regency, in opening the assembly today said the Council was in favor of a settlement of the question of succession in conformity with the laws of the Empire, and therefore abstained from further action. He also said: "If we give the Empire what belongs to it, it will also expect that the Constitution of the Duchy and its legal position within and toward the Empire be fully considered."

A motion was adopted expressing loyalty toward the Emperor and Empire and hope for the future of the Duchy. The assembly will tomorrow proceed in a body to deposit a wreath upon the coffin of the dead Duke.

FATAL FIRE IN WESTPHALIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Eight persons were burned to death in a fire in Westphalia.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The *Tageblatt* says Germany has opened negotiations with Spain in relation to West African affairs.

BELGIUM.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—The King in conferring with Prime Minister Malou requested the withdrawal from the Cabinet of Ministers Jacobs and Woeste. After the Cabinet Council had considered the request Malou informed the King that the whole Ministry must stand or fall together. The King replied that he would consider what course to pursue. The King desires the coalition of the Ministry, in order to secure the voting of the estimates and the National Military Reserve bill and a dissolution of Parliament in the spring. The King has summoned to the palace M. Piermez, of the party of the Left Centre. The Cabinet has called a meeting for today of the Senators and Deputies belonging to the party of the Right.

LATER.—Malou, Prime Minister, has resigned.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

MEDIATION RUMOR.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is stated in Paris that one of the Powers is likely to take steps looking to mediation between China and France, with a view to the amicable settlement of the present difficulties. This Power is believed to be Germany.

NEW BATTALIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Gen. Campenon, Minister of War, asks the authority of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on Tonquin Affairs to form a number of new battalions, under the conditions of the bill for reorganization of the colonial army.

THE FRENCH DEFEAT AT TAMSUI IN FORMOSA.

Advices from China give the following particulars of the French defeat at Tamsui Oct. 15: Ling Ming Schuan, the Chinese General, sent some of his soldiers disguised as coolies to the officer to assist the French in their work of building forts. Meanwhile the rest of the Chinese soldiers formed an ambush near at hand. Presently the signal previously agreed upon was given, whereupon the supposed coolies and the soldiers in ambush made a sudden attack upon the French and hemmed them in on all sides. The French were overwhelmed and rushed into the sea in the wildest confusion. Admiral Lespes admits that 106 of his men were killed. He offered a reward of $6 for each corpse restored. The loss of the French flag is greatly deplored. Admiral Lespes endeavored to recover it from the Chinese by offering them two flags in exchange, but the Chinese refused.

The Chinese state they lost only four men and captured 300 Frenchmen.

CONFERENCE ON THE SITUATION.

Prime-Minister Ferry, Capt. Fournier, who negotiated on the part of France the Tien-Tsin treaty, and Gen. Millot, lately commander of the French forces in Tonquin, have been invited to confer with the Tonquin Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

MEDALS.

The Senate today voted medals to the Tonquin forces.

THE CHOLERA.

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS IN MADRID.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—Two deaths have occurred in this city that are suspected to have been caused by Asiatic cholera.

DEATHS IN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 23.—During the last twenty-four hours there were sixteen fresh cases of cholera at Naples and one death. At Genoa no new cases or deaths were reported.

A FRESH OUTBREAK IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The report of the existence of cholera cases at Yport in the Department of the Seine-Inférieure is confirmed. It was brought there by a sailor from Cette. Precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

IN ALGERIA.

ORAN, Oct. 23.—Six deaths from cholera have occurred here within the last twenty-four hours.

FRANCE.

GOUNOD'S NEW ORATORIO.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Gounod, the composer, last evening performed before the Papal Nuncio and a number of select friends his oratorio "Mors et Vita," which he desires to dedicate to the Pope.

PUBLIC GAMING-HOUSES.

The *Courrier du Soir* says the establishment of public gaming-houses is seriously contemplated in Paris.

SARAH.

Figaro says Sarah Bernhardt is in a very weak condition.

APPROPRIATIONS.

At the Cabinet Council today it was agreed to make a reduction of 3,600,000 francs in the appropriations for the Ministers of War, Finance, Instruction, and Public Works. There is already in hand 6,000,000 francs with which to pay interest on railway bonds.

Jules Roche proposes to the Budget Committee to tax religious congregations 3 per cent, which will produce 4,000,000 francs annually, and to reduce the State subsidies to railroads.

A BATTLE IN MADAGASCAR.

Advices from Madagascar, under date of Oct. 6, say: "Admiral Miot, commander of the French forces, has entered into negotiations with several Malagassy Chiefs who are disposed to lend assistance to the French. Three hundred Hovas recently made an attack on the French posts at Passandara. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Four hundred volunteers are now ready to coöperate with the regular French forces."

EGYPT.

FUNDS FOR THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The proposed Government credit for the Nile expedition is £2,000,000. A small group of extreme Radical members of Parliament will oppose the granting of the money.

THE BUDGET.

The Egyptian Minister of Finance has prepared the budget for the coming year, in which he shows it is impossible to reduce the expenses of the civil administration. Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, has informed Lord Northbrook that a reduction of taxation of £1,200,000 yearly would assist in promoting the prosperity of the country, but he insists that the reduction be postponed until 1886. He also supports the report of the Minister of Finance.

BRITISH OFFICERS TO RESIGN.

CAIRO, Oct. 23.—Upon the reduction of the Egyptian army to 30,000 men all but ten of its British officers will resign.

ESCAPES FROM PRISON.

Eight Greeks have escaped from the Zoptich Prison, it is believed with the connivance of the Wardens.

SUPPLIES GOING FORWARD.

WADY HALFA, Oct. 23.—Seventy tons of stores are forwarded daily by the Sarras Railway and by camels. The weather is cooler. A large force of men is massed at Assouan, including a majority of the camel corps.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Speech at Brooklyn Under the Auspices of the Young Republican Club.

The Paramount Issues of the Campaign Presented for Careful Consideration.

Moral Questions at Stake—Striking Contrast of the Candidates—The Mugwumps Scored.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—An audience comprising many of the best people of Brooklyn crowded the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening to hear William M. Evarts discuss in his masterly manner the issues of this campaign, and a magnificent reception was given the eloquent ex-Secretary. A few minutes after 7 o'clock the main doors were opened and the rest of the building was quickly filled by the throng which had gathered at that early hour, and those who came later turned away disappointed. A large number of the members of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, under whose direction the meeting was held, was present. The 500 seats upon the stage were filled with representative citizens. While the audience was being seated a portrait of Mr. Blaine was suspended from the flies over the stage, amid loud applause and three ringing cheers for Blaine and Logan.

Mr. Evarts' appearance with William H. Williams, the President of the club, was the signal for long-continued and repeated applause. Many of the people in the house rose to their feet and waved their handkerchiefs until the auditorium looked as if it had blossomed with white plumes. When the applause had died away Mr. Williams opened the meeting, and in the course of his remarks he read a letter from the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, who had been expected to preside. A sad family bereavement had called him out of the city, and the letter expressed regret at his not being able to keep his appointment. "I regret," wrote Dr. Storrs, "Most of all, to lose the chance of publicly expressing to my fellow-citizens my honor for the Republican party and my confident hope and expectation that it is to be grandly successful in the coming election. But the call to go elsewhere is one which I cannot do otherwise than obey; and I must ask you to present for me my most sincere apologies and respects."

MR. EVARTS' ADDRESS.

After the naming of a long list of Vice-Presidents Mr. Williams introduced the Hon. William M. Evarts, who in the course of his address said:

"It is the same question now that it was four years ago. It is to be considered and disposed of by intelligent, by thoughtful, by earnest, by steadfast men, what their duty is now today; not to themselves alone, or to the masses that they may be said to represent, not even to their party alone, but to their country, to the memory of its founders, and to the precious mind of Providence that has made us what we are. [Applause.] It is not a question of triumph election-day. The effervescence of that triumph soon subsides and the strain is soon relieved. The glory that is so suddenly shed upon Gov. Cleveland or the brilliant, the efficient, the successful cause of James G. Blaine [tremendous applause and three cheers for Blaine]; our applause and admiration for the great, patriotic soldier, John A. Logan [great applause and cheers]; our abstemiousness from referring even to Thomas A. Hendricks, all these matters will subside in the immediate occupation of mind and time after the election. But for four years at least, with such a train of inexorable—and inexplicable, perhaps—chain of consequences, so much of the fate of this country as depends upon the Administration of its affairs will then have been determined by the sun-down of the day. But all over the country, if the decision should be as we feel and as we know it will be [applause], in the maintenance of the deposit of the power of this Nation in the hands of the Republican party [applause], joy, strength, courage, prosperity, security, safety, wealth, and happiness will be saved to us for four years. [Applause.]

THE MORAL ISSUES.

. . . "I must say something about the moral issues. How did they come about? The Republican party did not bring them in. The Democratic party did not bring the moral issues in. Did the Democrats ever bring any moral issues into politics, or politics into morals? The Independents brought in this issue. Here were about fifty millions of people the conduct and control of whose Government was to be settled by their suffrages for the next four years. The decision of that question affected a great many interests of the highest and the more ordinary interests. But they said this is a moral-issue year. Give up your merchandise, your mills, your furnaces, your commerce; give up your politics; give up your duty; give up your loyalty; give up your history; give up your purposes; attend to the moral issues. What is the moral issue? The moral issue is whether James G. Blaine is impeached in character by making merchandise of a public trust while he held a place of authority in the Government. That is very well. Then the people said: 'Well, if we have got to stop everything and settle the moral issues, let us see what the moral issues on the other side are,' and then they looked at that matter, and the more they looked at it the less they desired to do so. And then our moral-issue malcontent says: 'Ah, we didn't mean that; we meant a moral-political issue, not a political-moral issue.' [Laughter and applause.] That is about as interesting a subject of casuistry as you can well imagine.

THE CANDIDATES CONTRASTED.

"Now, how are we to vote on the moral issues? There are three candidates, we will say, leaving Gen. Butler out, but not for any other reason than that he does not seem to be running on a moral issue [applause], for I consider him the greatest statesman in the Democratic party today. Thus we have three men to be voted for; and the votes are all to be brought in on the moral issue. One is the Republican candidate, and the charge is the malversation of public money or trusts. Another is Grover Cleveland, who is charged, in more or less degree, with incontinence; and St. John is running for all the virtues that you can imagine. Well, now, if that is a good way to vote on this issue, and to name these three men before election, it will be a good thing to count the vote afterward to see how the moral issue will turn out. Well, there will be, when we count them, 4,500,000 in favor of incontinence, 4,800,000 in favor of malversation in office, and 50,000 in favor of all the virtues.

"I know that a great many people who have not been Republicans before are going to vote, not only for our candidate, but for our party. [Applause.] I have heard of a few of our party that were to leave the support of the candidate, and also leave our party and join the Democratic party, and they are the honest part of the transaction. [Derisive laughter.] I have heard rumors that they were going to place myrrh and frank-incense and gold on the altar of Republican patriotism, but they were going to extinguish the fire on the altar and make it perpetual gloom. But as we approach election-day the number of those men continually diminishes.

BELIEF IN FREEDOM OF THOUGHT.

"Do I object to absolute freedom of opinion? Not I. Do I object to criticism in the freest manner as to who shall lead the Republican party? Nay, I encourage and uphold it. And after the leader is appointed and after the Republican party is placed in power I still believe in freedom in criticising and freedom in resisting action that does not represent the will of the people. But so long as the cohesion of parties lasts I find no place to stand between them."

Mr. Evarts had considered the impeachment of Blaine, and could completely refute the charge against him. If he was asked whether it was right to nominate a man who had prostituted his office for personal gain, he would say no; but when he was asked whether he would support a man accused of this, whom he did not believe was guilty, he would vote for him for nomination and election. Mr. Evarts contended that Mr. Blaine so far as his letters showed, had done nothing wrong. For eight years Mr. Blaine wielded power almost too much for a man, and only a ruling on the Fort Smith Railroad was urged against him in that respect, and that was retracted.

THE COST OF DEMOCRACY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A suit is about to be commenced against the City of Chicago, wherein all the taxpayers will be asked to pay to certain property-owners on North Ashland avenue some $80,000 damages sustained in consequence of the negligence of the officers of the Board of Public Works. Some time ago the City Council passed an ordinance to improve with macadam pavement North Ashland avenue from Chicago avenue to Milwaukee avenue; and for that purpose proceeded to make an assessment and procure a judgment against the property fronting on that street. Many of the holders of said property are poor men—indeed, few of them can be called rich—and the cost of the improvement was keenly felt. The city proceeded to advertise for bids for the proper execution of the work according to specifications, and the contract was awarded to a brother-in-law of Ald. Cullerton (around Ashland avenue it is called Cullerton's contract). The work proceeded under the supervision as inspector of a henchman of Lawler, who was selected from the horse-railroad barn to be Fogarty's Head-Assistant Inspector of Streets. But the condition of the street now is even worse than before the pavement went down; and, after many complaints, both by individuals and committees, to the Board of Works without any satisfactory results, these property-holders now propose to go into a court of law and ask the restoration of their money on the plea of no consideration received. The result may show who gobbled up all the money.

A TAXPAYER.

CHURCH WORK.

The Universalists Refuse to Amend the Second Article of the Profession of Faith.

Interesting Papers Read at the Session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Other Meetings.

The Universalists.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Universalist General Convention today were quite interesting. J. L. Jones of Chicago came from the Unitarian Conference at Chicago bearing an olive-branch with a desire for fellowship with the convention, claiming the two bodies were but one in spirit, confluent streams, and must in turn become one. A committee was appointed to make a suitable reply to the Unitarian Conference. An exciting episode occurred when the report of the committee on the amendment of the profession of faith was reached. The proposed change is in Art. 2, which reads: "We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness."

The change recommended by the committee is in the last clause, and reads: "Who will finally save the whole family of mankind." The change recommended brought on a long discussion, but finally ended in the utter defeat of the amendment and thus ended a question which has been agitated for years in the annual conventions.

At the afternoon session the Chairman of the Committee on Increase of Ministers reported that there was great need in this line and recommended the organization of a Western society for organizing vigorous missionary work. The suggestions made in a paper read by Mr. Crowe at the Chicago meeting were indorsed as containing the best plan for work in this direction. A long and interesting interchange of views on the question of the best plan for increasing the efficiency of ministerial labor brought the session to a close for the day.

At 2 p. m. the annual meeting of the Women's Centenary Association was held. The theme of discussion was "The Needs of the Work in the West—General Missionary Work." The Rev. Olympia Brown emphasized the necessity of pressing young women into the work, or rather of encouraging them to study for the ministry.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The second day's session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began this morning at 9 o'clock. Miss F. E. Willard presided. The report of work among the foreigners was first submitted, and showed there had been put into circulation and distributed 30,000 pages of German literature in the States of Wisconsin, Connecticut, Dakota, Indiana, Arkansas, New Jersey, Georgia, Texas, Nebraska, Michigan, Missouri, Wyoming, Delaware, Colorado, and Washington Territory. The new States appointing Superintendents are Indiana, Missouri, New York, Georgia, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, Dakota, Oregon, Colorado, Texas, and District of Columbia.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Caroline E. Buell of Connecticut, presented a brief history of the organization. The other divisions of the report were "Work for Children," in which the announcement was made that a compulsory Temperance-Educational law in the public schools is provided by the statute-books of the States of Vermont, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island; "Educating the Masses," "Legislative Work Influencing the Social Classes," "Education of the Labor Class," "Education of the Criminal Classes," and "Our Foreign Population."

The report of the Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, was then read, showing the total receipts of 1884 to be $7,885. The expenditures for the same period were $8,581, the largest items being $1,157 for the Hayes bills and $1,855 for printing bills. The dues for the year amounted to $8,357; the decennial offerings, $2,583; and the Hayes fund, $282.

The afternoon session was taken up in hearing reports from Superintendents. The following papers were read and discussed: "Kitchen Garden," Miss Mary C. McClees of New York; "Flower Missions," Miss Jennie Cassaday of Kentucky; "State and County Fairs," Mrs. J. R. Nichols of Indiana; "Hayes' Testimonial," Mrs. C. L. Alford of New York; "To Banish Intoxication from Railway Dining-Cars," Miss Jennie Duty of Ohio; "Suppression of the Social Evil," Mrs. Dr. Kellogg of Michigan; "Free Kindergarten," Miss Annie Crary of California; "Legislation and Petitions," Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa; "Franchise," Mrs. F. G. Wallace of Indiana; "Railroad Rates," Mrs. Anna Sneed of Cairns, Mo.

At the evening session Mrs. Lucy B. Tyng of Illinois presided. Mrs. Mary E. Hunt of New York conducted the devotional exercises, and the Superintendents continued their reports. The following subjects were submitted: "Sunday-School Work," Miss Lucie E. E. Kimball of Illinois; "Southern Work," Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin of South Carolina; "Scientific Instruction," Mrs. Mary H. Hunt of Massachusetts. A grand mass-meeting was then held, which was presided over by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. H. W. Smith of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. May T. Lathrop of Michigan. A number of the delegates made strong speeches, in which they reviewed the work of the organization and submitted statistics showing the political power which the movement was assuming.

The Christian Missionary Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—The General Christian Missionary Convention, the third of the series in connection with the Christian Church, was held this afternoon. A. G. Thomas of Georgia presided and W. H. Drapier acted as Secretary. The President read the annual report, which showed that good progress had been made in the work of the church in a number of States, and the promise for the future was quite satisfactory. The finance report showed that $16,682 had been received during the year and $13,810 disbursed, leaving $3,022 in the treasury. Several committees were appointed to consider the reports in detail. The Tract Committee reported 85,000 tracts distributed during the year. Other routine work was done, and at the session tonight there was a discussion on general mission work, and a recommendation was made to make additional efforts in the West.

The American Missionary Association.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—The sixth session of the American Missionary Association was held this morning. The Rev. J. L. Withrow made a report from the committee to which was referred Secretary Powell's paper on "Missionary Zeal." The Rev. J. R. Thurston read the report of the Committee on Educational Work. He said there were twenty chartered institutions and forty normal and high schools. The Committee on Church Work reported ninety-five churches, with a membership of 6,429. William B. Washburn was chosen President.

A Minister's Call.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The North Reformed Church of West Troy has extended a call to the Rev. Dr. John W. Boardslee of Constantine, Mich., Trustee of Hope College.

Elected to a Theological Chair.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Central Synod of the United Presbyterian Church today elected Dr. David McDill of Monmouth, Ill., to the Chair of Theology in the Institute at Zenia, O.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Edson Calls a Meeting to Secure Representation at the World's Fair.

An Advance in Emigrant Rates by Several Steamship Lines—Sentenced for Forgery.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MAYOR EDSON'S INTEREST IN THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Mayor Edson today issued a proclamation concerning the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition to be opened in New Orleans Dec. 1. He calls attention to the fact that the United States Government will be more exhaustive in its exhibit than any hitherto attempted by it, and to the effect the exposition is likely to have on the trade of Central and South America, whose annual commerce is estimated at $676,000,000, and of which the United States controls not more than one-fifth. He commends the exposition to the citizens of New York, and urges them to take the interest in it that it deserves. To further this end he calls a meeting of citizens for Saturday next at the Chamber of Commerce, when Commissioner-General Morehead will be present and make an address.

EMIGRANT RATES.

AN ADVANCE BY SEVERAL STEAMSHIP LINES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Several of the European steamship companies have raised their emigrant rates during the present week. The National Line, which recently charged but $13 for steerage passage by its vessels, now asks $15. The majority of the other English lines charge $15 for steerage passage, but it is said that they will soon demand a higher figure. The State and Anchor people have both put up their rates to Hamburg and Bremen $4, and to Scandinavian ports $8.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

Providence defeated the Metropolitans in the game yesterday of a series for the championship of the United States. The score stood 4 to 0.

Albert W. Norris, clerk in the dry-goods store of Rogers, Peet & Co., was arrested yesterday, charged with defrauding the firm of money he received from customers.

The new Hebrew orphan asylum on the bank of the Hudson River, between One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth streets, was dedicated yesterday. It cost $600,000 and will accommodate 500 inmates.

Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, has issued a challenge to Dominick McCaffery to fight within six weeks with hard gloves or bare fists at any city in the world, barring New Orleans, for from $500 to $2,500 a side. Mitchell deposited $500.

James P. Cole, a telegraph operator, 28 years old, of No. 36 Irving street, Newark, N. J., was sentenced yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, by Judge Cowing, to two years in State prison, for being concerned, with William H. Pindar and August C. Speth, in forging 21,000 tickets of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company.

THE ABBOTT OPERA COMPANY.

The production of "Mignon" last night by the Abbott troupe gave another example of what they could do in grand opera. If a standard of lyrical excellence is to be observed, it must be plain to every manager that with a small and poor orchestra and a company whose membership does not include an ensemble that is of the highest rank a perfect representation is impossible. One or two good singers cannot carry a splendid work, for the vocal efforts of the other members may make a musical success an impossibility. Miss Abbott's Mignon, although given with such intensity as to win her audience to much applause, cannot be called an ideal creation, particularly as memory will recall the delicate pictures that Lucca and Nilsson have made of the rôle. In the scene in Filina's room Miss Abbott made her acting so broad that it almost degenerated to the side of the burlesque. Mignon, the child with a woman's heart and a poetic and warm nature that loved with great intensity, and yet was simple and gentle in her bearing, was not such a merry fun-making girl as Miss Abbott would represent her. Yet the large audience were delighted by the amusement her acting created, and for their pleasure she gave the part. Miss Bellini's voice is hardly flexible enough to sing the difficult music of Filina. Her appearance was in her favor, and her acting graceful, and in the Polacca she won a recall and she repeated the latter part. Miss Annandale gained an encore for her singing of the gavotte, and Mr. Castle and Sig. Campobello won the appreciation of the audience. A musician could but protest against the alteration of some of the pretty music, even when the high notes that were introduced pleased the audience. This evening Rossini's "Semiramide" will be produced.

A NEW SKATING-RINK OPENED.

The new Palace Skating-Rink, at the corner of Congress street and Michigan avenue, was opened last night. Fully 2,000 people, comprising a fashionable and well-dressed assemblage, filled the seats along the sides of the interior of the building, and at least 800 of the number enjoyed themselves gliding over the smooth surface on roller-skates to the music of a band. The new rink is handsomely finished in every particular. The skating floor is of Neufchatel rock surface, and is 180 feet in length by sixty feet in breadth. At the south end of the hall are three large French-plate mirrors which, when reflecting the rays of the eight electric lights, have the effect of making the interior of the building appear twice as large as its real size. The seating capacity of the rink is 1,000, folding opera-chairs being placed at both sides of the skating plane.

LONGEVITY OF VARIOUS CLASSES.

The comparative prospect of longevity of some eighty specified classes of workers, according to statistics collected by Dr. Ord, was given at a recent conference at the London Health Exhibition. If 1,000 be taken as the average standard number of deaths among all classes taken together for a given period, then the number of clergymen who die during the period is only 556, or barely more than half of the average; that of gardeners, whose occupation is nearly as favorable to a long life, is 559; that of agricultural laborers, 653; of farmers, 675; and of medical men, 1,125. The highest death rate, that of persons engaged in hotels, is 2,205; that of innkeepers is 1,521; and of brewers, 1,361.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

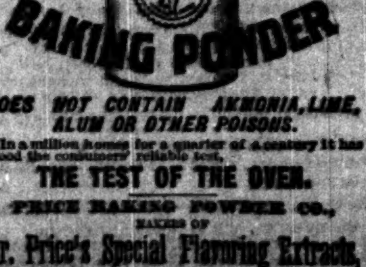
"A Single Fact Is Worth a Ship-Load of Argument."

Mr. W. B. Lathrop, of South Easton, Mass., under date of Jan. 7, 1884, says: "My father had for years an eating cancer on his under lip, which had been gradually growing worse until it had eaten away his under lip down to the gums, and was feeding itself on the inside of his cheek, and the surgeons said a horrible death was soon to come. We gave him nine bottles of Swift's Specific and he has been entirely cured. It has created great excitement in this section."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; 159 W. 23d-st., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut-st., Philadel.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell—Ammonia—Hartshorn.



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In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,
The strongest, most delicious & natural flavors known,
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BEDDING DEPT.

GREAT SALE OF Blankets and Comfortables.

Medicated All-Wool Red Blankets, $5; worth $6.50.

California All-Wool White Blankets, $6.00, $7.00, and $8.50; excellent values.

Silesia Comforters, $2.50.

Lambs' Wool Comforts, $7.50; worth $10.00.

Turkey Red Comforts, extra quality, $2.50.

CARRIAGE ROBES AND TRAVELING BLANKETS IN GREAT VARIETY, Including many Novelties in ENGLISH GOODS At Lowest Prices.

117 to 123 State-st.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

Shawl Dept.

RARE BARGAINS.

20 designs in FINE ALL-WOOL SHAWLS and WOOL BEAVER SHAWLS, full size, At $2.50. Very much under value.

All-Wool Beaver, Velvet, and Camel's Hair Shawls from $6.00 to $20.00.

We offer a great variety of styles in PERSIAN SHAWLS from $3.75 to $25.00.

Our line of PERSIAN Shawls at $3.75 Usually sells at $5.50.

Paisley and Broche Shawls from $8.00 to $50.00.

Woven INDIA SHAWLS from $15.00 to $60.00.

☞ INSPECT OUR BARGAINS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

THE CONSOLIDATED Ice-Machine Company OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Manufacturers of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery for Breweries, Distilleries, Packing-Houses, Oil Refineries, Cold-Storage Houses, etc., etc.

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W. B. BUSHNELL, Secretary, Secretary Boyle Ice-Machine Co. Chicago, Illinois.
E. JUNGENFELD, Vice-President, President Empire Refrigerating Co.
J. KOENIGSBERG, Assistant Secretary, Secretary Empire Refrigerating Co. St. Louis, Mo.

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Estimates and circulars furnished upon application.
We refer to one hundred and thirty-five machines now in satisfactory operation.

RUPTURE | $100 REWARD

For a case of Rupture DR. PARKER cannot retain with his Retentive Truss.
"RUPTURE POSITIVELY CURED.—The Parker Retentive Truss you fitted some three years ago has cured the rupture. I wore the Truss a little over a year, and have not worn a Truss since. My age is 56 years. H. CHITTENDEN, 38 Ontario-st."
DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

All Ye WEAK and DYSPEPTICS
Throw Physic to the Dogs and put your trust in
AREND'S KUMYSS.

THE SHOALS OF TRADE.

Temporary Suspension of H. D. Cooke & Co., Private Bankers of Washington, D. C.

The Liabilities Placed at $170,000—Ample Resources to Meet All Demands.

A Chicago Deputy-Sheriff Hunting for the Assets of Adolph Kahn, Boot and Shoe Dealer.

BANK SUSPENSION.

H. D. COOKE & CO. OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At the hour for opening this morning the private banking-house of H. D. Cooke & Co. of this city displayed the following notice:

Owing to our inability to meet pressing demands, we deem it better for the interests of all concerned to suspend temporarily.

The suspension does not involve a large amount, and will not create any financial disturbance here. The bank has been struggling under a heavy load for some time, owing to unwise investments, and it is to the credit of Mr. Cooke that he has been able to reduce the liabilities from $400,000 to $170,000. The opinion is expressed by bankers acquainted with the business of the firm that the assets, if they can be realized, will be sufficient to meet the liabilities. They, however, are not very quick assets. The firm holds a considerable portion of the stock of the Washington & Ohio Railroad, and has advanced funds for a construction company in Florida. One of the partners is a man of large wealth and abundantly able individually to meet all the liabilities of the firm. The failure is not a bad or a discreditable one, and confidence is expressed in Mr. Cooke's disposition and ultimate ability to pay the entire indebtedness.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The firm of H. D. Cook e& Co. consists of H. D. Cooke, Washington City, and A. G. Campbell, Kansas and Utah. The latter is not in the city and Mr. Cooke has remained at his residence this morning. From Maj. John W. Carson, confidential clerk of the house, it is learned that the total indebtedness of the house is about $170,000, of which $30,000 is fully secured. The liabilities are nearly all due to Washington creditors, there being only a few thousand dollars due creditors in Baltimore, New York, and Chicago. The indebtedness to all Washington bankers is abundantly secured. Maj. Carson says there is every reason to believe the firm will be able, with the aid of some indulgence, in time to pay all liabilities in full. The firm's unsecured liabilities amounted to about $400,000 last January, and they have steadily been paid off since that time until they are now reduced to $170,000. The firm has at last reached a point, however, where the remaining assets prove to be unavailable for immediate use in the market, and can be realized upon only by good management and waiting for suitable opportunities.

MR. COOKE INTERVIEWED.

Later in the day Mr. Cooke was seen. He said he preferred not to discuss the matter of the suspension until he should see his partner, Mr. Campbell, who is absent in the West, and whom he had been unsuccessfully endeavoring to reach by telegraph. He, however, assigned as the cause of suspension the general shrinkage in values, the prevalent distrust throughout the country, and the consequent inability of the firm to collect debts due and to procure the carrying out of contracts in their favor. "My partner, Mr. Campbell," said Mr. Cooke, "is uninformed as to the action I have assumed the responsibility of taking. Our actual liabilities of every sort whatever, after deducting offsets on our books, is about $140,000. I have no doubt the assets of the firm, including railroad and land interests and deducting every questionable debt due us, are more than ample to pay off every liability."

EFFECT ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Cannon, Controller of the Currency, commenting on the failure, suggests that there is much more excitement over the failure of a National bank, even if the amount involved is not as large, than there is when a private banking institution succumbs. He thinks, however, that the National-banking system is growing in favor. During the last year the number of National banks, especially in the West, has increased. In the South there are twenty-five more than there were the 1st of last November. This increase is not so great as in previous years, yet the number of charters issued to National banks in the South was forty-six. The uneasiness in financial circles during the summer and the difficulty of securing bonds for circulation have had the effect to prevent further increase.

THE NEWS IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The report in Wall street is that the failure of H. D. Cooke & Co., bankers at Washington, is due to outside speculation. They have been promoters of the Florida Canal Company and the Washington & Ohio Railroad, both of which have been heavy drawers on their resources. Their liabilities, about $150,000, are due to individuals in Washington. Their assets are made up of railroad securities of indefinit value. They have not done any stock business for some time. Grosbeck & Schley, their New York correspondents, closed their account some months ago.

The firm had no interest in the Washington & Ohio Railroad, although Mr. Campbell individually purchased one-third of it for some $94,000, at receiver's sale, a year or two ago.

CHICAGO.

A BOOT AND SHOE JOBBER WITH LARGE LIABILITIES AND APPARENTLY SMALL ASSETS.

Deputy-Sheriff Cleveland was kept busy yesterday afternoon looking after sufficient property belonging to Adolph Kahn, a wholesale boot, shoe, and general jobber at No. 180 Monroe street, to satisfy a number of confessions of judgment entered against him in the Superior Court, aggregating $21,370. The confessions were in favor of Henry Oppenheimer for $10,535, Solomon Stein for $5,283, Felsenthal, Gross & Miller for $4,700, and Tobias Neuman for $850. All the creditors named are Chicago business-men, and the action is brought to recover money loaned to Kahn. Besides the place on Monroe street Kahn had a wholesale boot and shoe store at Nos. 104 and 106 Madison street. He had also quite a large general furnishing store at Eau Claire, Wis., and a small establishment in Joliet or near that place. The circumstance that led to his failure was the sudden presentation for payment of a bill for goods of $547 due Joseph Langferty & Son of New York, which, according to the terms of purchase written under the bill-head, was not due until thirty days after Nov. 1. Within three hours after the presentation of the bill, which his attorney claims he had not time to settle immediately, he learned that the New York firm had attached his Eau Claire establishment. As soon as possible he procured bonds for the release of that establishment from the hands of the Wisconsin Sheriff, but only to fall into the grasp of Sheriff Hanchett in this city, for his Chicago creditors having heard of the Eau Claire attachment made haste to secure themselves by closing up his establishment here. After a careful inspection of the stock in all the places named in this city, Deputy-Sheriff Cleveland gave it as his opinion that there was not $10,000 worth of goods altogether, or if there was that it would be the most liberal estimate. Kahn couldn't be found anywhere to make a statement of his assets and liabilities, but one of his attorneys said that his liabilities would figure up at least $50,000, but hadn't an idea of what his assets were. The same attorney said, however, that if he were given a few more days' time, or had he received any intimation of the intentions of the New York creditor named, Kahn could have paid everything dollar for dollar. It is expected that a large number of judgments will be entered against Kahn today by other Chicago and New York creditors. An attorney who has had some dealings with Kahn in the past said that his liabilities would be nearer to $100,000 than $50,000.

A FURNITURE FACTORY IN THE HANDS OF THE SHERIFF.

The factory of the Matuska & Craig Furniture Company at Nos. 335 to 339 South Canal street is in the hands of the Sheriff. Wednesday evening confessions of judgment were entered against the concern in the Superior Court in favor of N. H. Craig for $18,000, and the First National Bank for $5,000. The concern was a stock company, of which James A. Craig was President and one of the principal stockholders. It had been in existence about three years, and up to within the last year was doing a very fair business in the way of the manufacture and sale of parlor furniture. Mr. Craig was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter and asked for the causes leading to the failure. He said he was very ill and averse to talking, as he didn't think it was a matter of any public interest. Being pressed for an explanation, he said: "Well, the fact of the matter is the confessions were entered with my consent for the purpose of securing the leading creditors, since business has been so wretchedly bad with us for several months past. N. H. Craig is my wife, who is the heaviest creditor and who has nearly $20,000 worth of stock in the concern. After her I am the leading stockholder. Nobody will suffer by the proceedings entered, as nearly all the creditors are secured, and outside of the creditors named we do not owe more than $6,000 or $6,500."

"What share of the responsibility will the other stockholders have to bear in the matter?"

"None at all, for the reason that nearly all the other stockholders were bought out by my wife and myself about three months ago."

"How about Mr. Matuska?"

"He's all right. I bought him out myself. In fact, there are only two or three persons other than my wife and myself interested in the concern at present."

He said he was not prepared to state the assets and liabilities of the concern, as he had only arrived from the East a day or two ago, but he was satisfied that the assets would be far in excess of the liabilities.

THE GENERAL RECORD.

DENIAL OF ALLEGED EMBARRASSMENT OF A VIRGINIA BANK—OTHER TRADE AFFAIRS.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Specials telegraphed from here yesterday referring to alleged defalcations existing in the Rockingham Bank were thought by the business men today to have been uncalled for. The bank today paid all demands made upon it.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Cosby Bros. & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds, East Side, assigned this afternoon. The liabilities are small.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.—Thomas A. Lewis of Boomer, Lewis & Co. filed a deed of personal assignment today. Liabilities, $55,000. The principal creditors are in New York. The firm is not affected by the assignment.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 22.—The Steubenville Bottle Works Company, which made an assignment yesterday, has been granted an extension by its creditors. The works are running today as usual.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—Charles T. Dumont, proprietor of a foundry and machine shop, assigned today to Charles A. Wilson. The estimated liabilities are $25,000; assets, $18,000. Previous to the assignment a lien had been given for $3,200 in favor of Hoefirghof & Lane, and mortgages to the amount of nearly $14,000 to Albert Paddock.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The suspension of Freeman & Co., cotton brokers of Central street, was announced this afternoon, and occasioned much surprise. It is stated that the firm has claims outstanding against it exceeding $50,000, and owes one bank $27,000, which, however, is in all probability well secured. It is understood that several months ago they bought a large amount of cotton in the South and stored it in Boston. Since then prices have fallen considerably, and they have been obliged to sacrifice much of this at a very great loss. The house always had good standing and the best of credit in proportion to its capital. It is possible that an arrangement will be made whereby the firm can resume business.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 22.—Woerishoffer & Co., brokers of New York, filed a bill in equity today against the Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Company of this city for the recovery of a cash claim of $16,640. This money represents the face and coupon value of thirteen $1,000 7 per cent gold certificates of Colorado rolling-stock trust issued by the Rio Grande Western Construction Company, of which defendant was made trustee. It is claimed that the certificates referred to became due and payable the 1st inst., but that the Guarantee Company refuses to pay over the money.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—T. M. Rizer, proprietor of a large flour-mill at Franklin, failed today. His liabilities are over $50,000 and his assets much less. He has creditors in St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—Weld & Fay, manufacturers of overalls, etc., have failed. The liabilities are unknown.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—Alexander Mitchell has foreclosed various mortgages on all of C. J. Kershaw's real estate in this city, and he bought in at the sale all the tracts for the sum of $115,000. The purchase includes Kershaw's residence property on Farwell avenue and the fine property on Prospect avenue.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The following schedule of assignments was filed today: Adolph Laudess and William J. Weinberg, merchants, to Herman Cantor, with liabilities $50,000; nominal assets, $20,000; actual assets, $10,000. Philip Lust, manufacturer of feathers, to Ider Rosenthal; liabilities, $37,000; nominal assets, $4,000; actual, $1,600.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—The National Wrought-Iron Pipe pool, formed here last December, was dissolved today, because of a disagreement over the division of the profits. The Enterprise Iron Works of New York, owned by the pool, was ordered to be sold and the proceeds divided among the members. A general cut in prices is now predicted.

THE FAR WEST.

A Monopoly in Pearl-Fishing Obtained by a San Francisco Corporation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A monopoly which promises to be a bonanza to its promoters has been in existence for some time, but only now become generally known. Last February the Mexican Government granted the exclusive right to five citizens of Mexico to carry on pearl and mother-of-pearl fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, from Cape St. Lucas to the extreme limit at the mouth of the Colorado River. Last July the five Mexicans transferred the rights to Juan Hidalgo of this city, who formed a company with George W. Waltz, D. Samuels, R. E. Phillips, and J. Jacobs, all of San Francisco. It was incorporated under the laws of the State, and began operations at once. The Mexican Government exacts only a royalty of $10 a ton on shells during the first three years, and $15 for the succeeding thirteen years, and the company pays nothing for the pearls. It is estimated that the pearls, which are of the valuable black kind, alone realize about $250,000 annually, and the mother-of-pearl shells, 450 tons, are worth $145,000, for all of which the company only pays $4,500 to the Mexican Government. Four vessels, each carrying thirty men, are employed in the lucrative business. The company has also the right to arrest all poachers on the preserve and turn them over to the Government for punishment. The Mexican Consul in this city warns through the press all fishing-vessels bound for the territorial waters of Mexico first to obtain license from the nearest custom-house. In default the vessel is subject to confiscation and the crew to fine and imprisonment.

Jealousy Causes a Fatal Affray in Lake County, Oregon—The Clawson Polygamy Trial.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At Sprague River, Lake County, Ore., today C. T. Brown shot and killed John Walker. The cause of the tragedy was jealousy. Both men were prominent in that county. Brown surrendered to the authorities. Opinions differ widely as to the justification of the deed.

Yesterday Louis Naquet and wife, old residents of Pacific City, W. T., attempted to cross the bay in a small sailboat. The gale came on and capsized the craft. They clung to the boat a long time. Naquet finally yielded to exhaustion and was drowned. Mrs. Naquet held to the keel and drifted several miles. She was in the water over five hours, and was finally cast on an island almost dead. She was rescued at length, but will die from exposure.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 23.—In the Rudger-Clawson polygamy case the day was consumed in efforts to get a jury on an open venire. No Mormons were called. It was difficult to get Gentiles who had not formed or expressed an opinion. Nine jurors were sworn and given in charge of the bailiff, with orders to communicate with no one while trying the case. Venires are out for fifty-four additional jurymen.

OBITUARY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Judge Henry Train, once a resident of Chicago, and for many years a District Judge in the Teché district, died yesterday at Scranton, Miss., aged 75.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—J. Madison Irvine, a prominent officer of the internal-revenue service, died today from paralysis, aged 55. This occurring after the death of William Rice Warren, cashier of the Rockingham Bank; William M. Sibert, Joseph B. Price, and C. D. Gray, makes a remarkable occurrence of death by paralysis of the heart of prominent people in this county since May 1.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 23.—Arrived, the Ems, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Arrived, the Canada, from Havre.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Arrived out, the Wisconsin, Ems, and Silesia, from New York; the Statesman, from New Orleans.

THE RAILROADS.

A War in Passenger Rates from Kansas City East Now Threatened.

Latest Phases of the Trouble Between the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central.

West Shore Bondholders Protest Against the Cutting of Rates—Important Freight Conferences.

Passenger Rates from Kansas City in About as Bad Condition as the Rates from Chicago to the Missouri River.

Mr. W. H. Firth, General Southwestern Passenger Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railway, telegraphs as follows: "Some days since the agents of our competitors sent me a joint notice that, on account of the action of the Burlington, they were compelled to make the rate to Chicago $11, and caused this to be published broadcast and at the same time took particular pains to publish their instructions to brokers and agents that they would strictly maintain these rates under severe penalty. An affidavit has just been obtained with a straight first-class ticket to Chicago sold today for $10 via the Rock Island. In the meantime we have kept the rate firm at $11 and have no fears of a counter charge."

The Burlington people say the above information, added to the fact that at Wednesday's meeting the Alton admitted that it was selling and had been selling for some time back round trip tickets to Kansas City at prices ranging from $20 to $15.50, goes to show that there is not only a misunderstanding among the Burlington's competitors, but that two lines at least have been slyly cutting rates against each other as well as against the Burlington, which practically does away with the last vestige of any agreement among themselves at Kansas City and practically disposes of the frivolous charges against the Hannibal & St. Joe as causing the demoralization at Kansas City.

In contradiction of the above the General Agent of the Rock Island at Kansas City telegraphs as follows: "The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy notified the agents parties to our agreement today that it would make a $10 rate to Chicago on account of having purchased a ticket from a ticket-broker to Chicago for $10. Immediately upon receipt of this notice, I purchased a ticket over their line for $9, and the rate was reduced by all lines to that figure. At a meeting this afternoon the matter was discussed and it was thought impracticable to hold the agreement longer, and a joint telegram signed by all agents parties to the agreement was sent to our General Passenger Agents to this effect. It is thought now a bitter war cannot be avoided, as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is continually underselling us."

Although the two accounts radically differ as to the responsibility for the demoralization in rates from Kansas City east, yet they agree in this, that the passenger business from Kansas City east is rapidly getting into the same deplorable condition as the passenger business from Chicago to Missouri River points has been. Both sides admit that a bitter war in rates from Kansas City east can no longer be avoided, and it is the general opinion that before the end of the week rates east from the Missouri River will be as low as the rates from Chicago to Missouri. This aggravates the situation greatly. So long as the roads were charging but $1 to Missouri River points but full rates were maintained from Missouri River points east, the roads still received one fare for the round trip, and consequently their loss was not very great. But with the rates down to rock bottom both east and west bound they will hardly get anything for their business, and consequently their losses will prove serious. Still, the collapse of rates from Kansas City east may have the effect of paving the way for a settlement of the difficulties, as the roads will soon get tired of doing their passenger business for nothing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—The passenger rate to Chicago has dropped to $9, and there seems a general disposition now to abandon the Kansas City agreement pending a settlement of the difficulties. Local agents are awaiting instructions from the general managers and the situation is more warlike. The cutting has not yet extended to St. Louis rates.

The Quarrel Between the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk.

It was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the Chicago & Grand Trunk had purchased a ticket at the Michigan Central office for $15, which is a cut of $3 from regular rates, and that the Chicago & Grand Trunk had asked the Michigan Central to redeem the ticket at tariff rate and make a satisfactory explanation of such transaction. If a satisfactory explanation was not made it would be compelled to meet the cut rate not only to Montreal, but also to Boston and other New England points. The Michigan Central yesterday made the following reply to the Grand Trunk people: "We are prepared to redeem the ticket at $15, the amount which this company has collected there for, upon the receipt of a sworn statement from the purchaser, who was a woman, that she purchased it for $15. The matter has been placed in the hands of our solicitor, who, upon receipt of the above-mentioned sworn statement, will take such steps as will secure the rights of the Michigan Central."

It is hardly probable that the Grand Trunk people will be able to furnish the desired affidavit, as the woman who it is claimed purchased the ticket at the Michigan Central at the alleged cut-rate has left the city. The agent of the Grand Trunk explains the transaction as follows: A man and woman wishing to go to Montreal asked the price of a ticket to that place at the Grand Trunk office and were informed that $18 was the rate. The man replied that he had been offered a ticket to Montreal at the Michigan Central office for $15, but would prefer to go by the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk Agent told him that if he secured the ticket at the Michigan Central office he would exchange it for a Grand Trunk ticket. The couple thereupon departed for the Michigan Central office and soon after returned with the ticket, which was exchanged for a Grand Trunk ticket as agreed upon. The Grand Trunk people say that it is not probable that the couple went to all that trouble and paid full rate at the Michigan Central office when they could at once have bought the ticket at the Grand Trunk office. Thus far the Grand Trunk has taken no steps in the matter and no reduction in the rates has yet been ordered.

That the most bitter feeling exists between the Eastern trunk lines, and that there is but little prospect of a successful carrying out of their pooling agreements, is shown by the intolerance those roads show toward each other wherever they have occasion to use each other's tracks or depots to enable them to carry on their business. Following the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in shutting out the Baltimore & Ohio from New York by refusing it longer use of its tracks between Baltimore and New York comes Vanderbilt and orders the Grand Trunk out of the Michigan Central Depot at Detroit, notice having been given to the Grand Trunk that on and after Nov. 1 none of its trains will be allowed to run into or depart from the Michigan Central depot. This will necessitate the transfer of passengers by the Grand at Detroit in omnibuses through the city. Still, as the Grand Trunk sends all its through business via Port Huron, the action of the Michigan Central will not affect it as much as if through trains were run via Detroit.

The Eastern Passenger War—A Protest from West Shore Bondholders.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The affairs of the Buffalo, New York & West Shore Railroad are absorbing a great deal of interest in railroad and financial circles. The action of Receivers Russell and Houston, in making an open cut in passenger rates, has stirred up much feeling in Wall street. The "bulls" are angry because a railroad war always weakens the market, and capitalists interested in trunk lines which compete with the West Shore are angry for obvious reasons. Several letters protesting against the policy pursued by the West Shore Receivers have been sent to President John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, during the last two or three days. The trust company is trustee for the bondholders, and under the terms of its trusteeship it is bound to protect the interests of the bondholders in every way possible. The tenor of the letters sent to President Stewart by the dissatisfied bondholders was to the effect that by making so large a reduction in the passenger rates the receivers were diminishing the revenues of the West Shore and in that way injuring the property. Some of the protesting bondholders advised that suitable action be taken by the trustee looking to the removal of the receivers. President Stewart sent brief notes of reply to each of the protesting bondholders. He courteously acknowledged the right to seek protection at the hands of the trustee, and said that if it should be demonstrated that the policy of the receivers was working injury to the bondholders it might become the duty of the trustee to take some action in the matter.

A gentleman who joined with other bondholders in sending a vote of protest to the trust company said today: "President Stewart has received protests from men who hold more than $1,000,000 of the West Shore first-mortgage bonds. We all believe that the interests of the bondholders are suffering in consequence of the course now being pursued by the receivers. We shall wait a few days to see whether Mr. Stewart proposes to take any action. If he does nothing there will be an independent application to the courts for the removal of Receivers Russell and Houston."

The committee of bondholders which was formed some time ago for mutual protection met today at No. 49 Wall street and discussed the situation. This committee, it is claimed, represents about $28,000,000 of the $50,000,000 of West Shore bonds. The policy of the receivers in cutting down the passenger rates did not meet with much opposition in yesterday's meeting. The tenor of the discussion, on the other hand, was favorable to the receivers' course. According to a statement submitted by Receivers Russell and Houston, it was shown that since the cut was made in passenger rates the passenger earnings of the road had actually increased 20 per cent. Although members of the committee declared that no definit conclusion was arrived at, the Secretary, H. D. Buckler, officially announced that the meeting had "indorsed the action of the receivers as being in the interest of and for the protection of the property." One of the bondholders who attended the meeting said that the committee would probably prepare a report showing that the interests of the bondholders were not endangered.

A proposition to lease the West Shore Road is now being considered by a party of capitalists, and in a day or two it is expected the plan will take definit shape. The syndicate propose, so they say, to take the road out of the hands of the receivers and operate it for a term of years, guaranteeing a certain amount to the bondholders. It is whispered that should this plan be put into operation it would involve a radical change in the control of another trunk line. Cyrus W. Field is one of the syndicate, and friends of Jay Gould say that he is also interested. Mr. Field is a director of the New York Central Railroad, a fact which causes "the street" to look askance upon the syndicate's proposition. A report was current in Wall street today that a change in the control of the West Shore Road was about to be made through the agency of President Stewart of the United Trust Company. Mr. Stewart said that he knew nothing about any such scheme and had received no propositions relating to the matter.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The new phase of the railroad war today, was the arrangement made by the Baltimore & Ohio with the Reading by which tickets are being sold to Chicago by way of New York for $17.50, which is 75 cents less than a through ticket can be bought for from Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Road. The advantage is thus offered of stopping over in New York. The Baltimore & Ohio rate to St. Louis has also been cut to $21.50, a reduction on the Pennsylvania's rate of $1.75. Assistant Passenger-Agent Boyd of the Pennsylvania did not credit the report of cutting, as he said that the Reading was not sufficiently interested in the Baltimore & Ohio to carry passengers to New York for nothing. The cut was actually made, however. The Pennsylvania people made no further move in the matter today.

Freight Conferences at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The railway men continue in council at the Plankinton House and will probably not conclude their labors before tomorrow afternoon or evening. During an interval between meetings the General Freight Agents indulged in a banquet in the ordinary of the hotel.

The Joint Western Classification Committee has continued in session today in the Plankinton House club-room.

The Northwestern Traffic Association has been in session in one of the parlors of the hotel.

The association of General Freight Agents of the West held a meeting after the banquet and adjourned to 7:30 this evening.

The Western Weighing Association has been in session during a great portion of today.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock a meeting of representatives of the Iowa railroads will convene.

The Joint Western Classification Committee held an evening session. The result of their work will not be fully given to the public until next week, when the revised classification list will be issued in circular form.

At the meeting of the Western Railway Weighing Association, fourteen trunk lines being represented, President Wicker was reelected President, and, after the annual report was read, the following-named gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee: A. C. Bird, E. P. Ripley, George Olds, J. H. Hiland, M. Knight, J. A. Hawley, and W. S. Mullen. J. R. Wheeler was elected Superintendent.

The Joint Western Classification Committee this evening adjourned to the first Wednesday in February. About 100 alterations in freight classifications were made and go into effect Nov. 10.

The Tennessee Bond Cases Before the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The Tennessee bond cases, which comprise sixteen suits against sixteen Southern railroad corporations and which involve outstanding bonds to the amount of $7,000,000, were called for argument in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon. There was an extraordinary array of counsel present from all parts of the country, including Gov. Hoadly of Ohio, Gen. Wager Swayne and John C. F. Gardner of New York, who represented the bondholders, and C. F. Southmayd of New York, Judge Campbell of New Orleans, Judge East and Edward Baxter of Nashville, Judge Houston of Louisville, William M. Ramsey of Cincinnati, Gen. Wright and L. W. Humes of Memphis, and P. J. Hamilton of Mobile as representatives of the railroad company. The cases to be argued were begun in the Eastern, Western, and Middle districts of Tennessee in January, 1879, and were heard in May, 1880, by the Hon. S. L. Withey, District Judge at Nashville, Tenn. Suits were brought by the bondholders for the purpose of enforcing a lien on the railroads contained in the act of the General Assembly of Tennessee, of Feb. 11, 1852, known as the "Internal Improvement Law." Under this Internal Improvement law about $25,000,000 in bonds of the State of Tennessee were issued by the State to the railroad companies, who are defendants in these cases. The bonds were negotiated by the railroad companies, and about $7,000,000 of them are now outstanding in the hands of holders all over the world. The bondholders contend that the lien for the payment of the bonds set forth in the Internal Improvement act was for the benefit of the bondholders, and that the bonds should be declared by court to be a first lien on the railroads to which the bonds were issued. The contention of the railroad companies, on the other hand, is that the lien was for the benefit of the State only. The decision of Judge Withey was adverse to the bondholders, and from that decision they appealed to this court in 1881. In view of the importance of the cases the court has extended the time for argument to nine hours for each side. Gov. Hoadly opened the argument for the bondholders.

Recommendation that the Allegheny Valley Road Be Sold.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The report of the master in the equity case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company against the Allegheny Valley Railroad and others was filed in the United States Court today. The master finds that the total bonded obligations amount to $26,304,300, and real estate mortgages to $161,443. It is also found that the road made default in the payment of its interest on the $10,000,000 issue to Fryson & Howard, and that as a consequence the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was compelled under its contract indorsed thereupon to purchase the same, and did so, and yet holds the coupons for such interest, with all the rights and privileges of the original holders—the amount paid for such coupons and the interest on the amounts paid therefor from date of maturity to Aug. 1, 1884, aggregating the separate sums of $4,148,200 and $804,981. The unpaid matured obligations of the road amount to $4,496,480, while the cash assets are $419,068. The master says further that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was never able to contribute out of its income any money towards the payment of the interest on the income bonds secured by mortgage to J. P. Green and the Safe Deposit Company, and that of the $9,704,300, the outstanding issue of income bonds, $6,087,000 are held by the plaintiffs in this case and $3,617,300 by individual holders. The master recommends the public sale of the road at Greensburg, the county seat of Westmoreland County, subject only to the lien of the $4,000,000, $10,000,000, and $3,500,000 mortgage issues. The terms of the sale shall be $25,000 in cash and the remainder of purchase money on confirmation of the sale by the court.

Proposed Reorganization of Ohio Central.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Some weeks ago a committee consisting of D. B. Halsted, Charles J. Canda, C. W. Opdyke, J. S. Stanton, and Grinnell Burt was appointed by certain of the bondholders of the Ohio Central Railroad to prepare a plan of reorganization. It was stated today that a plan had been agreed upon, which will be issued in a few days. Following is an outline of the plan: First-mortgage bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 with interest at 5 per cent are to be issued; also $3,750,000 of preferred stock and $7,250,000 of common stock. Holders of $3,000,000 main line first-mortgage bonds will receive an equal amount of the new bonds and $750,000 of the new preferred stock upon paying a $5 assessment on each bond. The remaining $3,000,000 of preferred stock is to be issued to holders of the $3,000,000 of second-mortgage income main line bonds on their paying $50 assessment on each of the said second-mortgage bonds. Six million six hundred thousand dollars of the new common stock will be distributed among the holders of $22,000,000 of the stock of the Ohio Central Railroad Company on their paying an assessment of $1 on each share of the old stock. After the exchange of bonds and stock there will remain in the treasury of the company $2,000,000 of the new bonds and $650,000 of new common stock. The company will in addition have the benefit of the cash assessments for the purpose of making necessary improvements and acquiring additional terminal facilities.

Oregon Railway & Navigation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—It is reported that a conference was held between Messrs. Sage, Gould, Adams, and Smith, President of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, whereby the loan called from the Oregon & Transcontinental last week has been taken up and securities of the Oregon Railway & Navigation passed into the hands of the Gould party. It is said that Union Pacific people have thus secured a majority interest in the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

LATER—In regard to the report that the Union Pacific has obtained control of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, it can be stated that the people identified with the Union Pacific have a large interest in the Oregon Navigation and can with little effort obtain control of the property. The Oregon & Transcontinental Company has a loan due. It has proposed to give notes, with the Oregon Navigation and Northern Pacific Companies as collateral. The offer has not been accepted or refused as yet.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central brought here yesterday two car-loads of European emigrants bound for points in the West and Northwest.

In the United States Circuit Court at New York Judge Wallace yesterday vacated the injunction to compel the Adams Express Company to carry the express of the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company. This confirms the action of Judge Treat of St. Louis, who vacated a similar injunction there.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's representatives, on their annual tour of inspection, arrived at St. Louis yesterday, and made a trip over the river and looking over the tunnel facilities of the Vandalia, one of the lines of the Pensylvania system. They will leave for the East this morning. There are in the party G. B. Roberts, Edmond Smith, Henry D. Welch, John O. Green, J. N. McCullough, Joseph Wood, Thomas D. Messler, Weston Morris, Alexander M. Fox, Alexander Biddle, N. P. Shortridge, A. B. Sterr, J. P. Wethere, G. T. Brooks, W. A. Baldwin, S. B. Leggett, James McCrea, L. S. Newhall, John M. Harding, Fred Haines, A. C. Sutherland.

Commissioner Fink gives notice that the following rates on lumber, staves, rough stone, etc., will be in effect from Nov. 1, 1884, to March 31, 1885, inclusive: From Chicago to New York—On tenth class, lumber, staves, stave bolts, heading, shooks, hoop-poles, and hoops, C. L., 35 cents; on rough stone, 30 cent. The Standing Committee having approved the recommendations of the Classification Committee that the rates on staves, heading, etc., be made the same as the rates on tenth class after Nov. 1, 1884, tariff is issued accordingly. The above guarantee of time does not apply to points in New England taking Boston rates.

The extension of the Northwestern west from Valentine, Neb., is progressing rapidly. The ninety miles of grading under contract are well along, and all except some heavy cuts will be finished this season. Beyond the end of the contract fifty miles have been located, taking the line to White River. From that point a branch is being located north to the Black Hills. Ties are being received at Valentine for the extension to White River, and preparations are making for laying forty miles per month from the opening of spring throughout the season. This is Vanderbilt's line to the Pacific coast. Preliminary surveys have been made as far west as Fort Fetterman in Wyoming.

Commissioner Carman of the Northwestern Traffic Association has just issued the following circular: In order to remove any doubt which may exist in regard to authority for prorating, officers of connecting lines are advised that all pro-rating arrangements made by roads named above affecting shipments to or from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, or points beyond were long since canceled. Business destined to or coming from the territory mentioned, passing through junction points in Illinois, is subject to the tariffs and rates published by the Northwestern Traffic Association, and charges will be collected in strict accordance with those tariffs and rates as issued from time to time. This circular is not intended to alter or amend in any way existing rates and instructions regarding shipments to Pacific-coast points.

BELMONT PARK RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The postponed races at Belmont Park today attracted an unusually large attendance. The first event called was the postponed 2:40 class, and the judges announced that, as they were satisfied that Comet had a faster record than the class permitted, he was ruled out. The fifth heat was captured by Minnie L., and the sixth and the race by Flora Miner.

The two regular races of the day were more easily disposed of than either of the predecessors. Dick Organ, in the hands of "Gen." Turner, was too good for his opponent in the 2:25 class, and won in three heats.

Mme. Marantelli and her sister, Miss Myrtle Peck, rode a ten-mile race, changing horses at the completion of each mile. Mme. Marantelli won easily by four lengths. The full time for the ten miles was 25:27¼.

SUMMARIES.

For the 2:40 class, purse of $250:

Flora Miner, r. m.	1	3	4	1	5	1
Minnie L., br. m.	2	2	3	4	1	2
Comet, gr. g.	5	1	1	7	r.	o.
Bergen, b. g.	3	5	2	3	r.	o.
Mattie Willis, b. m.	6	7	6	2	r.	o.
Billie Monroe, br. g.	4	4	5	5	dr.	
Delmont, blk. g.	7	6	7	6	r.	o.

Time—2:32¼; 2:33¼; 2:33¼; 2:33½; 2:33¾; 2:42¾.

For the 2:25 pacing class, purse of $250:

Gossip, b. g.	1	2	2	1
Don Cameron, gr. g.	3	3	3	5
Ponto, br. g.	5	1	1	4
Eddie C., b. g.	2	4	4	3
Katrina, br. m.	4	5	5	2
Bay Dan, b. g.	6	dis		

Time—2:24½; 2:24¾; 2:24¾; 2:25½; 2:26.

For the 2:25 class, purse of $250:

Dick Organ, blk. g.	1	1	1
Troublesome, b. m.	2	4	2
Young Morrissey, b. g.	4	2	4
Lady Leah, g. m.	3	3	3

Time—2:30¼; 2:29; 2:29¼.

For the 2:50 class, purse of $250:

Paddy Collins, blk. g.	1	1	2	1
James D., b. g.	2	4	1	2
Chester, b. g.	3	2	4	3
Harry S., br. g.	4	3	3	4
Souvenir, b. g.	5	5	dr.	

Time—2:31¼; 2:34; 2:33½; 2:33¼.

AGAINST FUSION.

At a meeting held at the Briggs House the four members of the Butler party representing the local Congressional districts and the Chairman of the County Central Club emphatically denounced the movement being made by some of Butler's men of Bloomington to fuse with the Democrats on the Electoral ticket. The Chicago Butlerites say they will listen to nothing of the sort, and the Democrats at State headquarters say they feel the same way.

HEALTH ASSURED.

What Is Necessary to Secure the Greatest of All Blessings, "Health."

The late Dr. George M. Beard of New York, who was acknowledged to be authority on the subject of hygiene, in his celebrated medical work, on pages 266 to 272, fully explains the necessity of all, especially of the wealthy classes, to take a certain amount of physical exercise, as the so-doing is the best preventive of the several ills that both ladies and gentlemen of the wealthy class are subject to, such as dyspepsia, neuralgia, and nervousness. There is perhaps no moderate form of exercise that calls all the muscles of the body into play so uniformly as does that of skating, especially on roller skates. This health-giving exercise can now be indulged in by the highest society people where they will be surrounded by refined furnishings, select associates, and all the comforts that could be wished for even had they their own private rink, for last evening what will hereafter be known as

THE PALACE SKATING-RINK

was opened to the public. Those who have heretofore attended the old Chicago Skating-Rink, corner of Congress and Michigan boulevard, would never recognize it in the handsomely and richly furnished rink now opened to the public, with its 300 fine opera-chairs for those not desiring to skate. To particularize the many elegant features of this sure-to-be fashionable resort for exercise is unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that in all its appointments it is the perfection of elegance and good taste. The fine audience in attendance last evening was thoroughly pleased with everything they saw, especially with the skating-floor, which is the only Neufchatel one at present in use in the city. The eight electric lights in the inside turned night into day, and the many rich dresses worn by the happy and healthy-looking participants in the pleasure combined with the rich surroundings to give great éclat to the occasion. Commencing today, there will be three sessions daily, from 10 to 12 a. m., exclusively for ladies' instruction, excepting Saturdays, when it will be for children, with free admission for parents accompanying them; then, from 2 to 5 p. m. for ladies and gentlemen; and from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. for the general public. A full corps of lady and gentlemen instructors will always be in attendance. The main entrance and ticket office are at the southwest corner of the building. The "Fenton Club" and the "Plympton" strap skates will be the ones used at the "Palace Rink," but skaters can bring their own skates, of any description. The Palace Skating-Rink Company have spared no expense to make this resort of health the elaborate establishment it now is, and to Mr. Frank J. Gridley, the able manager, belongs great credit for perfecting the arrangements.

City of Paris

HALF-PRICE CLOAK SALE.

Plush Sacques AT HALF PRICE.

Matelasse Newmarkets AT HALF PRICE.

Brocade Russian Circulars AT HALF PRICE.

BROCADE VELVET BISHOPS AT HALF PRICE.

Brocade Newmarkets AT HALE PRICE.

CHILDREN'S and MISSES' CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.

JERSEYS AT HALF PRICE.

$25,000 Worth of Cloaks WILL BE SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

John W. Goetz & Co., State-st., S. W. Corner Washington.

FRAUD! CAUTION! Many hotels and Restaurants refill the LEA & PERRINS' bottles with a spurious mixture and SERVE IT AS THE GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

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Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES. NEW YORK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—ABBOTT. J. A. HAMLIN, Lessee and Manager. C. D. HESS, Acting Manager.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF EMMA ABBOTT GRAND OPERA CO.

TONIGHT. Grand Revival. First time in English. Grand Ensemble, Stage Effects. SEMIRAMIDE. Abbott as Queen of Babylon. Annandale as ... Campobello as ... Fabrini as ... Also Hindle, Broderick, ...

EMMA ABBOTT MATINEE. Emma Abbott will sing —MARTHA— Abbott's "Last Rose of Summer."

SAT. EVE. Great Cast. Lecocq's Brilliant Comic Opera HEART AND HAND.

Sale Now Open For SECOND and LAST WEEK From the following Brilliant Repertory:

MONDAY.	BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY.	MIGNON.
WED. EVE.	SEMIRAMIDE.
WED. MAT.	HEART AND HAND.
THURSDAY.	MARTHA.
FRIDAY.	RIGOLETTO.
SAT. MAT.	KING FOR A DAY.
SAT. EVE.	TROVATORE.

HAVERLY THEATRE, Monroe-st., near Dearborn. THIS WEEK ONLY! With matinee on Saturday. The Romantic Drama, IN THE RANKS! Supported by Messrs. Brooks and Dickson's Powerful Dramatic Company, and illustrated by Voegtlin's incomparably beautiful scenery. Sunday Night—Grand Farewell Performance of IN THE RANKS. Monday, Oct. 27—"CALLED BACK."

HAVERLY THEATRE—EXTRA. Two Weeks, Sat. Matinee. COMMENCING MONDAY, Oct. 27, MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, Presenting the latest London and New York Success, CALLED BACK. With Original Cast and Scenery. Sale of Seats begins Thursday at Box Office.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S PALATIAL DIME MUSEUMS. Princely Conceptions of Grand Entertainments for the People! The Bud of Promise Blossomed into the Flower of Success!

South Side Museum. Clark, near Madison. The ARION SWISS BELL RINGERS and COMIC CONCERT CO.—A Galaxy of Stellar Artists in a Brilliant Setting. COL. SPECK, King of Lilliputs. THE FAT FAMILY OF FAIRFIELD.

West Side Museum. Madison, near Halsted. THE FROG CHILD, ... Mystery of the ... Caves. Prof. ... STEENE. ... THE WONDERFUL ... with the ... ENT HEAD. The EVERETTE SPECIALTY ...

Read the daily returns on the voting for President and Governor at K. & M.'S.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, THE COMEDIANS, ROBSON AND CRANE, in Dion Boucicault's great comedy, FORBIDDEN FRUIT. ROBSON as ... CRANE as Sergeant Buster. Next Sunday—Robson and Crane in SHARPS AND FLATS. Monday, Oct. 27—Fanny Davenport and Company in "Fedora."

THE PALACE SKATING RINK. Northwest corner Michigan-av. and Congress. In name and in fact a place of beauty and comfort for skaters. The only Neufchatel floor in the West—the floor being noiseless. Morning sessions (10 to 12 o'clock) for ladies, instruction free, 15c. Afternoon sessions (2 to 5 o'clock) for ladies and gentlemen, 25c. Evening sessions (8 to 10:30) for the public in general, 35c. Reserved opera chairs can be secured a week in advance.

CHICAGO MUSEUM AND THEATRE. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN A. STEVENS In the Romantic Idyl, UNKNOWN. A RIVER MYSTERY. Supported by the New York Park Theatre Company. Admission to Theatre and Museum, 25c. Children 10 years, 15c. Reserved seats 25c and 35c extra, according to location. Next Monday—Harry Webber in "Nip and Tuck."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Last night but one of MISS MARGARET MATHER. Tonight, Friday, Oct. 24, MISS MATHER as Juliet in ROMEO AND JULIET. Farewell Matinee Tomorrow, Saturday—MISS MATHER as Pauline in THE LADY OF LYONS. Saturday Night—Lady Macbeth in MACBETH. Next Week—Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. Seats now on sale at box-office.

AMERICAN PANORAMA CO. SIEGE OF PARIS. The Great Buildings and Principal Boulevards magnified at night by the Invisible Stereoskiopticon WITH STARTLING EFFECT. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

CRITERION THEATRE. Sedgwick-st., cor. of Division. One Week — Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 20, every evening and Saturday and Sunday matinees. RANCH 10. SID SMITH as the "JUDGE," and a strong Company. Popular prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c. Next Week—THE "WORLD" COMBINATION.

NEW DIME MUSEUM. Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn. LARGEST IN THE WORLD. FOUR FLOORS OF CURIOSITIES. Freaks of Nature and Rare Gems of Wonder and Interest. Hourly Stage Performances. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission to all, 10 cts. No charge for seats.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE. 339 State-st. JO BAYLIES, Proprietor. Every night at 8. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 p. m. Popular prices. Baylies' Coterie of World-Renowned ARTISTIC SPECIALISTS. Not great! nor greater!! but the greatest!!! Oct. 27—Ida Siddons' Co. in Cinderella on Horseback.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Halsted-st., near Madison, West Side. TONIGHT AT 8. TONIGHT AT 8. THE HANLONS In "Le Voyage en Suisse." A Trip to Switzerland. The Coach! The Car! The Inn! Comedy! Music! Pantomime! Monday—Madison Square Company in "Young Mrs. Winthrop."

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S SCHOOLS for DANCING. SOUTH SIDE—51 Twenty-third-st., near Prairie-av. WEST SIDE—207 Paulina-st., near Madison. Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen now open. For particulars write for catalogue. Residence 51 Twenty-third-st.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK. State and Twenty-fourth-sts. Best, Largest, and Finest Rink in the Country. TONIGHT Polo. Polo. Polo. TONIGHT Railroads vs. Clothing. TONIGHT Commercial Polo League. Game at 9:15. Evenly matched; close and exciting. Next Week: "The Originals," O'Rourke & Allen, in their White Elephant Burlesque on Skates.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House. Commencing Monday, Oct. 20, HYDE & BEHMAN'S MINSTRELS. 40 ARTISTS. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court. Battle of Gettysburg. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandewater ...

STANDARD THEATRE. Tonight! Tonight! The Romantic Drama, MASTER AND MAN. Sunday, Oct. 26—Geo. H. Adams' Humpty Dumpty.

GRENIER'S GARDEN THEATRE. Grenier's Opera Co. in IOLANTHE. ... performance. ... GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE. Siddons' Female Mastodons ...

YOUNG HAZELTINE'S TRIAL.

The Sequel to the Killing of Mamie Thorpe at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—In the Criminal Court today Gilbert W. Hazeltine was arraigned, charged with the murder of Mamie Thorpe July 19 in Jessie Hutchins' bagnio in this city. The prisoner was stylishly dressed and betrayed considerable nervousness. His mother, a fine-looking, middle-aged woman, sat beside him. Ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyte is the leading counsel for the defense. In his opening statement Deputy State-Attorney Gans detailed the tragedy, concluding with the opinion that the murder was brutal and deliberate. May White was the leading witness. She detailed the journey she and Mamie made with the two men to Baltimore by way of Buffalo and Rochester. At Jessie Hutchins' house here they had a good time drinking champagne. The particulars of the shooting were detailed. The morning of the arrival of the party in Baltimore the witness had waked Hazeltine and told him to be good friends with Van Witzen. He applied a harsh term to Van Witzen, and said: "He or I will have to go." She said: "Why? If you should kill him you would get hung." "Not in Baltimore," said he. "You can kill three or four people in Baltimore and not get hung." This statement caused a titter in the court-room. The State closed its case today. The defense will probably try to prove insanity.

[Mamie Thorpe was killed at a house of prostitution, No. 104 North street, July 19, 1884, by Gilbert Willis Hazeltine, aged 23, son of a leading druggist of Jamestown, N. Y. Hazeltine's family is highly respectable. He has an uncle at Grand Rapids, Mich., of the firm of Gilbert & Perkins. Young Hazeltine went to Baltimore in May last, having friends there, and intended to enter a medical college in the fall. He became acquainted with Sam E. Van Witzen, a young lawyer. July 9 they left the city together and went direct to Hazeltine's home in Jamestown. There they remained for a few days and then took a trip through Western New York, taking in Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Hazeltine was well supplied with money and spent it very freely. At Toronto, it is alleged, they met two women, May White and Mamie Thorpe. May White kept a disreputable house and Mamie Thorpe was one of the inmates. The White woman says they agreed to accompany the two young men to Baltimore, and they started together; that Hazeltine was continously drinking to excess; and that near Elmira he became so wild that he threw his valise, containing valuable papers, out of the window. At Baltimore Hazeltine and the two women went to Jessie Hutchins' house of ill-fame and were given rooms. Hazeltine sobered up in the course of the day, but handled a couple of revolvers in so reckless a manner that the women in the house took them from his room and removed the cartridges from them. He discovered what they had done and reloaded them. Soon after he went to the room where the two women he had brought with him were sitting, locked the door on them, and demanded of Mamie Thorpe a diamond ring she had on her finger. She refused to give it to him. He asked her again, and again she refused. He then told her he would shoot her if she did not give it to him. She, thinking the revolvers were not loaded, still refused. He began at once blazing away at her. The first shot shattered her left arm. Her friend, May White, rushed in to save her friend, when he fired at her, hitting her in the face, making a terribly ugly wound. Then Mamie Thorpe, seeing there was no escape, threw herself upon his shoulder and begged for her life. He calmly placed the pistol to her breast and fired. She fell to the floor and died almost instantly. Hazeltine was put under arrest. He took everything very coolly, yet behaved in such a way as to lead to the belief that he was crazy from the effect of his spree. The woman he killed had been very handsome before she began her debauched life, and still retained traces of her former beauty. She was a married woman and her home was at Island City, L. I.]

HANS BREITMANN ABOUT "UNCLE DICK."

BY EMIL DIETZSCH.

[Read at the Mueller-Hall German meeting last Monday.]

Hans Breitmann says: My hair's turned gray,
And soon arrives the wished-for day
When on the human battlefield
Eternal peace for me is sealed.

But soon, before that little hill
My body covers green, I will
With noble deed close up my fight
With earthly fate—do what is right.

I know a true-born patriot;
His life is bright, without a spot;
A hero when his fatherland
For liberty to battle went.

He fought as man for country's worth,
With notches in his naked sword
He sunk. Of blood a lavish flow
Tinged from his breast the Southern foe.

Ha! cried I out. Soon freedom ripes;
Victorious are the Stars and Stripes!
And through the field sounded my voice:
Thus fights a man of Illinois!

Remember this in time of peace,
Thou noble people: Pay the fees,
Now thankful to thy truest son,
Who long ago thy heart has won!

Who was this man who, arm-strong, struck
This enemy from "Old Kentuck,"
There on the hills of Cumberland,
Where from his blood was dyed the sand?

It was—his name is widely known—
His deeds in peace and war times shown—
Honest like once "Old Hickory"—
A man of worth—"Dick" Oglesby!

He stood by us, there was no doubt—
Not like "Kentuck," half North half South;
Firm as a man, his heart so brave,
Of Southern thinking not a slave.

Therefore, when we have soon a choice
Between "Kentuck" and "Illinois,"
Again "Hans Breit" will raise his voice:
Boys, to be sure, for Illinois!

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

220 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braum, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gora, Druggists.
STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James H. Kirkler & Co., Druggists.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Mayo, Druggist.
WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Hill, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Laflin } C. L. Clancy.
VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Robey }
WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritte, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Baurage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and Newsdealer.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID TO any one returning the sealskin cloak stolen from West Adams-st. Thursday morning.

LOST OR STRAYED — FROM DIMON'S pasture, Town of Jefferson, Cook County, a bay horse about 15½ hands high, weight about 1,200 lbs., 14 years old, light tail, bad collar-sore on top of neck. Any one returning him or giving information to Stafford & Dempsey's stable, 174 North Wells-st., expenses will be paid.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN OF lady's parasol taken from Post-Office on the 22d, and no questions asked. V 60, Tribune office.

LOST—WALLET IN MARSHALL FIELD'S, or on from there to Palmer House. Please keep the money and return wallet to owner. Room 3, 159 Washington-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

DESKS FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand—From $5 upwards; also vault doors and safes cheap. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF safe, with opening for books, 21 inches in hight, 16 inches wide, 16 to 20 inches, and row of drawers. Address J. B. WHEELOCK, 81 T[illegible], Chicago, Ill., for Moline Pl[illegible] Co.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY an honest young man in an office or wholesale house; willing to start on small wages. Address W 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN familiar with general office work; excellent penman; writes Munson's system shorthand and operates typewriter; small salary. X 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE office man of ten years' experience in this city. Inquire of C. C. Wallin & Sons, 27 Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC man of good address and acquainted with the Northwest would like to represent some line of business; past occupation, head bookkeeper and cashier in wholesale houses. W 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CIRCULARS TO ADdress; will work cheap and guarantee satisfaction; state amount wanted addressed and what class. Address ASSISTANT P. M., Carpentersville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 STEnographer and typewriter; either in lawyer's or merchant's office. Good testimonials from lawyers. Address V 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NOV. 1—BY A well educated young man, for 3 years in charge of office of large iron works, having good city references, where he can make himself useful as correspondent, cashier, or bookkeeper; North Side preferred. V 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS, wholesale and retail: The advertiser, an Englishman, of sober and industrious habits, desires a position with either of the above; has had 5 years' varied experience and possesses unexceptionable testimonials from medical men and druggists. Address V 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN of 21, experienced in collecting and correspondence work. Wants position in wholesale house. References. Address, appointing interview, V 11, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY UNDERSIGNED, late from Mexico, speaks Spanish, knows Mexican custom-house business, as traveling salesman or correspondent; conversant with machinery. G. C. MUELLER, 511 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a young Swede; 5 years in last place. Good references. No objection to country. Address H Q 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young Eastern man; strictly temperate; is a good horseman and a careful driver. Can furnish first-class references. Please address V 52, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced man to take charge of a first-class dining-room, or would rent. Address V 70, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian as second girl in an American or English family; good needle-woman and waitress. Excellent references. Address H. 486 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do general housework. 121 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl to do second work. Call at 18 Sedgwick-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING IN a private family. First-class city references. W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPETENT second girl; can take full charge. Good references. Call at 219 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small American family. Call at 245 West Erie-st.

NURSES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIenced and highly respectable Scotch nurses, either competent of taking entire charge of child or children; would travel if required; one has seven years' city reference, the other direct from Scotland. Directory for Nurses, 225 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATED nurse. V 34, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND BOOKkeeper by a young lady with some experience. Address NICHOLS & CO., 22 West Washington-boulevard.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale business; is well posted in machinery. Address X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WITH $3,000 to $4,000 cash in an old-established concern; absolute security for the money and good remuneration. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter operator. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, speed shorthand and on machine, references, and salary expected, V 69, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL POSTed in the city coal trade for office salesman. Address, with references, X 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $800 TO $500 as Secretary of company; salary $3,000; not mining; do not answer unless you mean business; no time for triflers. Good references given and required. Address V 84, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMAN, ONE THOROUGHly understanding the fur business, capable in taking orders, and all its branches; a good place for a competent man. Address X 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CITY (ALSO TRAVELING) salesman for "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," the only means of obtaining the famous War illustrations from Harper's Weekly; sells for cash and on time; previous experience unnecessary and salary paid. McDONNELL BROS., 113 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR art publications on special route. A rare chance for right party. GEBBIE & CO., 15 Washington-st., corner Wabash.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT salesman for large Western retail furniture house. Address, with reference and experience, V 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN for the boys' and children's department at the U. S. Clothing Mfg. Co., southeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A YOUNG man to take charge of a gentleman's place near the city; must understand gardening and be ready to do general work. Address, giving age, nationality, and references, V 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—CUTTER FOR MARKET; MUST be first-class. Address V 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS TANKMAKers. Call at 21 and 23 Milwaukee-av. CHAS. J. LANDQUIST.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as bookkeepers, collectors, watchmen, porters, shipping, bill, and general office clerks, young men in stores, offices, etc., teamsters, janitors, timekeepers, coachmen, butlers, waiters, cooks, etc., engineers, firemen, conductors, bartenders, millers, cashiers, etc., etc., and all positions and places of trust for wholesale and retail firms, etc., apply at 189 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 LABORers on the United States Government Levees; Raleigh to Willow Point Levee; Raleigh's Landing, East Carroll Parish, La., and Delta to Bedford Levee; Delta Landing, Tensas Parish, La.; desirable station work, good camps, and prompt pay. Apply on works to GEORGE ARNOLD & CO., Contractors, or to A. ROSS, our only agent in Chicago, for cheap transportation to the works; also to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points South via the Illinois Central and Great Jackson route; only direct line to those points, and this is the place to get those tickets. ROSS' LABOR AGENCY, 20 South Water-st., up-stairs; the old reliable place up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN MAKING LESS THAN $30 a week to address us at once with stamp. Biggest chance to make money without previous experience anywhere in the country. Detroit Art Publishing Co., 34 Bates-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO RUN RAILroad lunch counter out of city; one who is thoroughly experienced. Address, immediately, V 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A suine and butterine factory; must have thorough and practical experience and acquainted with the trade; good salary and compensation as well as steady employment. Address V 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN ADVERTISING SOLICITors. Room 12, 79 Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $4 per week should try our money-making business. Our $1 trial outfit free to men and women who wish to test our quick-selling goods. Parties everywhere on the lookout for a chance to increase their capital should send stamp for particulars. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 77 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEW CANVASSERS; HAVE a very fine campaign article; it will be to your interest to call and see it; pays handsomely and requires no capital. 317 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE TRAVELING MAN for fine book line. Liberal arrangements to suitable party. Address V 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. References. 36 Bellevue-place, first street north of Oak, near Lake-Shore drive.

WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF THREE—A competent English or Scotch girl for general housework, also a younger girl for housemaid, and prefer those just out. Apply at Room 13 Major Block, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family. 81 Oakwood-boulevard, third door from Langley-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework in a small family. [illegible] Apply at 82 West [illegible]-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN, CITY, AND county, an intelligent, energetic lady of good address and some business ability, to introduce to the trade and consumers MADAM DEAN'S CELEBRATED SPINAL SUPPORTING CORSET. Splendidly advertised; highly recommended by the leading modistes, the fashionable dressmakers, and the most eminent physicians of the United States and Europe. Liberal pay. Agents are making $45 to $60 weekly. Address LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., 390 Broadway, New York.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. B. A.: WILL SEE YOU Friday at 1 o'clock. X. Y. Z.

PERSONAL—A SOUTHERN LADY OF culture, refinement, and good business ability desires to make arrangement with some Illinois house to represent them in any line of specialties consistent with her sex at the Cotton Exposition, New Orleans. Best of references furnished. Address for three days V 85, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$8 BUYS A DUKE OF WELLington overcoat, custom made, worth $18, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A (IMPORTED MELton) fall overcoat, satin-lined throughout, worth $50, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 BUYS A CHINCHILLA surtout overcoat, custom made, ordered for $30, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere suit (long silk roll), custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Manchester cheviot suit, made for $27, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A PANT MADE for $11, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A MACKINAW casimere overcoat, custom made, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—A $38 SATIN-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods $14.75, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—REEFER COATS AND VESTS in fur beavers and chinchillas, custom made, at very low prices at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE diagonal suit (finest quality), ordered for $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE imported Kersey Newmarket overcoat, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A FINE CORKscrew suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, latest style shade, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$19.50 BUYS A FRENCH CASsimere suit, custom made, ordered for $40, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Kearsey beaver fall overcoat, satin lined, silk sleeves; well worth $40, at GENUINE Misfit Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 BUYS AN ENGLISH MELton overcoat, custom made, ordered for $45, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert coat and vest, custom made, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$9.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (all wool goods), made for $22, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE Kerr Melton overcoat, worth $40, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE Newmarket overcoat, ordered for $45, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14.25 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit, custom made, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (imported corkscrew), full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE Trafalgar chinchilla overcoat, made for $35 at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$9.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 150 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—EXTRA SIZE CUSTOM-MADE suits in sack or frock, at reduced figures, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A DIAGONAL SUIT (in black or wine colors), custom made, worth $28, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CLAY WORSTed suit, custom-made, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$4.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants ordered for $10.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9 FOR A FULL ENGLISH cassimere overcoat, custom made, worth $20, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat: full silk roll; silk sleeves; ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$11 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE business overcoat, ordered at $22, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (full silk roll), ordered for $25, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$10.50 BUYS A YORKSHIRE worsted suit, custom-made, ordered for $22, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$3.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants worth $6.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CHESAPEAKE beaver overcoat, custom-made, worth $27, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit (custom made), ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—DRESS SUITS IN THE FINEST imported fabrics, custom-made, for sale or to rent at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—FOR NOBBY PANTALOONS at low prices go to the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$21.50 BUYS AN ENGLISH fur beaver overcoat, custom made, ordered for $45, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$23 FOR AN IMPORTED French cassimere or worsted suit, custom made, elegantly trimmed, at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$23 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE French camel's hair overcoat, ordered for $50, at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A FRENCH FUR BEAver custom-made overcoat, satin lined, worth $60, at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW EDITION OF "Gaskell's Compendium." Now is the time to contract choice territory for 1885. Call on or address G. W. Borland Publishing Company, No. 103 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY and capital to take the general agency for Chicago for the Excelsior Steam Washing-Machine. Address E. H. ROSS, 284 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR THIS State on our new book, just ready, "Sunbeams for the Home," with introduction by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York. This work will prove sunshine to every home, and promises to outsell other books for holidays the year through. The right man with capital this offers a chance seldom met with. Apply at once. D. L. GUERNSEY, Pub., Boston.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1882; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 197 and 199 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: TWO WEST SIDE FURNISHED HOUSES. West Adams-st., between Throop and Centre, 2-story and basement brick house, in first-class repair, completely furnished; good barn; lot 33x125; plate-glass windows; all modern conveniences; rent low.

TO RENT—408 WARREN-AV.—2-STORY and basement stone swell-front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace and gas fixtures; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THOSE NEW 2-STORY AND cellar 9-room houses, Nos. 152, 154, and 156 South Leavitt-st., near Monroe; furnaces, gas-fixtures, etc.; ready to occupy Nov. 1. J. L. STAGG, 843 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 154 Dearborn-st., Room 9: 623 West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house. $50 per month.

TO RENT—$35—ALBANY-AV., NEAR MADison-st., splendid new six-room cottage, closets, pantry, mantel, grate, inside and outside blinds, water-closet in house, convenient basement, with water on first floor and in basement; or we will sell on monthly payments of $25, small cash payment, and long time. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—2-STORY BASEMENT HOUSES; new; all modern improvements; furnaces. Inquire next door. 113 Seeley-av.

TO RENT—$18—1049 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—5-room cottage, modern improvements, one block from Ogden-av. cars.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT RESIdence, ten rooms, with barn, Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., rent $65 per month; three furnished rooms rented for $55; with furniture for sale. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED 10-ROOM brick house on Washington-boulevard; a No. 1 location; $60 per month. D. H. McAULEY, 182 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—343 LA SALLE-AV. — FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. N. W. BROOKS, 8 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 389 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. W. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—13-ROOM HOUSE; $65; 246 Chestnut-st., near La Salle-av. Room 4, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, no basement, furnace and all improvements, barn, $55 per month. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW HOUSE 71 PINE-ST., near Ontario. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENty-second-st.—Two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; will sell carpets if desired. Rent $75 per month. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM Nov. 1 to May 1, a first-class stone-front house on Michigan-av.; completely and elegantly furnished; rent reasonable to desirable party; boarding-housekeepers need not apply. C. H. BARSTOW, Room 18, 81 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3261 VERNON-AV., TWO-STORY nine-room brick, all modern improvements, $40. GIBBS & CALKINS, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE NO. 3224 Rhodes-av.; low rent to desirable tenant. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—A FINE FURnished brick house, three minutes' walk from depot, cheap. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED RESIdence at Kenwood; very desirable; all modern improvements; large stable, spacious lawn. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMEST 12-ROOM FLAT in city; best neighborhood; three minutes' walk from Palmer House; very cheap. Inquire at 13 East Van Buren-st., first flat.

TO RENT—ONE MILE SOUTH OF PALMER House, best 7-room flats in the city; electric bells, tubes, gas-fixtures, mantels, porches, carpeted stairs; only $22.50 to $40 per month. D. W. STORRS, 159 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT SECOND-FLOOR flat No. 2422 Wabash-av.; seven rooms, every improvement, house and furniture new; sale of furniture optional. Apply at house.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$20—PRETTIEST, NEWLY-PApered and painted flat in the city; five rooms and alcove. 333 Oakley-av., first flat.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, CORNER Madison and Page-sts., all modern improvements, at low rental; keys in stores 935 and 939. For particulars inquire of MAGILL & CO., 84 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 131 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., first flat, 5 large rooms in good repair; separate entrance and very desirable; $30.

TO RENT—EXTRA PLEASANT 6-ROOM flats, $20 and $22 West Madison-st.; large bay-windows. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ONE OF THE FINEST 7-room flats in Chicago; all outside windows and modern improvements; front hall heated by furnace. Call on premises, 212 Oak-st., or 215 South Water.

TO RENT—FINE APARTMENT 8 ROOMS in the "Irving," Division-st. and Lake Shore drive; steam heat and all conveniences; rent very low to good party. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FLAT OF eight rooms in pleasant situation. 338 Oak-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, OF 7 ROOMS, BATH, closet, etc., $30; also parlor flat, six rooms, all conveniences, $35; Orchard-st., north of Center. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, BATHROOM, etc., near Lincoln Park. Apply at 342 Centre-st., corner Hurlbut, top floor.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT; 148 LA Salle-av.; $40. Room 6, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—386 WEBSTER-AV., 6-ROOM brick flat, bath, etc., good yard, only $18; other North Side flats, $12.50 to $38. BURBANK & CO., 5 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FOUR OR SIX ROOM FLAT; EXcellent location; Fiftieth-st. and Greenwood-av. Apply at Room 51 McCormick Block. Mrs. VENTRES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, in the fine brick house 1625 Wabash-av., which has just been newly furnished throughout. Large vacant grounds surround the house on the south, and each room has a southern exposure opening onto these grounds. For further particulars call at above number.

TO RENT—91 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gents. Room 7.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single; hot and cold water, gas and bath; to first-class parties only. 1534 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2128 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on second floor, to gentlemen only; also two rooms on third floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED east-front alcove; hot and cold water, grate, furnace heat, etc.; $25 a month; single room on bath-room floor, $12 a month. Inquire at 2220 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL-LIGHTED, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON WASHington-st., near La Salle; brussels carpet, hair mattress; everything first-class; for gentleman only. Call for JOE. Room 2, 127 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR lady or gent. 39 East Harrison-st., corner Wabash-av., Flat 3.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Two nice front rooms at 1341 Oakwood-boulevard; good board second door; also four rooms for housekeeping at 3250 Johnson-place, $15. B. F. HEAD, 45 Major Block.

TO RENT—1209 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for two or four gentlemen.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM at 164 Madison-st., near La Salle, $1.75 to $3 per week; 50c and 75c per day.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, very reasonable. Inquire at 3411 Cottage Grove-av., between Groveland and Woodland Park.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS; board if desired. 3821 Langley-av.

TO RENT—AT 2238 MICHIGAN-AV., WELL-furnished front alcove room; all modern improvements; good board close by. Reference.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms. 2123 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1828 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED rooms including a nice suite for gentlemen.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; all conveniences. 383 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, parlor or second floor; rent reasonable. 82 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT, LARGE, well-furnished, warm room, with ball-room connected if wanted, for one or two gentlemen; reasonable to good tenant. Apply at 361 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS; PRIVATE family; all conveniences. 249 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—NICE ALCOVE, SOUTH EXTENsion, square front, with board; also single room; private family; first-class. Address V 84, Tribune.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, hot and cold water, bath and furnace heat; board if desired; private family. 305 West Adams-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—I HAVE 25 ROOMS TO RENT BY the month; heated by steam; elevator and electric bells. A. H. YOUNG, Grand Central Hotel, northwest corner Canal and Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x100, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSAW & WAIT, 145 and 147 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—THE STORE 734½ AND TWO flats on Halsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN THE VERY desirable office, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES; EVERY convenience; reasonable rent. B. J. DOWNEY, 243 State-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—253 WEST MADISON-ST.—LARGE elegant corner room, suitable for piano wareroom or dental office. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison-st.:
123 South Halsted-st., house, 8 rooms, $65.
879 West Monroe-st., house, 9 rooms, $75.
1028 West Monroe-st., house, 10 rooms, $60.
415 West Madison-st., house, 9 rooms, $45.
52 Park-av., house, 11 rooms and barn.
20 West Jackson-st., house, 10 rooms, $40.
199 Loomis-st., stone-front house, 10 rooms, $55.
874 West Washington-st., brick, 10 rooms, in good repair, $50.
247 West Monroe-st., house, 11 rooms, $55.
158 South Oakley-av., brick, 9 rooms, $35.
7 Armour-st., brick cottage, 6 rooms, $11.
433 West Taylor-st., brick flat, 6 rooms, $25.
224 West Polk-st., first floor, 5 rooms, $18.
304 Marshfield-av., brick flat, 5 rooms, furnished, $25.
82 Carroll-av., second floor, 5 rooms, $15.
204 Fulton-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $23.
350 South Leavitt-st., new 7-room flats, cheap.
538 Blue Island-av., suites, 3 and 4 rooms, $12.
159 South Green-st., brick flat, 7 rooms, $23.
83 South Peoria-st., elegant 8-room flat, arranged for reventing, $40.
74 North Ann-st., second floor, 4 rooms, $15.
219 Fulton-st., second floor, 4 rooms, $12.
39 Eagle-st., second floor, 4 rooms, $16.
And a large list of others.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND flats in all parts of the city. Furnished houses and flats in all parts of the city. WESTFALL & CHAPEK, Room 6, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY BUILDING 50 and 52 Third-av., suitable for stable, carpenter-shop, or manufacturing. JOEL BIGELOW, Room 35 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—2128 WABASH-AV.—THE PRIVIlege of serving oysters, with seating capacity of 75 persons.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE, handsomely furnished, centrally located on one of the leading avenues and established as a first-class boarding-house. Address V 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURnished room within eight blocks of Rush-st. bridge. X 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG man, a large pleasant room, heated, in good locality; breakfast and Sunday meals preferred, but will take nice room without. Address, with rates, JNO. H. BROWN, 161 Lake-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
GROVELAND-AV.—New house near Thirty-second-st., modern and handsome, with reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc., on main floor; $11,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—New modern house, with 30-foot lot, near Thirty-second-st.
RHODES-AV.—New house corner Thirty-second-st.; a very pretty house; $5,500.
RHODES-AV.—Several new houses between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; $7,250.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
ELLIS-AV.—49x2?0 feet, corner Fortieth-st.
ELLIS-AV.—5 x150 ft., north of Fortieth-st., situated between two fine new houses standing on large lots; this is a beautiful residence lot, and can be bought for less than it is worth.
GROVELAND-AV.—Several choice 25 and 30 foot lots near Thirty-second-st., including two corners of Thirty-second-st.
VERNON-AV.—96x124 feet, northwest corner Thirty-third-st., east and south fronts.

FOR SALE—HAVE YOU SEEN THEM? Those very attractive and complete white stone residences on Oakwood-boulevard near Vincennes-av.; no two alike in architecture, arrangement, size, or price; first buyer gets choice; ready this month. Prices $5,000 to $6,800—½ cash and easy terms. Near Board of Trade trains; 6¼ cents fare. The cheapest elegant houses in the city, and choice location. Think a moment. C. C. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A CONVENient and comfortable home? Look at new brick houses 3224 and 3226 Rhodes-av. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN BRICK HOUSE and lot on Thirty-seventh-st., near Indiana-av., cars. Price $3,500. J. G. EARLE, 235 Thirty-seventh.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
2-story flat, 24x25, West Jackson-st., $4,200; 2-story flat, 24x25, West Jackson-st., $4,500; 1 11-room brick house, with 100-foot lot, near Ravenswood, 5,000; 1 10-room brick house, with 100-foot lot, near Ravenswood, $4,500; 10 lots, suitable for brick cottages, near Stock-Yards, $5,000; 480 acres of the best land in Eastern Nebraska, near town and three railroads, $4,800.
Or will exchange all of the foregoing free and clear for equity in good business block or blocks, or for large unincumbered business lot or lots, or for first-rate leasehold. Apply to
BRYAN LATHROP,
Room 56 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—WEST Madison-st., near Aberdeen, 25x151, with brick improvements, $12,000. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGES in the southwest and northwest part of the city; price $1,650 and $1,700; will take $150 to $500 in trade; balance easy payments and long time. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY—OUR October list of real estate in each division mailed, post-paid, on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THE TWO VACANT lots on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams, east front, 125 feet deep, and tell what you will give per front foot for either or both. Owner, 43 Franklin.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW 5-room brick cottages corner Armitage-av. and Robey-st. H. S. CLOUGH, 247 Madison-st., up-stairs.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—11-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, MODern improvements, south of North-av. and east of Wells-st.; $4,000. Inquire of owner, 1 Carl-st., corner Wells.

FOR SALE—ASTOR-ST., EAST FRONT, near Division—Choice residence lot, 20x125 feet. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION DAILY FOR HOME-SEEKERS

TO GROSS PARK IN LAKE VIEW,

JUST NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Come to our office any forenoon at 9:30 o'clock, and we will give you a splendid ride of 18 minutes on a finely equipped train of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., to the pure breezes and green lawns of Gross Park, in Lake View, returning to the city in one or two hours, as you may prefer. Over 250 lots sold and 80 houses built. You need not buy unless you please. Lots $225 to $350. Also five suburban villas, just completed, $1,400 to $2,000, on easy payments. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CORNER AT Woodlawn, being south and east front, on the ridge in the grove. Can be subdivided and retailed at once and made to pay 50 per cent on the price asked. Also 12 acres subdivided into 95 lots, partial front on Halsted-st., close to Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard. Owner a non-resident, will sell cheap. Also 14 lots on Dickey-st., Englewood, near Sixty-third-st., cash and time. L. A. GILBERT, 63 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or No. 6751 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONLY ONE house left on Garfield-boulevard, south front, $2,800; 2-stories, marble mantels, bowls, etc. Similar house on Wright-st., $2,400; very easy terms; five cents fare; agents at houses Sunday. C. C. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES, ALL DIrections from city, some real bargains, some very easy terms. E. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A LARGE list of houses and lots ranging in price from $2,500 to $25,000; building lots from $4 to $60 per frontage; personal attention given to property; will meet parties at any train with carriage to show property. CHAS. J. GILBERT, Real-estate agent, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., four miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 and $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY A NICE, NEW 5-room cottage and lot at Norwood Park, 6 miles from the city limits; $200 down and $15 monthly for the balance. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 17 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot 175 ft. deep at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 ft. high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains almost every hour. 1 furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees makes the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,100 inhabitants. Come in any day at 11:30 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—
5 lots, Vincennes-av., corner Forty-second-st.
3 lots, St. Lawrence-av., corner Forty-second-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—EIGHTY-ACRE farm; only $1,300; worth double; only 30 miles from St. Louis; only 1½ to 15 miles from 4 railroad towns; splendidly adapted for a fruit, poultry, or bee farm; somewhat rolling; no waste; all good for grain or clover; home market; sure fortune; 40 acres improved; good log house and stable; fine spring; timber plenty; surplus would pay for half of farm, and same time clearing would double its value; orchard, partly bearing, all new; no old, worn-out farm; fine healthy climate; possession immediately; have other business; warranty deed. Call on HOFFMAN at hotel, Crystal Station, Hanover P. O., Jefferson County, Missouri.

FOR SALE—FARM 365 ACRES—22 MILES from Chicago; splendid improvements and a bargain. Address W. W. C., Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 240 ACRES, WITH good improvements, team, harness, wagons, implements, etc., 45 miles from Chicago; may exchange for good city property. X 4, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, LOT on Michigan-boulevard, south of Twenty-fifth-st., about thirty-feet front. Apply at 5 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 121 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 185 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1863.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts without removal, publicity, delays; easy payments, and low rates; fair, square dealings. 132 South Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 55 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

CAPITAL PROCURED FOR ANY LEGITImate undertaking, partnerships formed, and business interests disposed of. Parties desiring to effect exchanges, either of real estate or merchandise, will consult their interests by applying to us.
The American Financial Exchange
(Incorporated),
75 and 76 Commercial National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST MORTGAGE notes, $1,300 each, on brick improvements. F. M. CLARK, 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity; sums of $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, and $6,000 on hand. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 104 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other security. Room 2, 194 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at the Union Trust Co., 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. J. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON CHIcago inside productive property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 150 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL-ESTATE, in sums of $2,000 or more, at 6 per cent. E. S. HAWLEY & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000, $10,000, $15,000, $25,000, or $5,000 on improved city property; no written application need be made; money in hand; no delay. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $400 ON GOOD security. Address V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 AT 7 PER CENT ON a malt-house and brewery valued at $60,000. F. M. CLARK, 85 Washington-st.

$2,500 WANTED AT 6 PER CENT; NO commission; on 2-story and basement brick on Prairie-av. worth $7,500. X 2, Tribune office.

$4,500 WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS on residence property worth $12,000; 7 per cent; no commission. Address V 51, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH SMALL capital can secure permanent and lucrative employment; one acquainted with the building trade preferred. This is a chance seldom offered. Address V 81, Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH $10,000 DESIRES TO PURchase some good legitimate manufacturing or commercial business. A partnership not objectionable with first-class references. X 5, Tribune office.

A SNUG CASH LOCAL BUSINESS, PLEASant and permanent, can be secured for $500 cash; will pay over $200 monthly net earnings without risk. Address V 41, Tribune office.

BUSINESS-CHANCE OFFICE FOR SALE—or trade for cigar-store. W 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN AN ENTERPRISING IOWA town, wide-awake weekly paper doing local advertising of $1,500 annually; subscription list 1,300, with a fine line of job work; must be sold, as the proprietor is unable to attend to the business; terms easy. For particulars address Box 2, Clarence, Ia.

MAGNIFICENT ART ENTERTAINMENTS—A half interest for $1,500; paying investor over $5,000 yearly net profits; a pleasant, permanent, traveling business with gentleman of experience and reputation. V 63, Tribune office.

WILL GIVE HALF-INTEREST IN VALUable patent to party paying patent expenses. Address V 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $3,000 TO invest in a permanent, legitimate business, paying a net profit of $4,500 a year. Address V 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO JOIN THE ADVERtiser in buying an A1 produce commission business; must be experienced and have $1,500 to $2,000 cash. V 22, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE RIGS, CONSISTing of carriage team, single horse, top buggy, Perry cart, coupe, rockaway, single and double harness, blankets; each and all first-class. Call at once. 195 South Wood-st.

FOR SALE—THE GRAY PACING GELDING "Reuben;" can show 2:30; sound and kind; price, $350. Address F. W. LEE, 163 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STYLISH HORSE and a new sidebar buggy; also harness, blankets, whips, etc.; will sell cheap. Address V 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE KENTUCKY SADDLE horse with all the gaits, suitable for lady or gentleman. Address V 14, Tribune office.

150 CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, MUST BE sold regardless of cost at 324 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—MRS. DR. THOMAS, THE distinguished astrologist, reliable on love affairs, marriage, friends, sickness, speculation, etc.; massage treatment for rheumatism, debility, and all nervous diseases. Parlors 2 and 3, 275 State-st., 9 to 9.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

MRS. DELACY, CARD AND PALM READer, gives names, advice, etc. 1015 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE piano pupils. 480 Hurlbut-st., north of Webster-av.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT—Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. A full, thorough course of shorthand instruction, $50. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

VIOLIN,
GUITAR,
BANJO, FLUTE.
Scientifically taught by note in twelve lessons; three complete musical selections guaranteed; all pupils in first and every lesson; sight reading a specialty. For particulars address X 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EQUATORIAL MOUNTED TELescope, 7-inch object-glass, worth $1,000; can be bought for $400. Address JOHN HAMMES, Keokuk, Ia.

FOR SALE—3 THOROUGHBRED SCOTCH-terrier puppies, 2 months old. Inquire at Leland Hotel office.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND TRUNK, very cheap. C. ALTEN, 139 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—BANK-SAFE; two combination locks, with burglar-proof chest and lock; 48 inches high, 34 wide, 24 deep. Address P. TALBOT, Room 2, 36 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABlished, well-paying retail business; rapid increase of business the cause for this advertisement. Address, with references, V 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS-MAN with $600, to take half interest in a paying enterprise. V 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $1,500—To start a good paying business; no opposition. W 55, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—DEARBORN-ST., NORTH OF Harrison-st., 20x99, east front, running through to Fourth-av. F. H. WATRISS, Room 11, 99 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—FARMS, WITH GOOD IMprovements, 16 miles from city, on C., B. & Q. R. R., at $4 per acre. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 191 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—VERY FINE horse, buggy and harness, for upright piano, good make, or diamonds. 185 South Wood-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—ELEGANTLY FURnished large and small rooms, with board.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGton—Board and room from $5 to $9 per week, according to location of room.

288 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board.

470 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED ROOMS with board, to permanent parties. Reference desired.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, with board; also hall room.

1418 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND OTHER well furnished rooms, with board.

1526 MICHIGAN-AV. — FIRST-CLASS board and two rooms, furnished, single or en suite.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations at lowest rates; rooms, single or en suite.

2408 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, fine alcove, first-class board, with every comfort for winter.

LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS, ALSO SMALL, with or without board; proprietorship entirely changed. References exchanged. 266 Michigan-av.

NORTH SIDE.

336 AND 338 NORTH STATE-ST., JUST ESTablished in one of the finest and most fashionable locations in the city; first-class boarding-house; three suites left; gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc.

374 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE, NICELY FURnished front alcove room to rent with board.

WEST SIDE.

410 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—HANDsomely-furnished parlor, with board.

474 WEST ADAMS-ST. — NICELY FURnished front room with board; gent and wife or two gentlemen.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st.—The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND EIGHteenth-st.—Rooms, single or en suite; furnishings and table the best. Rates most reasonable.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A GENTLEMAN and his daughter 6 years old; the North Side preferred; private family; state price. Y 72, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT BARGAINS
NEVER BEFORE KNOWN!
18 Elegant
Upright and Square Pianos,
At less than quarter cost.
Don't pay piano-dealers' profits.
Greatest bargains ever offered.
Call early Monday.
PIANO BANKRUPT STORE,
24 East Randolph-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF
CHICKERING,
HALLET & DAVIS,
And EMERSON PIANOS,
And KIMBALL ORGANS,
Can always be found at our warerooms.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

A PARTY FORCED TO SELL HAS PLACED their piano with us for sale at a great sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. C. H. FENT & CO., 254 State-st.

A GOOD UPRIGHT FOR $135; LARGE STOCK of Kranich & Bach pianos. Easy payments. J. A. BRYANT, 247 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

BARGAINS IN FINE SECOND-HAND PIanos—
1 upright rosewood case......$[illegible]
1 upright rosewood case......[illegible]
1 upright rosewood case......[illegible]
1 cabinet grand......[illegible]
1 square grand......[illegible]
1 square grand......[illegible]
Terms—Cash or payments. ADAM SCHAAF,
Open evenings. 276 West Madison-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS and organs at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' PIANOS—New improved uprights, fully equal to the best made; every instrument fully warranted; prices low; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts. Open evenings.

ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO rent at reasonable prices. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW PIANOS—ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT cases; latest improved; sold on small monthly payments at cash figures. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REpaired by competent workmen at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers, wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos $200 and upward; new organs $40 and upward. Cash or easy payments. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., 247 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BALDWIN AND ROCKFORD RANGES. Grand and Radiant Sun Base-Burners. Bargains in stoves of all kinds. CHARLES BALDWIN, Wholesale Stoves, 27 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FURNITURE AND FIXtures of seven-room flat with lease; first-class location, near Lincoln Park; a bargain for cash. Address for five days X 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY NICE FURNITURE OF 6-room flat; 461 North Clark-st.; a great bargain if taken at once. Low rent.

$100 WILL SET YOU UP IN HOUSEKEEPING. $150 WILL FURNISH UP A FLAT. $200 will furnish a cottage. $400 will furnish a house. If you purchase your furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, and household goods from the EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 281 and 283 West Madison-st., opposite Centre-av. Remember this: That you can buy these goods for less money from this old-established house than they have ever been sold since Columbus discovered America or you will ever buy them again. Prices lower than the lowest. Largest stock to select from. 25 TO 50 PER CENT SAVED TO YOU ON ALL PURCHASES FROM THIS STORE. Will sell you a single article the same as a whole outfit, and deliver it. Look at these prices:
A handsome Chamber Set, $25.
An elegant Chamber Set, $35.
A magnificent Chamber Set, $50.
A splendid Hair Mattress, $15.
A good Spring, $1.50, $2.50, to $4.
A nice Parlor Suit, $30.
An elegant Parlor Suit, $50.
A magnificent Parlor Suit, $75.
A good Lounge, $7.
An elegant Lounge, $12.
A nice Patent Rocker, $10.
A splendid Easy Chair, $12.
An elegant Pier Mirror, $15 to $50.
A fine Sideboard, $25 to $50.
An elegant Bookcase, $16 to $45.
A fine Secretary, $25 to $45.
Handsome Dressing-cases, $15 to $35.
A good Ingrain Carpet, 35c to 75c.
A good Tapestry Brussels, 75c.
A splendid Brussels Carpet, 85c to $1.
A good Range (warranted), $12.
A splendid Range (warranted), $20.
A good Cook-Stove (warranted), $12.
A good Parlor-Stove, $12 to $25.
A good Heating-Stove, $5 and up.
A first-class Parlor-Stove, $16, $25, and up.
A first-class Mantel Folding-Bed, $25.
Also 60 styles of Parlor Folding-Beds, including the A. drews-Burr, the Empire, the Union, the Royal, the Imperial, the Newbury, from $18, $25, $28, and up.
Terms cash or easy payments to suit.
Call, examine, and get prices. You can save big money by so doing. EMPIRE PARLOR-BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 281 and 283 West Madison, op. Centre-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY LADY WANTING STRICTLY PRIVATE care and treatment during sickness address confidentially S. H. TREAT, office Room 12, 117 Clark-st.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TILE, AND slate roofing and galvanized iron cornices by J. WILKES FORD & CO.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE—sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ENGLAND—AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE IN the City of London, having continental, colonial, and home connections, is open to accept agencies for American products, edibles, or novelties of any description. Only large or important houses would be treated with. Address H. GARDNER & CO., 2 Hatton Garden, E. C. London.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap; by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 863 West Monroe-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; twenty years' practice as ladies' physician; midwife. 573 West Indiana-st.

MISS MACDONALD, 569 WABASH-AV.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaker; cutting and fitting a specialty; the best work at the lowest price.

NEEDLES—EVERY DESCRIPTION USED in the world; wholesale and retail. R. H. ELLITHORP, manufacturer and importer, 48 S. Clark-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS—AN EXPERIenced salesman of good address and extensive acquaintance, a resident of St. Paul, wishes to secure the agency and sale of some special line of goods for the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Unexceptionable references. Address A. R. MAYVILLE, Office 8 Forepaugh Block, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN to take charge of a drug-store in Cook County and practice; must speak German and English. Address W 74, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

C. R. Thompson, U. S. A., and Dion Boucicault of London, Eng., are at the Leland.

Sir Richard Temple, ex-Governor of the Bombay Presidency, India, is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut.-Col. Hozier of her Majesty's service, Judge John W. Deford of New York, and Judge W. A. Galbraith of Erie, Pa., are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

Assistant State-Attorney C. E. Anthony has resigned his position owing to ill-health, and will sail for Europe at once, visiting France and Germany.

THE TRIBUNE has received from Controller Gurney the annual reports of the various officers of the city of Chicago for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1883. These are bound for convenient use in one handsome volume.

At the inquest on the remains of Charles Taylor, engineer for the Sperry Electric Light Company, who was found dead in the engine-room Tuesday evening, the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by an electric shock.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: At 8 a. m., 33° above zero; 9 a. m., 34°; 10 a. m., 36°; 11 a. m., 37°; 12 m., 37°; 1 p. m., 37°; 3 p. m., 38°; 6 p. m., 37°. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 29.64; at 6 p. m., 29.78.

The trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church will rebuild at once. The insurance on the building has been adjusted on a basis of 50 per cent on the total amount insured, which gives the church the sum of $38,500. This does not include the loss on the organ and furniture, which will be adjusted today.

J. H. Bain of No. 655 Forty-third street had a horse afflicted with the farcey, a disease that develops into glanders and becomes contagious. Dr. Paaren, State Veterinarian, discovered the horse and ordered him shot, his value being appraised at $50. But some one spirited the animal away. If it is not produced, Dr. Paaren says the owner will be prosecuted.

Miss Maria Morey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Morey of No. 31 Park avenue, was married last evening to Mr. John Woolacott. The ceremony, which took place at the New Church Temple on Van Buren street, was performed by the Rev. L. P. Mercer, and witnessed by many friends of the two families. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

Sometime during last Monday night burglars entered the residence of George Birkhoff, at No. 427 West Congress street by prying open a second-story window, and carried off nearly $500 worth of wearing apparel belonging to the family. The matter was reported to the police, but as usual nothing has been heard of the burglars or the plunder—at least not by Mr. Birkhoff.

The North Side police have orders to arrest all boys armed with sling-shots, as the breaking of windows and annoyance to citizens are becoming too frequent. Frank Woods, a boy living at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street, was locked up all Wednesday night in the Chicago Avenue Station for this offense, and was discharged by Justice Kersten with a reprimand.

A lot of horse clothing, brought from Canada by George E. Brown & Co. of Aurora, who neglected to pay the duties, was seized the other day by Inspector Swords. Yesterday the manager of the firm took the goods out of the Custom-House, paying the appraised value, $265 and 20 per cent penalty. Mr. Brown is said to be in Canada at present. The firm claim they did not intend to smuggle the goods. The compromise will await a criminal prosecution.

Heinrich Blintz was yesterday charged before Justice C. J. White with maltreating his wife. With tears in her eyes the poor woman told how she had lived through nine years of abuse from her husband. He had beaten her almost daily, she affirmed, and had kicked her and her children repeatedly. She also showed where he had torn the hair from her head during one of his ugly fits last Sunday night. Blintz was fined $100, but the execution was suspended.

Pursuant to a call issued by Mr. J. T. Dougine, Vice-President for the State of Illinois of the National Association of Inventors, a number of gentlemen gathered at the Sherman House yesterday to organize a State Association. All action was, however, deferred until 10 o'clock this morning. The principal object of the new organization when formed is to select delegates to the National Convention of Inventors to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., the second Tuesday in next January.

County Commissioners Hannigan and McCarthy visited the poor farm yesterday to investigate the charge that paupers were being put on the pay-roll. It was found that the larger portion of the increase of expenses for September over the same month last year was accounted for by the raising of wages some time since. The rest was explained to result from calcimining the rooms, which were new last year and did not require this expense. The Warden denied emphatically that any pauper was now being paid a cent for work.

Mr. Slatafer, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Company, informed Commissioner Cregier yesterday that the railroad officials had held a conference about giving the city the right to swing a pivotal bridge on their land at the foot of Adams street, and that he would let him know the conclusion today. The bridge is to be a double track one, and it has been decided that the city will build a new viaduct. Mr. Hough was asked yesterday when the construction of the street railway was to commence, and he said as usual, "pretty soon."

August Wiehe, a West Side police-court attorney, is sad, and refuses to be comforted, because of a recent calamity connected with the cold snap. About a year ago in some way he became the possessor of $200. After spending half of it in fitting up the rooms in which he lived he hid the rest in his stove. Day before yesterday while he was absent his housekeeper set up the stove and built a fire in it. Wiehe came home in time to see the fire start and scrambled amid the blazing kindling until his hands were blistered, but the money was all destroyed.

Thomas Reynolds, 17 years of age, has been employed as errand-boy by Fitz-Simons & Connell, at No. 146 South Water street, and Arthur G. Jukes has been the cashier of the same firm. Jukes had $200 of his own money in the safe, and it was taken the night of Oct. 3 by Reynolds, who knew the combination. Wednesday night $40 more was taken, and some of the bills which were marked were found in Reynolds' possession. The youth was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Meech. He said that most of the money had been lost over the green cloth, though he had invested $20 in a shotgun. He was held to the Criminal Court.

TIMELY PREPARATION.

Smith—Hello, Jones. Kind o' cold, eh?
Jones—Yes.
Smith—Got yer winter overcoat yet?
Jones—Yes.
Smith—Winter suit?
Jones—Yes.
Smith—(enviously)—Prepared rather early.
Jones—Yes; got 'em last year.

GEN. HOWARD'S RETURN FROM ABROAD.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who has recently returned from Europe, passed through this city yesterday on his way to his post of duty in the West. He was at Ajen, in the South of France, early in the summer and attended the annual maneuvres of the French army there, which were participated in by 17,000 men. Fifty-four American officers were present. While in France he received instructions from the United States Government to go to Egypt and join Gen. Graham's army, but he did not reach Cairo until the battle had been fought in which Gen. Graham lost his life. Gen. Howard then visited Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. At the latter place he met the United States fleet and was entertained by the officers. He left by the afternoon train yesterday to visit his mother at Glencoe, who is in failing health.

LIVELY, BUT NOT A LUNATIC.

Among those who were publicly tried for lunacy in Judge Prendergast's court yesterday was a perfectly rational woman, Mrs. Mary O. Burns of No. 622 Huron street. Amelia Langel, a tenant occupying the rear part of Mrs. Burns' house, had several quarrels with her landlady and got the worst of it. She then entered a complaint of insanity against Mrs. Burns. Mrs. Langel brought a large handful of hair into court, which she said the Burns woman plucked out of the crown of her head, and Mrs. Burns said she burned up a bunch of hair pulled from her head by Mrs. Langel. Mrs. Burns was found not insane and sent home.

A MEETING OF ARCHITECTS.

MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION MEET TO DISCUSS THE DETAILS OF THE COMING CONVENTION.

A meeting at which the architects of Chicago were largely represented was held in the hall No. 15 Washington street yesterday afternoon to arrange for the reception of brother architects of the South and West who will attend the convention which has been called to meet in Chicago Nov. 12 to form a Western association of architects. The meeting was called to order by H. L. Gay. W. W. Boyington was appointed Chairman and Henry Ives Cobb Secretary. The general sense of the meeting seemed to be that a revival of association interests was needed and the expression took the form of the appointment of committees for future action. A committee of reception was formed, including John W. Root, Henry Ives Cobb, Normand S. Patton, S. S. Beman, Henry Lord Gay, and others. A committee of five was also appointed to arrange a program for the convention, which included S. A. Treat, H. F. Starbuck, L. D. Cleveland, N. S. Patton, and Henry Lord Gay. The meeting was the largest assemblage of Chicago architects that has been seen in several years.

A MACHINERY COMPANY IN COURT.

THEIR RIGHT TO DO BUSINESS BROUGHT IN QUESTION.

A motion was argued before Judge Tuley yesterday for permission to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto to try the right of the Frank Douglas Machinery Company to exercise the franchises and privileges of manufacturing and selling machinery and hardware. The petition sets forth upon the relation of William S. North that the company has for more than one year last past used the liberties, privileges, and franchises of manufacturing and selling machinery and hardware without any warrant, charter, or grant, and that the company has thereby usurped the rights of the people of the State to their damage and prejudice and against their peace and dignity. The company was organized May 14, 1872, and their capital stock was increased to $60,000. Nov. 19 that year William S. North subscribed and now holds $10,000 of the stock. Frank Douglas was elected President and Treasurer, William S. North Secretary, and James Stanley, T. W. Stanley, and C. H. Hubbard members of the Board of Directors. No meetings of the stockholders have been held or called since March 21, 1874, and no meeting of the Board of Directors since Dec. 17, 1875, and no election of officers since March 21, 1874. James Stanley died in 1880 and his stock and the stock of T. W. Stanley was sold. The company ceased doing business Sept. 7, 1877, having become insolvent. William S. North resigned his position of Secretary and no Secretary has been elected since that date.

Sept. 24, 1877, a petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court by the creditors, and Frank Douglas appeared at the trial of the suit and guaranteed a settlement with the creditors of the company at 50 cents on the dollar. Douglas took possession of the establishment, assuming exclusive control, which act the petition claims was in fraud of the rights of William S. North, a stockholder in the firm. It is further claimed that Frank Douglas, having the sole power to call meetings of the Board of Directors, and refusing to do so, and owning a majority of the stock, has complete and absolute control of the corporation and is guilty of fraud on North's rights.

Douglas' attorney objected to the filing of the information, arguing that the quo warranto proceeding was simply brought as an adjunct to a chancery suit now pending, but Judge Tuley granted leave to file the petition and information on the ground that there was probable cause for the proceedings proposed, and a summons returnable Nov. 1 was issued.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Abbott Opera Company in "Faust."

Gounod's "Faust" was produced with English text by the Abbott troupe at the Grand Opera-House last evening. It is not always well to pronounce the presentations of this company English opera, when nearly all the troupe so obscure their words while singing that the language becomes a perplexity to any listener who endeavors to find out what the songs and concerted music mean. That language may be made to conceal ideas is no where so completely illustrated as by the many singers who use it as a medium for vocal performances. The real difficulty is simply that musical declamation is sadly neglected by the greater percentage of the people who attempt to sing in English. They obscure the clear sound of the vowels by altering them in a musical passage, so that what may be an o at the beginning is changed to oo, or ah, at the close of the note or phrase in which such a vowel is used. The vowel, which is the soul of the word, becoming confused in sound, no intelligent idea can be conveyed to the listener as to what the word really is. English opera without the language being a true medium for an intelligent conveyance of the text to the listener, is in reality no better than would be the music set to a libretto in Sanskrit. Miss Abbott's Marguerite stands all by itself. It cannot be said that her conception of the loving and warm-hearted German maiden makes an ideal picture of this famous character. She does not make the development of the stage-story of this romantic and simple village girl a seeming reality. Her interpretations of the emotional and beautiful music are not filled with the feeling that is the indication of great talent. The more brilliant music was the best for her voice. In the garden scene and in the love duet her voice is not sympathetic enough to make manifest the real power of the beautiful music, although she indicates improvement over former interpretations of the rôle. With the exception of the Valentine of Sig. Tagliapietra, which he sang smoothly in Italian, the rest of the company seemed unable to grasp the musical meaning of this splendid opera. Miss Annandale, however, received applause for her "Flower Song," and the singing of Sig. Tagliapietra was made interesting. The orchestra of sixteen men could not, of course, even approximately do justice to the instrumentation that Gounod wrote. They were out of tune during the entire performance. In the attempt to adopt the low pitch it seemed impossible for all the instruments to keep in tune, many of their notes being so false as to be painful to listen to. Some attention should be given to this matter, for this was the third evening that the same fault has been so marked. The Mephisto of Sig. Campobello was a tame performance. He has a good voice, but no adequate conception of the rôle. The chorus in the fair scene did some good work. This chorus contains many fresh and good voices, and can be made very effective by a steady drill. Tonight "Mignon," with Misses Abbott and Bellini in the cast.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Acting Secretary Coon has recently decided that clerks who have a habit of declining to pay their ordinary bills shall not be retained in the department. The Treasury is not to be turned into a collection agency, but heads of divisions have been instructed in cases where clerks have become known among tradesmen as beats and persistently refuse to pay their ordinary obligations that it is to be regarded as a sign of dishonesty and that they are unfit for government place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The Postmaster-General has referred one of the star-route controversies to the Court of Claims for settlement. W. M. Griffith, a large mail contractor in Arkansas, demands pay for two quarters, amounting to $24,000. The department, however, contends that the contractor already has been overpaid upwards of $60,000. The issues are much the same as those involved in all star-route cases, and the whole matter will now be passed on by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the revised statutes.

Our late family sewing-machine, just issued, is guaranteed to do superior work to any other. Singer Company, 255 Wabash.

ACROSS THE BORDER.

Mr. Blaine's Tour of Great Benefit to the Cause in Indiana.

The State Considered Republican by Five to Fifteen Thousand Majority—The Bourbon Barrel.

Masterly Address by Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio—The Shotgun Policy—Cleveland Criticised.

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY.

BLAINE'S POPULARITY—HENDRICKS LOSING HIS GRIP.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—"Tom Hendricks has lost his grip in Indiana," said a traveling man on the train from Indianapolis to Terre Haute. "Indiana will go Republican by a larger majority than Ohio. It may be a little thing, but I have seen seventy votes taken on the train, and Blaine did not lose one. They say straws tell which way the wind blows." The only way to ascertain the drift of opinion is to mix with the people and make deductions from the various views expressed. A general feeling seems to prevail among all classes in the State that the Republicans are in the lead. The Republicans at least have what the politicians call the boom, and that has a powerful influence among a mass of voters who like to be on the winning side. The enthusiasm which has been accorded Mr. Blaine throughout his Indiana tour surpasses all previous campaign records. Mr. Hendricks, the favorit Democratic son of Indiana, cannot command it in his own State. His meetings have been large, but they were simply the gathering of the county in which he happened to speak. The State has thus far failed to give him a genuine ovation. Not only did it seem that the whole State turned out to see Mr. Blaine at Indianapolis, but the demonstration was repeated here today. The streets were lined from 8 o'clock in the morning until his arrival at noon. This means something more than mere curiosity. People do not stand in a cold east wind for hours for the mere sake of seeing a great man. There is a magnetism back of it that cannot be explained. Certainly Mr. Hendricks does not possess it.

WORKINGMEN STRONGLY FOR PROTECTION.

Probably one of the principal things that is turning the tide of voters in this State towards Republicanism is the recognized fact that the Democrats are a party without an issue. The Republicans stand squarely on the issue of a protective tariff. The Democrats are divided into three National factions—out-and-out free-traders and low-tariff and high-tariff men. Never before have these inconsistencies been so clearly demonstrated as this year, and never has the effect been so palpable. Workmen who have heretofore been ignorant of the real issues have their eyes open, and now understand the question perfectly. Terre Haute is a great manufacturing centre, and the majority of her population is naturally interested in a high tariff. The rolling-mill here has a tariff club of 140 members, all of whom are Republicans with the exception of twelve or thirteen. The Vandalia shops also have a similar organization, with a membership of 120. The shops employ some 300 men, one-third of whom are Democrats and Nationals and the remainder Republicans. The Republicans have made large gains from this class within the last two years. Many of the workingmen are Germans who left the party on account of the liquor question, but will now come back. The voters in the nail-works are divided politically, but nearly all the skilled mechanics are Republicans. For instance, there is a Republican club with a membership of 180 formed exclusively of nailers, while the Democrats have a club in the same part of the city with a little over 100 members, which is made up of Democrats in the ward of various occupations. The woolen-mills of Terre Haute are now running on short time, on account of the refusal by a Democratic Congress to restore the duty on wool. This has its full effect among the men who were thrown out of employment, and they have turned to the Republican party for relief. The other foundries and mills in the city are about equally divided between the two parties. There are between 2,500 and 3,000 workingmen in the county, of which number two-thirds, with the exception of the Irish laborers, will vote the Republican ticket. The Irish voters in the county will perhaps reach 600, and not more than 100 of these will go with the Republicans.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

The Germans will poll about 1,250 votes in the county, 1,100 of them being in Terre Haute. The Democrats will get most of the vote in the township, but in the city it will be about equally divided, making a Republican gain of about 300. Two years ago this vote all went to the Democrats, with the exception of a few church-members and politicians. The Democrats are still basing their calculations on retaining it, but their figures are at fault. As an illustration, twenty-five of the Germans who are on the Democratic poll are members of the Republican Club. It is on such estimates that the Democrats are claiming the State by 10,000. An actual poll of the German vote in the city gives the Democrats 465 and the Republicans 423. The Prohibitionists have a vote of about 400 in the district, but the number of voters in this city will not exceed twenty. They have started a club here, which is backed by the Democrats, and Democrats attend the meetings for the purpose of making a showing.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The indications are that the Republicans will gain a Congressman in this (the Eighth) district. Two years ago the Democrats elected Lamb over Pierce, the Republican nominee, by a plurality of 2,287. The district is, however, reliably Republican, giving majorities from 500 to 2,200, and the year that Lamb was elected the Republican State ticket went through by a plurality of over 300. Pierce had created a disaffection in the Grand Army of the Republic, and it was that organization that defeated him, a great many Republicans voting for the Democratic nominee. James I. Johnson, the Republican candidate this year, is a popular man, and will poll the full Republican vote, with Democratic additions. Lamb, who was renominated, has made a bad record in Congress. He voted in caucus for Randall, but in the ballot in the House voted for Carlisle for Speaker. He also voted against striking out the enacting clause in the Morrison bill. He is regarded as a rabid free-trader, which will hurt him more than anything else in this locality. Lamb two years ago received over 1,000 majority in Vigo County, which insured his election. It will be necessary for him this time to carry the county by at least 500 or he will be defeated. In 1880 the Republicans carried it by 262, and they claim they can do much better this year.

THE DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION FUND.

Viewing the State at large, the Republican managers here regard the outlook as exceedingly favorable. Mr. Nicholas Filbeck, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, says the majority will not be less than 5,000. The Democrats are openly boasting that they propose to buy the State, and claim that they have plenty of money with which to do it. John T. Scott, a leading Democrat of Terre Haute and ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, told Mr. Filbeck a few days ago that it was no use for him (Filbeck) to work, as the Democrats had three dollars where the Republicans had one, and could buy all the votes they wanted. There is no doubt that great preparations have been made by the Democracy to attempt the purchase of Indiana, large sums of money having found their way into all sections of the State, but it remains to be seen what it will all amount to. In this part of the State the Republican organization could not be better, and the enthusiasm has been awakened to such a degree that the full vote will come out.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS ASSURED.

Talk as they will, the Cleveland scandal has had its effect in Indiana. This is particularly observable in the rural districts. There are hundreds of respectable Democrats who look upon Cleveland as a moral leper; they do not say much, but they cannot and will not vote for him. If the full Republican vote of Indiana can be brought out, and the indications now are that it will, the State will surely go Republican. In the years that it has gone Democratic the total vote has been small. In 1876 the Democrats simply carried it with the aid of Tilden's barrel. Another significant fact is that they have never carried the State by a majority. It has always been by pluralities. A rather singular coincidence is that the State has never gone Republican except when this county went Republican.

JOHN C. NEW.

Mr. John C. New said yesterday at Indianapolis: "Indiana will go Republican by 10,000 majority. I do not regard it in the least as a doubtful State. There is only an imaginary line between us and Ohio, and the elements that made that State Republican will operate in this. The moral effect of that election has been strongly felt and has turned in our favor all wavering voters. I expect we shall make large gains in all parts of the State, and I cannot see how the Democrats can hope for success. We will elect eight or nine Congressmen, notwithstanding the infamous Democratic gerrymander, and I believe we will have a majority on joint ballot in the State General Assembly, thus insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator. Put Indiana down for 10,000 Republican."

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER.

Ex-Speaker Keifer of Ohio, who is making speeches in Indiana, said: "Ohio and Indiana are all right, and I do not think any one need have fears that either State will go Democratic. Ohio is good for 35,000 for Blaine and Indiana for 10,000 or 15,000. I think, however, we should look out for Colorado and California. Of course California is regarded as Republican, but we should not neglect it; the Mormons in Colorado will vote the Democratic ticket. They number about 2,000. In the meantime we should watch the States that we regard as surely Republican. The Democrats are making great efforts, but there will be no difficulty in defeating them."

EX-GOV. FOSTER.

A POWERFUL ADDRESS ON FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL TOPICS.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio spoke to a large audience of Republicans at the opera-house last night in his usual pleasant, thorough business-like way. He discussed several questions at issue in the present canvass. He showed that the charge of corruption made by Democratic speakers against the Republican Administration ily becomes them, since an examination of the books and records of cities and States ruled by the Democrats shows corruption many times worse than that charged to Republican rule. He charged the Democratic party with being led and controlled by the same men who brought on and continued the War. He said that these same men had dictated the election of Carlisle, and pronounced for the free-trade policy adopted by the Confederate States and maintained still by its statesmen, who are the present leaders of the party so far as legislation by that party is concerned, for it should be remembered that important legislation is done in caucus. The present stagnation in business he laid to overproduction and the election of Carlisle, a pronounced free-trader, as Speaker of the House, and the consequent fear that free-trade legislation might follow with its attendant evils. He scouted the idea of a surplus in Treasury over needs, and accounted for all but $140,000,000, which was placed in reserve by Secretary Sherman to secure the outstanding paper currency and make it as good as gold. The Governor then referred particularly to the tariff question, arguing this in a logical and convincing way. He showed that the material wealth of the country had increased under protection as it never did or never could under any other policy, and that this is of direct benefit to the laboring-man, both farmer and mechanic. The experiment of free trade or tariff for revenue only had been tried a few times and had always proved disastrous to the prosperity of all interests wherein labor was involved. He held that the people could not afford now to exchange the policy which had always been resorted to to relieve such distress for one which would but enrich England at the expense of American laboring-men. The Governor's address was throughout logical, and his ideas are sound upon all questions. He was frequently cheered by his intelligent audience.

A TELLING SPEECH AT WABASH.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign in this city was held at the City Hall tonight. The Hon. Charles Foster of Ohio delivered the second of a series of speeches in this State and with telling effect upon his audience. His discussion of the tariff and financial issues and on intimidation in the South was masterly. Mr. Foster, speaking of the Ohio election, said he considered it an unequivocal victory for the Republicans, and declared that there could be no doubt of the result in New York and Indiana next month. The Republicans are flooding this country with the best orators the party contains, while the Democrats are discouraged. Never before have the Republicans made such a close and vigorous canvass in this district, and a few Democrats here are now conceding the State to their opponents.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

GOOD RESULTING FROM MR. BLAINE'S VISIT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Col. New, Chairman of the State Central Committee, says that the Hon. William H. Calkins, candidate for Governor, will be able to resume his campaign work next Monday at the furthest. He reports the utmost enthusiasm among Republicans following Mr. Blaine's trip, and gains of votes are noted in every place he visited. Especially is this the case at Logansport, a large railroad and manufacturing town in a Democratic county. With more confidence than ever the Electoral vote of Indiana for Blaine and Logan and the election of Calkins are claimed.

DESPONDENT DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats are giving up any idea of carrying the State. This admission is openly made by Democrats who are familiar with the woful lack of organization in the party. Nowhere in the State outside of this (Marion) county is the organization satisfactory to the managers. Gov. Hendricks is deeply disgusted with the administration of political affairs, and never goes near or consults with the committee. John C. Shoemaker, proprietor of the *Sentinel*, says his paper ought to have made it so hot for Chairman Henderson that he would have resigned.

A confidential circular has been issued by the committee claiming that a poll of the State gives them 8,000 plurality, and that the Republican poll falls short of a plurality by 5,000. There is no truth whatever in either statement. The Democrats have no poll, and the Republican canvass shows a good plurality for their candidates.

Auditor of State Rice telegraphed to Jo Pulitzer of the New York *World* that, while he hoped Indiana would cast its vote for Cleveland and Hendricks, they needed all the outside help they could get to achieve a victory, and Senator Voorhees' most encouraging statement to a *Courier-Journal* reporter was that if all the Democrats voted he believed they would carry the State.

SOUTHERN METHODS.

Gov. Hubbard, an unreconstructed Rebel of Texas, is in Indiana telling the people how they ought to vote and act election-day. His words are that "the Democrats of Indiana should take their pistols with them to the polls," and he adds: "If you find United States Marshals there—well, I need not tell you what to do if you have your pistols ready, because you all know just as well as I do what the occasion requires." Last night he spoke to a crowd of 1,500 deluded Democrats who imagined they were jollifying over the Ohio returns.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Hubbard derided Mr. Blaine's idea of protection, and his remarks bordered so closely upon out-and-out free trade that it made some of the managers shiver for fear he would say something.

Jack Landers, State Central Committeeman from this district, was asked: "If that speaker goes much farther, won't you have to muzzle him?"

"I wish we had a hundred like him in the State. There's no protection at issue in this campaign."

"What—none?"
"No, sir. Nor free trade."
"What then?"
"Taxation—equal taxation."

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Cleveland's letter to Mrs. Beecher excited considerable criticism today, particularly among the legal fraternity, and several well-known members of the bar were disposed to doubt its authenticity or to believe that the subject-matter had been atrociously garbled. The general verdict is that the language is childish and begs the question.

ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING AT ELKHART.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Prof. Hoynes of Notre Dame and H. G. Thayer, Republican candidate for Congress for this district, addressed a rousing meeting of Republicans tonight, who are keeping the ball rolling. Prof. Hoynes addressed himself mostly to Irishmen on the subject of the tariff, giving convincing reasons that it was to their interest to support Blaine.

HENDRICKS AT PERU.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—A Democratic rally and barbecue were held at Peru today. Speeches were made by Mr. Hendricks, ex-Senator McDonald, Durbin Ward, Judge Thoman, and others. In the evening there were a torch-light procession and a display of fireworks.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The reception to be given the Hon. W. H. Calkins upon his arrival in this city Oct. 28, when he will speak, will be the grandest since the opening of the campaign. The Reception Committee will extend a general invitation to Republicans residing in this (the Third) district, and from present indications, it is believed, they all will centre here that day to hear Mr. Calkins expound the issues.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

WINAMAC, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Francis T. Hord, Attorney-General, and John Kapelka, Democratic Elector for the Tenth District, addressed a Democratic gathering here this afternoon and evening.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

No.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can a German who has been over from the old country only one year and in the State six months vote for President?

JOHN N. BILLS.

See the Public Debt Statement Published the 2d of Every Month.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Hendricks is reported to have made a statement regarding what he calls the "surplus" in the National Treasury, and places the amount at $140,000,000. He claims this amount to be there for no use or purpose, to be there only because our revenues have been so large that the Government has had no use for it.

The writer claims no knowledge of this matter, but my general knowledge of passing events (monthly payments on the National debt) and of business principles led me today, in conversation with a Democrat, to characterize that statement as a "willful misrepresentation of facts, made to impress ignorant voters, and which were disgraceful coming from a possible Vice-President."

I mentioned the fact of a necessary "reserve" for the redemption of greenbacks as an explanation of the Government's large holding of coin, and insisted that Mr. H. knew he was wrong.

My Democrat friend will admit the baseness of Hendricks' trick if I can prove my assertion—I don't mean to prove Hendricks' ignorance, but the fact that our enlightened Government has never carried beyond a reasonable sum, say $20,000,000 to $40,000,000, as a "surplus," and that this fact is so well and widely known that even a Democratic statesman (?) should fear an average intelligence in his audience.

Refer me to reports of the department if you can, and oblige

L.

Mugwumps in the High School.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The senior class of the West Side High School has a library of its own, each succeeding class contributing thereto, and a professor (acting as President of such library association) purchases from time to time such books as the class want with funds furnished by the boys. Recently the class in large majority requested their President to purchase Mr. Blaine's new book, "Twenty Years in Congress," for their library. He arbitrarily refused, giving for his reason *that the minority vote must govern!* He stated also that it was a "partisan" book, and admitted that he had not read it. Now, Mr. Blaine's book is of interest to every student of political economy, of which the gentleman is professor, and is as much an impartial record of history as is "Benton's Thirty Years in the United States Senate."

Why should he deny his pupils any facility for information in which they are interested? The writer learns on inquiry that the Professor is an avowed "Independent" in the present campaign, and that he would imbue the minds of the boys with his own political views. Parents will see at once that a public school instructor, when preaching a partisan doctrine to voters of the near future, exceeds his prerogative, and is of questionable usefulness to the youth under his charge.

JUSTICE.

John Bunyan's Cup.

THE MANSE, BEDFORD, Eng., Oct. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Saturday, Sept. 20, there is a paragraph concerning John Bunyan's cup, on which, as the minister of John Bunyan's Church, you will perhaps kindly permit me to make a remark or two.

It states that at the jewelry store of Giles Brothers, at the corner of State and Washington streets, in your city, there is on exhibition a silver tankard which once belonged to John Bunyan. That on the front of the vessel is engraved in interlaced capitals the words, "The Pilgrim's Progress," and on the bottom "The gift of Nathaniel Ponder to Elizabeth, wife of John Bunyan of Bedford," and that the date 1671 is also engraved on the bottom.

Now, I have no wish for a moment to call in question the good faith of the gentlemen now possessing this tankard, but I would like to point out to them and the public that they have been imposed upon by some designing person. The fact is that for nearly seven years after the date upon the tankard there was no such book in existence as "The Pilgrim's Progress." I have recently verified from the registers of the company that the book was first entered at Stationers' Hall the 22d of December, 1677, and on the title page of the first edition there is the date 1678. Previously Bunyan had dealt with other publishers, and this was his first transaction with Nathaniel Ponder.

Again, it is said that this tankard was given by Bunyan at his death to the Rev. Andrew Gifford, pastor of the church after him, who used it afterwards as a piece of communion plate. I am in a position to state positively that Bunyan's successor was Ebenezer Chandler, and that there was no minister of the church at Bedford of the name of Andrew Gifford. There was a John Gifford who was the first pastor of the church, but his death took place thirty-two years before that of Bunyan, and consequently he could not have received the tankard from Bunyan. Desiring only that all personal memorials of our great writers may be genuine and trustworthy, I trouble you with this, and remain,

JOHN BROWN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Patrons of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., in Chicago, Ill.

The resignation on account of impaired health of Jonathan Goodwin, Esq., our General Agent lately in charge of the branch office in your city, has now been accepted, and J. S. Gadsden appointed his successor, and Louis O. Kohtz Assistant General Agent.

Mr. Gadsden has been identified with the Ætna as their local and special agent for more than twenty years, the last thirteen years as special agent at Chicago.

Mr. Kohtz has been in our branch office at Chicago sixteen years, for several years chief clerk, and latterly in charge of the office in the absence of our late agent.

Bespeaking for both gentlemen a kindly reception and a continuance of the same generous patronage which has been accorded to the Ætna ever since it first established an agency in Chicago, a period of *over forty years*, we remain yours, very respectfully,

OCT. 22, 1884. L. J. HENDEE, President.

Have you seen the new wonder, the improved family Singer sewing-machine, issued within the last few months from No. 255 Wabash avenue?

Don't make the mistake of buying before seeing the latest and best—the wonderful Singer Oscillator, just issued from 255 Wabash avenue.

A very strong point in the thousands of testimonials that have come unsolicited to the manufacturers of Athlophoros is the high character and well-known prudence of the persons who furnish them. The following from the Rev. Frederick Strong, a well-known clergyman of Perry, Mich., is a specimen of hundreds from every part of the country: "I gave one bottle of your rheumatism and neuralgia cure to one of the members of my church, who was suffering with rheumatism in his hands and arms so that it was with the greatest difficulty he could attend to his business. The other day he told me the pain was nearly all gone, and he entertains the hope of complete cure."

When an editor describes a bride as bonny, and an envious compositor sets her up as bony, as was done at Jacksonville the other day, hope for a season bids the world farewell, and freedom shrieks as the compositor falls at his frame brained by the brother of the blooming bride. Truly a bride's present—Kirk's "Juvenile" Toilet Soap.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
James Bias, Madison, Wis	33
Caddie Brown, Ravenswood	25
John Hermann, Chicago	29
Christine Hauck, Chicago	23
Lincoln Russ, Chicago	21
Louise Tranquility, Aurora	21
Pasquale Lepore, Chicago	23
Maria Carone, Chicago	18
Heinrich Herbecke, Elk Grove	34
Maria Haggenbock, Elk Grove	23
Michael Fitzgerald, Chicago	27
Bridget Joyce, Chicago	23
Joseph C. Marech, Milwaukee	25
Josie Keush, Milwaukee	18
Andreas B. Hyldloft, Chicago	24
Amalie Rasmussen, Elgin	22
Peter F. Jurts, Chicago	31
Julia Haas, Chicago	22
William Heimkamp, Chicago	26
Annie Wegert, Chicago	19
August Brackman, Chicago	24
Emilie Brandt, Chicago	20
Louis Crest, Perry, Ia.	23
Agnes Barry, Chicago	20
Niels E. Anderson, Chicago	25
Mrs. Mary Gunderson, Chicago	35
Charles Browne, Chicago	25
Elvina Lehner, Chicago	21
John Barth, Chicago	26
Mollie Herbster, Chicago	24
George C. Smith, Chicago	27
Ellen Flynn, Chicago	25
Robert Lauly, Chicago	33
Bertha Schwan, Chicago	19
Ludwig Lietzen, Chicago	29
Martha Grube, Chicago	24
Andreas Bolda, Chicago	30
Dorothea Greke, Chicago	26
Henry E. Daggett, Chicago	27
Gertrude Walker, Chicago	21
Julius Bieske, Chicago	24
Elizabeth Kauske, Chicago	22
Sigvard A. Syverton, Chicago	23
Mary Henderson, Chicago	30
Moritz Adler, Chicago	24
Augusta Nadel, Chicago	19
George W. Laing, Lake	21
Myrtle Phinney, Lake	21
Arthur Bender, Chicago	23
Josephine Fliwett, Chicago	21
Fritz Fogelstrom, Chicago	27
Charlotte Anderson, Chicago	28
Josef Jaras, Chicago	22
Rosalie Kofrn, Chicago	19
George Leighton, Chicago	28
Julia Flynn, Chicago	23
John H. True, Chicago	28
Mrs. Wilhelmine Hilliger, Chicago	32
Henry Herth, Chicago	25
Sophie Kuckler, Chicago	16
Charles A. Inwood, Chicago	22
Katie Finnelly, Chicago	18
Adolph S. Bergh, Chicago	28
Mrs. Lutie Turner, Chicago	31
Nicholas H. Schend, Chicago	23
Albertina Pasky, Chicago	19
John Conley, Chicago	26
Marcella Fitzgerald, Chicago	21
Frank Majorowsky, Chicago	25
Katie Oberjeska, Chicago	24
August Klebs, Chicago	24
Maria Thoms, Chicago	25
M. Eugene Beckwith, Chicago	30
Cora Dill, Chicago	22
Wilhelm Weimer, Chicago	28
Lena Lick, Chicago	25
William Cohn, Chicago	22
Della Prendergast, Chicago	18
John Becker, Chicago	33
Johanna Lanmann, Baltimore, Md.	25

DEATHS.

KENT—Patrick Kent, native of County Wexford, Ireland, died Oct. 22.

Funeral Friday, Oct. 24, from No. 18 North Desplaines-st., thence to St. Patrick's Church at 10 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

New Ross (Ireland) papers please copy.

HENNING—Oct. 21, Maggie Henning, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 60 Thirteenth-place, Friday, 24th.

NELSON—Nils Nelson.

Funeral from his late residence, 129 Green-st., at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

DEUERLING—George A. Deuerling, at the age of 37 years.

Funeral will take place from 442 North Clark-st. to St. Boniface Cemetery.

ROCK—Oct. 23, Joseph S. Rock, aged 42 years.

Funeral from residence of his brother, Daniel J. Rock, 1219 Lill-av., Lake View, Friday, Oct. 24, at 1 p. m., thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Political.

ALL FRIENDS OF BLAINE, LOGAN, AND Finerty are requested to meet this evening at 8 o'clock in their several precincts for organization. The Fifth Ward Finerty men meet to form precinct organizations this evening at 8 o'clock at the following places:
First Precinct at Capt. Jno. Hagerty's, Blackwell and Eighteenth-sts.; Second Precinct at Landerman's, No. 2239 Archer-av.; Third Precinct at Hall, No. 2633 Wentworth-av.; Fourth Precinct at Hall, No. 2833 Wentworth-av.; Fifth Precinct at D. G. Cronan's, No. 3303 La Salle-st.; Sixth Precinct at James Donoghue's, No. 625 Thirty-seventh-st.; Seventh Precinct at John O'Neill's, No. 3725 Halsted-st.; Eighth Precinct at Ald. McCauley's, No. 3209 Halsted-st.; Ninth Precinct at No. 2913 Lowe-av.; Tenth Precinct at corner Wallace and Twenty-sixth-sts.; Eleventh Precinct at Jno. Kinsella's, No. 2424 Sanger-st.; Twelfth Precinct at S. Meyer's, No. 2838 Archer-av.; Thirteenth Precinct at James Straub's, Archer-av. and Main-st.; Fourteenth Precinct at No. 3418 Auburn-av.; Fifteenth Precinct at Patrick Kerrigan's, Thirty-sixth and Gage-av.; Sixteenth Precinct at M. Kell's, No. 4017 Archer-av.; Seventeenth Precinct at Thos. McMahon's, No. 3159 Archer-av.; Eighteenth Precinct at Mr. Vandelowe's, southeast corner Thirty-fifth and Paulina-sts.
Sixth Ward Precinct Meetings, 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 24.—First Precinct at club-room, No. 728 South Canal-st.; Second Precinct at L. Peter's, No. 147 West Eighteenth-st.; Third Precinct at Finerty Headquarters, No. 695 South Halsted-st.; Fourth Precinct at Finerty Headquarters, No. 603 South Halsted-st.; Fifth Precinct at Finerty Headquarters, No. 636 South Halsted-st.; Sixth Precinct at John Ambrose's, Centre-av. and English-st.; Seventh Precinct at P. Koehler's, No. 592 Blue Island-av.; Eighth Precinct at M. Kennedy's, No. 861 Twenty-second-st.; Ninth Precinct at Chas. Aikins', Reaper House, Blue Island-av.
Seventh Ward Precinct Meetings, 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 24.—First Precinct at Quincy House, No. 650 Canal-st.; Second Precinct at Quincy House, No. 650 Canal-st.; Third Precinct at John Ryan's, No. 286 Maxwell-st.; Fourth Precinct at Club Rooms, No. 300 Halsted-st.; Fifth Precinct at Hall, No. 125 Brown-st., corner Maxwell; Sixth Precinct at Wm. Powell's, No. 227 Newberry-av.; Seventh Precinct at C. P. Hearighty's, No. 417 Fourteenth-st.; Eighth Precinct at Woodman's, No. 450 Fifteenth-st.; Ninth Precinct at Club Rooms, northwest corner Paulina and Thirteenth-sts.; Tenth Precinct at Club Rooms, southwest corner Fourteenth and Laflin-sts.; Eleventh Precinct at Lunn's Silver-Leaf Grove.
Blaine, Logan, and Finerty men are requested to meet at the above places this evening at 8 o'clock, to perfect their organizations, and are requested to report to a meeting at Finerty Headquarters, No. 603 South Halsted-st., Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT BOWMAN'S HALL, NO. 109 EAST CHICAGO-AV., this evening at 8 o'clock, Capt. Charles A. Dibble, James R. Hewlett, William S. Elliott Jr., and C. H. Webster will address the Republican voters.

AT COONEY'S HALL, CORNER OF THIRTY-SIXTH-ST. and Parnell-av., this evening at 8 o'clock, the Hon. Luther Laflin Mills, Col. Wiley S. Scribner, Henry L. Hertz, C. A. McDonald, and Capt. Pat McGrath will speak.

AT NO. 650 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF Meagner (in Quincy House), this evening at 8 o'clock Capt. Kul Eastman and James Leddy, Esq., will speak.

AT EAST WHEELING THIS EVENING AT 8 o'clock the Hon. George E. Adams, Col. Wiley S. Scribner, and Emil Dietzsch, Esq., will speak to the Republicans.

AT ELMHURST THIS EVENING AT 8 o'clock Theodore Gestefeld will address the Republican voters.

AT NO. 3038 WENTWORTH-AV. THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock Col. George H. Harlow, M. McAuley, and John C. King will address the Republican voters.

AT PALATINE AT 8 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING Gen. R. S. Tuthill, Jacob Miller, and William J. Pietch will address the Republicans.

AT THE CORNER OF THIRTY-FIFTH AND Jones-sts., in the Wigwam, this evening at 8 o'clock the Hons. Ralph E. Hoyt, John O'Neil, and W. F. Anderson will address the Republican voters.

FIRST WARD BLAINE AND LOGAN Marching Club—All members who intend to participate in Saturday evening's parade must be on hand at 7 o'clock p. m. sharp.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL REPUBLICAN Club will meet Friday evening, Oct. 24, at their headquarters, Room 4 Grand Pacific Hotel. All young Republicans are cordially invited to attend.
SAM GLASGOW, President.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S Blaine and Logan Club will meet this evening at No. 439 West Chicago-av. Members and young men especially are invited.

THE SECOND WARD BLAINE AND LOGAN Club will meet at No. 456 State-st. this evening.

THERE WILL BE A MASS-MEETING AT Wells & French's car-shops, corner of Paulina-st. and Blue Island-av., this evening at 8 o'clock. The Hons. John F. Finerty, Harvey L. Hopkins, and David J. Lyon will speak.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Welsh Republican Club at Carpenter Hall, No. 221 West Madison-st., this evening at 8 o'clock sharp, to make final arrangements for turning out in parade in honor of our candidates for President and Vice-President, the Hon. James G. Blaine and Gen. John A. Logan. The club will meet Saturday evening at the above hall at 7:30 o'clock sharp.
J. W. KIRKHAM, Secretary.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD BLAINE AND Logan Club will meet at Robn's Hall, Nos. 788 and 790 Lake-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. The Hon. Luther Laflin Mills and the Hon. William E. Mason will address the meeting.
W. R. NICHOLSON, President.

THIRTEENTH WARD—ALL MEMBERS OF the Blaine and Logan Marching Club of the Ninth (formerly the Sixth) Precinct will report at No. 738 Fulton-st. Saturday evening at 7 o'clock sharp to take part in the Blaine reception. Uniforms will be furnished to all who desire to join the club.

THE FIRST WARD BLAINE AND LOGAN Marching Club will be addressed by J. P. McElroy, Esq., and the Hon. J. W. E. Thomas at their club-room, No. 130 Van Buren-st., this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE LUMBER-SHOVERS OF THE FIFTH and Sixth Wards will meet Saturday evening at 7 o'clock at No. 603 South Halsted-st. to turn out in the Blaine and Logan parade.

THE SIXTH WARD BLAINE AND FINERTY Club will meet at No. 636 Halsted-st. Saturday evening to turn out and participate in the reception of James G. Blaine. All citizens desiring to march are welcome.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet this evening at Thirtieth-st. and Prairie-av. Gen. O. L. Mann and Gen. J. B. Leake will speak. William E. Purcell will give an exhibition of his skill in drumming. Everybody invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Political.

THERE WILL BE A FRENCH REPUBLICAN meeting at Kensington this evening and [illegible] Gabriel Davoust and Max Vallouet will speak.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENTION KNIGHTS—
RECEPTION BADGE.
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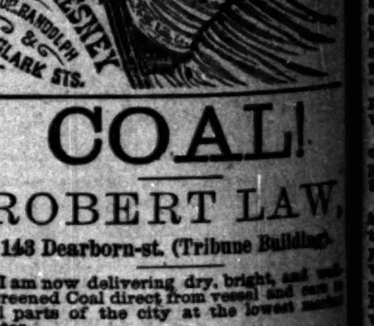

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More Evidences of Deliberate Villainy Coming to Light—Counteracting the Frauds.

A Wail from the Iroquois Club in Defense of the Gamblers—State Sentiment.

CAN'T BE FAIR.

DEMOCRATIC COMMISSIONERS ADMIT THEMSELVES THE TOOLS OF THE MACHINE.

Several more Democratic Commissioners were seen by the TRIBUNE reporters yesterday and asked what action they proposed to take to make good their promise of giving the Republicans a judge in each of the precincts. The fact that the public is fully aroused to the proposed villainy seems at last to have dawned on the obtuse intellects of the Commissioners. In every instance they sought to shift the responsibility, but the decent voters of the county cannot be deceived by further promises. After vain attempts to wriggle out of it most of the Commissioners declared that they didn't know much about the matter anyhow. The Democratic Central Committee had planned the scheme, and they had simply executed it at the bidding of the machine. In other words, the board which is to represent the taxpayers of Cook County proves simply a tool of the political annex to Mike McDonald's gambling-house.

LEYDEN IS MAD.

"THE TRIBUNE may go to —— for all the information it'll get out of me," said Commissioner Leyden with an air of importance.

"But I haven't the time to travel so far to meet you," said the reporter. "I want to know from you whether the board will keep its promise to appoint one Republican judge in each precinct."

The Commissioner replied: "We'll give every precinct a Republican judge, but they'll have to wait till the other fellows resign."

"Have you taken any action in that direction yet?"

"Well, nothing definit," said the Commissioner evasively, "but it's all fair and square. A good many of the present judges will resign and then we'll put Republicans in their places."

"But the public are not so satisfied that it is 'all fair and square.' When will you start to appoint the Republican judges?"

"O, that'll all be done before the next registration day."

"But how do you propose to manage it? How if many of your Democratic judges decline to resign?"

"I'm taking charge of the Ninth Ward and will see all the judges. If enough of them don't resign we can bring some pressure to bear." With these high-sounding promises the Commissioner hurried off to other business, leaving the reporter to calculate whether such city talk was any more to be trusted than the presents of the Greeks.

LEACH IS IGNORANT.

Commissioner Leach was next seen at his place of business. In the blandest way possible he declared that at last Monday's meeting the board had granted the Republicans all the changes they asked for.

"Have you done anything to see that these changes will be carried out in the First and Second Wards?"

"I have no special charge of these wards more than the Third, Fourth, and Fifth. Two Commissioners are elected to the board for the South District, and they look after the affairs of the first five wards."

"What have you done in the way of Republican judges for any of them then?"

"That rests with the Public-Service Committee," said the Commissioner, shifting the responsibility from his own shoulders, "and they granted to the Citizens' Committee last Monday all the judges they asked for."

"Have any of these Republican judges been appointed?"

"They have not been named yet," rejoined the Commissioner with an air of weighty infinitness.

"But when will they be appointed? Will it be before election?"

"Yes, before next Tuesday the Republicans will have all the judges they want."

"Will you be able to get the present Democratic judges to resign?"

"Many of them would willingly resign on being requested to do so by any member of the board."

"Will you use your influence in this direction?"

"The Public-Service Committee will look after that. As far as I can judge, the Republicans in this district are well pleased with the judges, and many good Republicans have told me so."

Who the "good Republicans" were, or whether he personally would exert his influence to have Republican judges appointed in every precinct, were points which the wily Commissioner evaded in the most dexterous way. The responsibility will rest on those pattern guardians of the people's rights, the Public-Service Committee, and the public know by experience how much value to place on their promises.

M'CARTHY IS SATISFIED.

Commissioner McCarthy said he had heard of no complaints about the judges of his bailiwick, which by the arbitrary division of the County Board included the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards. Where a Democrat resigned the Republicans were given their choice of the man to fill the vacancy. Where no one resigned the judges would remain as originally appointed. "I think," said he, "as a matter of right the minority party ought to have one judge of its own selection. I understand the list furnished by the Democratic Central Committee was adopted by the board without knowing very much about the men who were on it."

"How did the polling-places come to be located as they were in Republican precincts?"

"The Committee on Public Service did the locating. I believe it is fair in the party in power to place the polls where it can gain the most from their location. That seems perfectly right to me."

HANNIGAN IS SORRY.

Commissioner Hannigan admitted the board had made a mistake in the selection of judges and would gain no votes from it. It would have been better to have given the Republicans a judge in every precinct; "but when I was in the minority what could I do?" he asked. "Where judges appointed did not serve Republicans will be selected. That is the only way we can act now."

"Perhaps you can tell me just how the precincts came to be divided as they were and polling-places located so inconveniently where the Republicans were in the majority."

"The committee could not know every place in the city. Somebody else's word had to be taken, and that somebody had an interest in putting the polls at places whose owners wanted to make an extra penny. We tried to remedy such cases when complaint was made. I tried where I could to get the polls put somewhere else than in saloons, where I do not think they ought to be placed."

Notwithstanding the Commissioner's efforts to avoid it every polling-place in the Tenth Ward, which is his especial province, is a saloon. He seemed rather sore at the position his colleagues on the committee had gotten into, and very anxious to get out of it, but there comes the trouble. If the judges do not resign at the request of the County Commissioners they stay in, and the board finds itself in a bad fix by its smartness. The Commissioner admitted the entire plan was the work of the members of the Democratic Central Committee, to whom the board abdicated the duties the Commissioners were elected to perform. Now that somebody has to stand the responsibility of the scheme the Commissioner seemed surprised he was one who was to be held guilty, and not the machine which did the business for the board and turned it out ready-made.

DONNERSBERGER'S DUPLICITY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.] In your issue of this morning you publish an interview with Mr. Donnersberger, County Commissioner from the Fourth District, in which he disclaims any and all responsibility for the disreputable gerrymandering practiced by the County Board in their recent fixing of precinct boundaries and polling-places; and he states, in support of his assertion, that, in his own district, everything is perfectly satisfactory, only one complaint having been made, and that has been corrected.

I beg to differ with the Commissioner and say that he knows better than this. From three towns in his district serious complaints have been made of the characteristic dirty work of the board therein; and he has, to my individual knowledge, been personally appealed to by the citizens of these towns to correct these glaring wrongdoings, and has ignored their requests entirely. He has possessed to quite an extent in the past the confidence and good-will of the citizens in these towns, without party distinction, but he is heartily condemned now by the same residents for his action or lack of action in these matters. Some of them have been corrected, but not by any assistance rendered by the Commissioner, and he should not, through your columns at least, endeavor to obtain any credit not due him.

JOHN Q. WELLS.

MATTOCKS' ILLOGICAL POSITION.

Commissioner Mattocks in his interview published in yesterday's TRIBUNE took about the same ground as his colleagues who are trying to wriggle out of the responsibility. He referred all unpleasant questions to Van Pelt. Mr. Mattocks declared that "his wards"—the Third and Fourth—had been dealt fairly with, and he was not responsible for unfairness in any other wards. This is a very weak defense, and is not likely to hoodwink any intelligent voter. The City of Chicago is the first Commissioner's district. Custom has given a certain number of Commissioners to each division of the city; but it is custom only, and has not the shadow of sanction in the law. By what authority did the board arbitrarily divide the city, giving each Commissioner a section with the understanding that he was to close his eyes to any villainy outside his bailiwick? It is an easy thing for Mr. Mattocks to say that he had Republican judges appointed in the Third and Fourth Wards. There was very little chance for fraud in these wards. The First and Second were the ones where the "fine work" was to be done, and Mr. Mattocks closed his eyes, uttered no protest when the scheme was before the board, and now seeks to wash his hands of any responsibility by declaring that in two of the eighteen wards of the city he got Republican judges appointed. Voters who are disfranchised are not likely to acquit him of the responsibility which is rightly his due.

MORE VILLAINY.

AN INSTANCE IN THE SOFT-SPOKEN DONNERSBERGER'S DISTRICT.

Mention was made in yesterday's paper of the way in which one of the districts in the Town of Lake, which lies in the domain of the fair-spoken Donnersberger, had been fixed up with the sole end and aim of disfranchising a number of Republicans. The district was so laid off as to include within its extensive bounds over 1,600 voters, of whom two-thirds are Republicans. Of course it is out of the question for more than about half of them to cast their votes, and the others, with the ballot-box in plain view, will have to go home without a chance to vote for the men whom they wish to see elected.

The following from an evening paper shows how the thing has been worked out in Proviso, which is also in the district of the honest-promising and poor-performing Donnersberger, who is a candidate for office and also a member of the board which so arranges the precincts as to disfranchise hosts of Republican voters:

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the present County Board Eclipses all the County Boards this county has ever seen, and one of its most recent and cheeky efforts at rascality is reported from Maywood, in the Town of Proviso. The town casts about 450 votes, and has hitherto constituted a single precinct, with the polling-place at the town-hall in Maywood. But as the Supervisor, Assessor, and Collector of the town are Republicans the County Board divided the town this time into two precincts, Maywood and the town-hall being in the First Precinct, which is divided from the Second Precinct by the Desplaines River. Some time previous to Oct. 1 the County Board selected the Town-Hall, which is nearly a central location, as the polling-place for the First Precinct. The County Clerk mailed the election notices, dated Oct. 1, to the Supervisor, and they were posted according to law. But last Monday the board changed the polling-place from the town-hall to Field's saloon, in the extreme southwest corner of the precinct and of the town. The County Clerk has mailed no new election notices, and if he had there were not fifteen days left in which to give the necessary legal notice of the election. The town is only six miles square, and Field's saloon is about seven miles from the remotest part of the precinct. The railroad, the Galena division of the Northwestern, runs through the northern part of the town from east to west, and affords no facility for reaching the polling-place, which must be reached, therefore, by private conveyances. The precinct will cast about 250 votes, of which not more than a dozen will be Democratic, and it is said that the County Board made the change at the request of one of these Democrats.

"Of course there is a rumpus among the respectable people of Proviso. A petition to the County Board to change the polling-place back to the town-hall has been circulated, and has already been signed by 150 voters, including some Democrats, and it is expected that every voter in the precinct will sign it in time for it to be presented to the County Board next Monday. At the same time, the town officers have announced their determination to hold the election at the town-hall, no matter what the County Board may do or not do, as the legal notice has been given there, and cannot now be given anywhere else. Messrs. E. Norton, E. Kingsland, and H. F. Nichols visited the County Board rooms yesterday to get some satisfaction, and could find no one there but Commissioner Donnersberger, who is their own Commissioner, and another man whom they did not know, both of whom obligingly informed these gentlemen that their grievance would certainly receive attention at the board meeting next Monday.

"The object of this outrage on the part of the County Board has just begun to dawn on the minds of the Proviso Republicans. It is to induce the Proviso Republicans to take the ground that the change of the polling-place from the town-hall to Field's saloon was illegal, and thus to bring them into collision with the citizens' committee of seventy, whose spokesman and legal adviser, Mr. Root, has taken the ground, in the interest of Chicago Republicans, that it was legal to change the polling-places at will up to the very day before the election."

Now can anything be more ingenious than all this? It beats Copiah and the Mississippi plan all hollow. There the voter is deprived of his rights by the shotgun, a noisy and disagreeable weapon, and not looked on with favor in northern climes. Here there is an open ballot-box in plain sight, no violence, no threats, no intimidation—but half of the people in a district are neatly and expeditiously deprived of their votes. This illustrates the difference in the methods of Northern and Southern Democrats. What one does by force the other does by fraud. For many reasons the first is to be preferred, for it stimulates those who are wronged to more prompt and energetic action. Such frauds as those contemplated and half perpetrated by the County Board are apt to pass with little more than a faint protest unless as in this case they are so broad and sweeping that it is impossible to avoid seeing that the design of the Democrats is to carry the State by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds.

And while Donnersberger and the other Commissioners are dodging the responsibility, and saying that it is not their districts in which the evil work has been done, the job of filling up the registry with false names goes merrily on. There will be no changes made Monday, when the changes may be of some avail. There will be none until after that date when all the machinery of fraud will be oiled and in the best running order.

THE CITIZENS' CANVASS.

THE WORK IS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY AND WITHOUT PUBLICITY.

The joint committee of the committees appointed at the citizens' meetings at the Sherman House and the Grand Pacific have been holding meetings at the rooms of the Citizens' Association. Yesterday their Executive Committee, composed of Murry Nelson, C. R. Corbin, and Eugene Cary, met and in executive session proceeded with their work. Mr. Murry Nelson informed a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that they had finally hit upon a mode of making a correct canvass of all the legal voters of the city and county, and the work was now well under way. The exact details they did not think advisable to give to the public just now. The joint committee was entirely non-partisan, and composed of both Democrats and Republicans. Some additions had been made to the committees as originally appointed and some resignations received. The list could be given in the absence of the exact figures of the Secretary as follows:

Grand Pacific Hotel Meeting Committee—Murry Wilson, E. F. Cragin, Gen. I. N. Stiles, L. Wolff, Henry J. Willing, the Hon. George Schneider, J. H. McVicker, Berthold Lowenthal, J. Frank Lawrence, A. M. Day, C. R. Corbin, John C. Dore.

Sherman House Meeting Committee—William Stewart, Morris Selz, James S. Kirk, B. P. Moulton, W. W. Watkins, Louis Hutt, John Buehler, August Bauer, A. A. Carpenter, A. G. Van Schaick, William H. Grenier, Conrad Furst, G. Wagenfuhr, A. H. Burley, J. K. Edsall, E. G. Keith, Eugene Cary, George Schneider, Murry Nelson, Siborious Gotthard, J. Harley Bradley, E. Nelson Blake, A. C. Bartlett, J. McGregor Adams, H. A. Anderson, C. M. Henderson, N. K. Fairbank.

The committee will add other men to their number who are willing to help in the good work, whether Democrats or Republicans.

Mr. Nelson said they did not care to tell exactly what they were doing, for some politicians seemed to have an undue anxiety about it, and he didn't see the necessity for catering to them. The committee will meet every day at 3:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Citizens' Association. They intend to make a canvass irrespective of registration to compare with the regular registration lists. These will be printed and furnished to all on application as fast as the matter can be put in the hands of the printer. The difficult wards will first receive attention. They intend their canvass will be reliable and valuable to judges, supervisors, and marshals, enabling them to detect fraudulent voting. This is a big work, but with the arrangements perfected it is thought it can be done in time. Particular attention will be paid to the four Congressional districts. Reports as to progress will be received every afternoon, and the work will proceed up to the day of election.

THE IROQUOIS BRAVES.

THEY DON THE WAR-PAINT IN DEFENSE OF MIKE M'DONALD'S MACHINE.

The contingent of the Democratic party represented in the Iroquois Club met last night in their rooms to protest against the protest of the Republicans who are striving to have a fair election. Among those present were the following:

Erskine M. Phelps, County Commissioner Van Pelt, Charles Kern, Walter Mattocks, F. H. Winston, W. C. Goudy, Frank Hoyne, Charles Bonney, Louis Adams, Charles J. Adams, F. N. Blake, James T. Hoyne, W. G. Cummins, S. S. Gregory, A. F. Seeberger, R. S. Dement, B. Lowenthal, R. S. Heaton, Sam D. Farlin, T. O. Hoyne, T. J. Diven, M. Wasserman, James S. White, E. Forman, T. S. Courtney, J. S. Hendrickson, C. H. Mitchell, J. H. S. Quick, C. L. Bonney, R. S. Patton.

A LURID DOCUMENT.

President Phelps called the meeting to order and Secretary Mattocks read the call. Secretary Mattocks then read the report of the committee appointed upon the subject, as follows:

The United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He holds his double office in open defiance of law in direct conflict with his party's formal declaration of principles in National convention assembled, and to the manifest neglect of his duties as a public servant. An adept in those low arts of the machine politician, proficiency in which seems to be the passport to the highest honors in the gift of his party, he is a fit person to carry out the plans of that infamous tool of the corrupt ring in control of the Republican party, the notorious Davenport, who has very lately been hovering about this city. Their purpose is not doubtful. It is to devise some scheme by which under pretense of securing a fair vote and an honest count they shall be able to prostitute the machinery of the Federal election laws to purposes of corruption and terrorization and to reënact in Chicago the disgraceful scenes which characterized the late election in Cincinnati. In Hamilton County, with a population under 360,000, the total vote at that election was 72,286. A like ratio of voters to population in Cook County would have given us at the Presidential election of 1880 a total vote of 118,000. The vote actually cast was 99,118. Comment is unnecessary. To cloak these desperate attempts upon the freedom of the ballot the coöperation has been secured of well-known citizens, blinded to the real purpose of these conspirators, or whose moral sense is so blunted that to them the end proposed justifies the means, whatever they may be. Of this latter class no more conspicuous example can be found than that eminent Christian merchant who divides his time about equally between religion, dry goods, and politics, and who, four years ago, advised the Republican citizens of Illinois to go to Indiana and there cast their fraudulent and illegal ballots at the October election, and thus, as he expressed it, fight fire with fire. These men have been set on to charge their political opponents with various imaginary frauds and thus to divert attention from the corrupt purpose of their unworthy manipulators.

The Federal election laws were enacted at a time when popular sentiment demanded the withdrawal of troops from the polls throughout the South. By these promoters it was designed not only to substitute an army of armed Republican officials at the polls throughout that section of our country in the place of Federal troops, but also to bring elections throughout the North under quasi military surveillance, and thus by an exercise of force, however tyrannous and unconstitutional, maintain the supremacy of the party in power. Happily, the wisdom and virtue of the people and of a large part of the Republican party for some years prevented the full execution of the nefarious purpose for which these laws were enacted.

That purpose is now substantially avowed when it is publicly announced that only Republicans shall be appointed as Deputy-Marshals in this district, and that they shall be armed and sent in large numbers to the polls under instructions to arrest summarily instead of challenging all whose right to vote is suspected. Possessing the right to arrest without warrant, selected from bitter partisans, and urged on by unscrupulous leaders, the history of recent events indicates only too plainly the abuse of their powers is greatly to be apprehended. This purpose is further demonstrated in the efforts to terrorize and intimidate Democratic voters, apparent when one of their number, charged simply with refusing information to a supervisor, which under the statute is punishable by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or a fine of $100, or both, is held in $5,000 bail by a United States Court Commissioner in direct violation of the constitutional inhibition against requiring excessive bail. This course is well calculated and is intended to incite violence and to produce conflicts between State and National authority, and to lead to disturbance and even bloodshed at the polls.

It is the duty of law-abiding citizens of all parties to protest against this shameful prostitution of official power and this infamous attempt to defeat the free and untrammeled expression of the people's will at the ballot-box. This club does not propose to countenance any efforts in that direction, whatever their source. It desires to record here its solemn protest against the course pursued and threatened by the managers of the Republican party in this community in respect to the matters here indicated, and to call upon every legal voter to go to the polls unbiased and unawed by any attempted intimidation, and to there record his vote as his conscience and his reason dictate. And to all men of whatever political faith who seek this right for themselves or to secure the privilege of its exercise to others this organization pledges its hearty coöperation and its undivided and unflinching support.

The report was not signed, but was adopted immediately upon its reading.

THEY ARE ALARMED.

Charles Bonney said he thought the spirit of the resolution should get the support of the club as well as every other citizen. He thought if they could not get a fair election without using force, seeing the County Board had used the Republicans so fairly, they had better appoint the entire 60,000 Democratic voters to see that there was a fair election. He moved the appointment of a committee of seven to see that the Democratic voters were protected from force and fraud and to investigate the subject. Carried.

Commissioner Van Pelt asked if it would be in order to have the committee instructed as to what steps they were to take. His idea was that the committe should act in some manner as to accomplish something that could be expressed in definit form. Their Republican friends had made charges well knowing them to be false. They appointed committees to stir up the people and represent facts which were not facts. The committee should ask Mr. Jones what his intentions were, and then express their opinion in a way that could not be misunderstood. He met citizens every day who felt their liberties were in danger, and 25,000 people here were determined that the scenes enacted in Ohio should not be reënacted here. He hoped the committee would be instructed to ascertain if it was the intention to rob the people of a right to a fair ballot. [Applause.]

T. J. Diven of the Thirteenth Ward said that ward was divided by the railroad. North was Democratic, south was Republican. The voting precincts heretofore had been placed south of the track, so that Democrats had to cross from forty to fifty tracks, at the risk of their lives. Now it was claimed that it was the other way. He would say for the Republicans that when their corns were trampled on they make a good-sized howl. The County Board this fall had not made voting-places enough, though they had done good work. Thousands of Democrats had been disfranchised in that ward by this and other means. He believed that this good work of changing the precincts had been done all over the county. The cry of the preachers and THE TRIBUNE had been because a very great wrong had been righted. He favored a large mass-meeting in order that the people could be informed as to the facts.

Charles Kern asked as to the changing of the polling-place at Proviso.

VAN PELT IS PAINED.

Mr. Van Pelt said the poll had been changed from one end to the centre of the town, and that was the great outrage. The public press must take the people for numskulls. They had added thirty-five voting-precincts, and how could they make them larger? The statements made by the press were made out of whole cloth and to cover up their own rascality. As to judges, in each Republican ward a straight Republican was put in each precinct. In the Democratic wards this was not done in all cases. It had been stated to be the intention to rob them of their supervisors. They said when they got their supervisors the Republicans might expect some judges, thus taking time by the forelock. Mr. Sherman told them in the Second District the Democrats must divide their supervisors with Mr. Finerty. They proposed to carry out their contract provided they had a fair and square show. The Republicans did not deserve any favors. A committee had asked them to change polling-places, and they had consented to do so if they could legally. They made every change in polling-places asked for. The Republicans expected to import 1,600 Federal officials from Kentucky, and if that was so those men had better bring boxes with them. The people would never submit to any army from Kentucky or any other place. The Democrats wanted a fair and square election. If Mr. Jones and Mr. Davenport wanted to override and intimidate the people of Cook County they would have a bloody time of it.

Mr. Charles Kern said he had often asked Republican Commissioners for judges and was laughed at. He thought the Democrats were fully aroused and that they proposed to have a fair election.

LET THE IROQUOIS SPEAK.

Louis Adams said the Republicans were trying to accomplish their objects by crying fraud on the other side. They must go to the polls and vote and see that their ballots were counted. The Iroquois Club should do its duty, and now was the time to do it. He feared no riot. The cry was only raised to deceive the people.

Col. Shirley of Lake View said application was made from that place a few days ago for supervisors. He had then examined the law and found it entirely unconstitutional, and it could not be tested too soon. He then went into an argument upon the constitutionality of the Federal election law. It was time this country did something for the white man; it had legislated long enough for the black man. Carter Harrison would be Governor of Illinois in spite of all these Deputy Marshals.

F. W. Bleike moved that the committee be instructed to report next Saturday night.

Mr. Frank Hoyne moved to amend by having the committee composed of five lawyers and the others as they might select, to look up the law as to the rights of the judges, the supervisors, and citizens.

It was suggested that the time was too short to investigate the law and report Saturday night.

Commissioner Van Pelt said the law had already been looked up, and whatever they did must be done quickly. This was concurred in by several.

It was decided that the committee should report Saturday night, and the following were appointed as such: Judge Lambert Tree, M. W. Fuller, W. C. Goudy, S. S. Gregory, C. L. Bonney, F. H. Winston, B. Lowenthal. Adjourned until Saturday night.

STATE SENTIMENT.

THREATENING THE MARSHALS.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Republicans of this part of the State are aroused by the news of Carter Harrison's attempt to nullify the will of the people of the State by fraud in Chicago. So certain are his followers of the success of his villainous plans that they are offering to bet on his election. On the other hand the Republicans are confident that the law and order element in Chicago will see to it that there be a full vote and a fair count. This is not Mississippi or South Carolina, although Carter Harrison seems to think it is. A leading Democratic politician of this town, whose name can be given, said the other day, openly and boastingly, that Carter Harrison said to him at Carmi, White County, Oct. 15, that if any United States Marshal undertook to interfere in any way with their election in Chicago he would be shot dead on the spot. We hope, if such a thing occurs, Carter Harrison will be tried and hanged for murder. There is no doubt that Harrison is a dangerous, bad man, and the Republicans here so regard him, and it is to be hoped he will meet with such a rebuke at the polls as will deter other men of like character from trying to defeat the will of the people. REPUBLICAN.

CAN'T STAND HARRISON.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have carefully read the letter of Carter Harrison to your County Board, and, like J. C. Maxwell of Aurora, have come to the conclusion that he (Carter Harrison) is not a reformer but a demagog. Harrison therein asserts that the prior act of the Republican County Board is a justification of the wrong intended by the Cook County Board in appointing all Democrats as judges of the election. If it were true that they—the Republicans—did that, is it a proof of honesty in Carter Harrison's pledge to reform politics? This of itself ought to convince any honest Democrat that Carter Harrison is not a reformer at heart but a vile demagog.

I find that Harrison is not a truth-telling man, as he claims to be, when he asserts as a truth that which is absolutely false—when he asserts that the Republicans did appoint all Republicans to the position of judges of election at one time in the City of Chicago; that he is not a reformer when he directly or indirectly aids the changing of voting-places from reputable to disreputable places and places them at points remote from the centre of the voting masses.

I believe him to be a tricky, dishonest politician from the following fact: Some time ago I was on the cars traveling, and overheard a conversation that should be known by all men. It was some day after Mike McDonald was interviewed by the editor of the Peoria *Journal*. Mike was laughing over the trick he was palming off on the rural "Sunday-school-country-church-going chaps." "I give it out," he said, "that I am opposed to Carter Harrison's election. To aid him best I must make it appear that the gamblers do not like him. So I am traveling over the country pulling the wool over the eyes of the country people that think I am in favor of Carter. I am giving him a big lift that way."

Again, I believe him dishonest and detestably tricky—in this, another particular: The man Christian traveling over the State organizing Hobbs clubs is positively known to be in the interest of Harrison, under pay of the Democratic Central Committee.

He, when confronted with that, at first denied it, but to a Democratic friend of mine confessed it, and in conversation with me assured me that he could draw 10,000 votes from the Republican party to vote for Hobbs. It is an open secret to our Democratic club that the man Christian is a "reformed drunkard," a Southern Democrat, a Confederate soldier, and boasts that he is going to lay out the "Yank," Gen. Oglesby.

That Carter Harrison is a tricky, dishonest man is again apparent from the fact that he pretends to be a friend of good order and society when he employs bad men and consorts with them, and at the same time pretends to be a constant attendant on one of the honored churches of your city and a member of Dr. Kittredge's church.

I have heard him speak and am satisfied that he is not a friend of good order or morals, and his private conversation is not that that gives me to feel that he is the brave, true man that honest Richard Oglesby is, who led our regiment in the heat of battle to the honor of his county and his manhood; and, Democrat as I am, I shall—like John C. Maxwell—vote for the man that dared to defend the flag when Carter Harrison was at home or in the Confederate army—doing nothing at home, or fighting to kill such honest men as Logan and Oglesby. ROBERT SAMUELS.

IT IS THE LAW.

UNITED STATES SUPERVISORS MUST BE RESPECTED.

Niels Hanson, a judge in the Ninth Precinct of Hyde Park, was arrested yesterday for refusing to make two copies of the registry list and certify to the same, and for refusing to post a list of the registered voters at the polling-place. The penalty on conviction is a fine of not more than $3,000 or imprisonment not more than three years or both. He asked for a continuance until Monday morning and gave $3,000 bail for his appearance.

The other day Marks Weinberg, a Democratic supervisor in the Second Ward, who with the Republican supervisor is engaged in making a canvass of his precinct, went to the saloon of George Gifford, No. 437 South Clark street, and asked for information about the people living there. Gifford refused to give any names, even after Weinberg had exhibited his badge. Yesterday he had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne and was held in $500 bail for trial. He said that he misunderstood the supervisor—that several people had been to his place wanting to know who in the place were entitled to vote and he got tired of answering questions. After his release he told all he knew.

FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Tune—"*America*."

To thee, our Chief, all hail!
Though foes thy name assail,
We trust thee still.
A Nation speaks to you
In words of praise. Anew
She calls thee forth to do
The People's will.

What though the Ship of State
On passion's sea of hate
Must brave the fight—
Must sail the waters wide—
A seaman true and tried,
A sailor's hand, can guide
Our bark aright.

All hail that soldier, too,
Who shares alike with you
A Nation's thought;
Whose strong right arm did smite
The foeman in the fight
When Treason in her might
Our banner fought.

All hail! let Freemen sing;
For Blaine the welkin ring;
For Logan too;
For all that's good and pure;
For all that will endure;
For all that can secure
Protection due.

CHICAGO. O. W. BALDWIN.

DEPOSED A HANGMAN.

The London Aldermen have deposed from his office Bartholomew Binns, who succeeded Marwood as city hangman. Mr. Binns was drunk at one execution, was found traveling in a railroad carriage in a class superior to that for which he had a ticket, and was generally felt to be unworthy of his official position.

A PALACE OF PAIN.

Gorgeous Furniture Provided for Cook County Hospital by the Commissioners.

Dreams of Oriental Luxury to Be Made Reality in an Institution of Charity.

Copies of the Bills Incurred on Behalf of the People by Their Representatives.

Anybody who thinks the Cook County Commissioners are wholly devoted to politics is mistaken. They have a little time left from their political duties, and they use it, but not always to the best advantage of the community. Among their most recent official acts was the purchase of some furniture for the County Hospital, an institution which comes under the control of the Committee on Charities. Considering the fact that the new Administration Building of this institution is now ready for occupancy a bill for furniture might be regarded as being in order. However, the bill is enough to strike the average taxpayer dumb with astonishment. Think, for example of expending the sum of $11,684 for furniture to be used in fitting up apartments which are at best but an adjunct of the institution, for that is exactly the amount of two bills for furniture which has been purchased by the board for this purpose. Save the few pieces required to furnish the offices and reception-rooms the remainder is for the use of the Warden, internes, or resident physicians, carpenters, housekeeper, and others, the whole being on a style of splendor and extravagance sufficient to eclipse any other institution devoted to charity anywhere in the land. It must be understood, however, that this is only a beginning, for nothing is said of carpets, which, to match the furniture, will necessarily be of the finest imported quality—say, for instance, Persian or Turkish velvet. But the bills will speak for themselves. Exact copies have been obtained, and the attention of taxpayers is invited to the following:

THE BILLS.

Cook County Commissioners bought of Deimel Brothers:

7 pieces silk velour parlor set	$315
7 pieces mohair plush parlor set	290
7 pieces assorted electral plush parlor set	345
6 pieces Florentine plush, silk-plush backs	165
5 pieces Florentine plush, silk-plush backs	220
6 pieces mohair plush, embossed	85
7 pieces mohair plush, embossed	95
7 pieces, embossed, assorted mohair	159
1 chair, genuine velour, silk-plush back	69
1 chair, Turkish rocker, embossed plush	65
1 Howard chair, embossed plush	71
6 chairs, hand-buffed crimson horse-leather, each $22	132
1 lounge, plush	53
4 lounges, leather, each $48	192
Total	$2,256

Cook County Commissioners bought of A. & M. Neuberger:

2 mahogany sideboards, each $135	$270.00
2 cherry sideboards, each $100	200.00
1 cherry sideboard	100.00
1 cherry bookcase	65.00
1 cherry bookcase	40.00
20 black-walnut wardrobes, each $40	800.00
1 extension table	50.00
4 twelve-foot tables, each $60	240.00
1 black-walnut bedstead	150.00
2 cherry bedsteads, each $140	280.00
1 cherry bedstead	85.00
25 bedsteads, each $65	1,625.00
11 bedsteads, each $25	275.00
120 bedroom chairs, each $2.50	300.00
1 library table	30.00
9 square tables, each $15	135.00
8 hat-racks, each $55	440.00
3 office stools, each $4.50	13.50
10 towel-rollers, each $3	30.00
18 leather library chairs, each $18	324.00
12 common chairs, each $1	12.00
90 leather-seat chairs, each $9	810.00
54 leather-seat chairs, each $9	486.00
5 rotary office chairs, each $16	80.00
38 spring mattresses, each $5	190.00
38 hair mattresses, each $35	1,330.00
2 tables, each $9	18.00
10 mirrors, each $105	1,050.00
Total	$9,428.50
Total of both bills	11,684.50

LUXURIOUS FURNITURE.

The present estimate is that it will cost something over $5,000 more to complete the list of things needed. The furniture named in the above bills has not been delivered over to the authorities, but will all be in place inside of three weeks. Some of it is being made specially for the hospital and is not yet finished. A reporter called at the two places yesterday where the work is being done and examined such pieces as are ready for use. The whole of it is in keeping with richest, most cultured surroundings, being well adapted to a private residence inhabited by a millionaire. Neither Jay Gould nor Vanderbilt would be ashamed of it, and even the Prince of Wales might feel proud of the chair of genuine velour or the Turkish rocker of embossed plush. The silk velour parlor set and the mohair and electral plush sets, which the reporter was permitted to see, would be an ornament to any palace, being of solid mahogany upholstered in the richest materials. The word "assorted" as used in the third entry refers to the colors, these seven pieces being in as many delicate shades of pink, blue, purple, crimson, and the like. There is no need of variety in the velour set, for, like Joseph's coat of many colors, it contains them all, interwoven in vines, flowers, and other artistic designs, outlined with delicate threads of gold. The seven pieces in each case mean a sofa and six chairs.

While variety is given to the upholstering, the wood of which the chairs and other pieces are constructed is all of the same material, and therefore in general resemblance to it. This is true even of the mirror frames, hat-racks, and side boards, each of the latter being mounted with beveled cut glass. The four sideboards at $100 and $135 each are about nine feet in width and quite handsome. They have slabs of variegated marble, numerous shelves for the display of fine cut glass and fancy china, with a large beveled-glass mirror for a back-ground. The furniture can hardly be considered expensive at the price. The common verdict of a dozen men would be that it is cheap, but whether or not it is in any way adapted to a charity hospital is a question which would be as readily settled in the negative.

WHO WILL ENJOY THE GOODS THE COUNTY PROVIDES.

In order to discover who were to look into these $105 mirrors and drink toddy at the $135 side-boards a reporter visited the County Hospital and called on Warden McGarigle. The latter explained that they were to be distributed throughout the new building just completed. There was to be one looking-glass in each of the public and private parlors, in the reception-rooms and the two rooms set apart for the use of the visiting physicians and the outside physicians, and the four dining-rooms. The hat-racks and sideboards were also to meet with corresponding distribution. Considering the fact that each hat-rack and each sideboard has its mirror the chances are that the good-looking and bad-looking people who run the institution will not be left in doubt about their personal charms. The fine beds and other chamber furniture are to go into the new apartments of the Warden, and two of the parlor sets will be required to fill the magnificent parlors set apart for the use of his family. All of the rooms in the suite to the right of the hall on the second floor have been constructed and arranged for the Warden, and together they afford a habitation not excelled by any in the city. The present quarters of the Warden in the old building have been furnished by himself in accordance with a standing rule, but he is to be saved this expense under the new order of things.

The Warden says the Commissioners could not afford to buy cheap furniture for such a building, and that the fine goods were demanded by the fine building. If this be the case, with carpets and rugs still to purchase and some rooms on the upper floors unfurnished, the public may expect to hear of some more heavy bills pretty soon. If the carpets and rugs are going to be chosen on the same scale of extravagance, the outlay will be increased several thousands. The Warden says himself that it will take $5,000 to complete the furnishing. Ten thousand dollars can be expended for Turkish carpets with just as much propriety as that which governed the purchases already made. The paper on the walls of the Warden's private apartments, figured in gold and wine-colored leaves, matches the silk velour of the finest parlor set, and everything throughout the building will be arranged with the same regard for color and effect. No adequate idea of the beauty and richness of this display can be obtained from a description of the several parts and pieces as seen in the warehouses, but when each has its proper setting upon a rich carpet matched by Turkish rugs and fine wall-paper their brilliance and beauty will appear, and without waste of words it may be said that the people who are so lucky as to be provided with quarters in the Administration Building of the Cook County Hospital can utter the proud boast that if they do live in an institution supported on account of its mission of charity they nevertheless live like Princes of the blood.

This is but a fair instance of the way in which the people's money is squandered by a Democratic Administration and explains the practical bankruptcy of the county, as shown by Commissioner Senne in his recent report.

INDUSTRIAL.

Laborers Returning to Work at Cohoes—An Important Decision in Pennsylvania.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The puddlers in the Cohoes rolling-mill who were given fifteen days in which to accept a reduction in wages of 50 cents a ton today decided to submit. This decision will obviate the closing of the mill, as was intended had not the reduction been accepted.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 23.—Five of the cases of the laborers of the Bethlehem Iron Company were tried today, the result being verdicts against the company. The court held that under the act of June 29, 1881, the company had no right to deduct store bills from the wages of their workmen, and directed verdicts for the plaintiffs. The amount involved in similar cases aggregates $20,000. The trial created much interest, as this is the first decision under an act of the Assembly protecting the wages of the laborers. The company took exceptions and will carry the cases to the Supreme Court.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—A convention of coal-miners of the third and fourth Monongahela pools will be held at Monongahela City Saturday to decide whether to continue the strike or resume work at the reduction.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The great nail strike in this city is practically ended. The La Belle Nail-Works today agreed to pay the nailers for breakages when in the judgment of the manager those breakages are justifiable. It is safe to say that the other mills will make some concession tomorrow and that their start up will immediately follow. The steel nail is the principal bone of contention between the manufacturers and operatives. Many nailers favor a refusal to cut them, while others say they prefer cutting them to iron ones. Another point is that the introduction of steel nails threatens the prestige of Wheeling as a nail-making point. If the steel nail is the nail of the future, Wheeling is not the nail city of the future.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—W. P. Rend of Chicago held a conference with some of the leading miners of Corning this forenoon, and this afternoon he addressed a mass-meeting of about 2,500 miners on the subject of their demand for an advance in the price of mining. Mr. Rend stated to them that he would pay the expenses of a committee to visit Chicago and examine his books, and after the examination was made if the committee stated that he could afford to pay 80 cents a ton he would do so. Mr. Rend was enthusiastically cheered during his speech, at the end of which the miners by a unanimous vote withdrew their demand for an increase and will tomorrow morning resume work at 70 cents. Three cheers and a vote of thanks were given Mr. Rend, when he left the stand. It is the belief of many that there was a disturbing element from the Hocking Valley in the Central Ohio mines, and from them all the trouble was raised. This settlement will prolong the strike in the Hocking Valley for an indefinit period, as the miners and operators are determined to win.

THE DRUGGISTS.

Various Subjects of Interest to the Trade Discussed at the St. Louis Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The National Convention of Wholesale Druggists was called to order by President Gellatly at 1 o'clock. The first business was the consideration of a resolution on white lead, recommending the appointment of a committee to devise a plan for the protection of manufacturers and jobbers. A committee was appointed. The report of the Business Committee stated that the practice of making no charges to customers for containers and drayage was unbusiness-like and should be condemned; that the association should abandon such proceedings; that the Committee on Proprietary Medicines be directed to revise the list of goods now sold under the rebate plan, and remove all those therefrom which are not so completely under the control of their owners so as to enable them to enforce their arbitrary prices from the first sale to the last, and also all worthless or pernicious goods; in the fourth place, that the association places implicit faith in the natural laws of trade and disapproves all attempts to force out of natural channels by secret or illegitimate means; and fifth, that part of the report regarding insurance and traveling salesmen and tax on spirits be considered in connection with the report of the committee. The adoption of the report on adulterations is recommended, and that a committee be appointed to carry out the recommendations.

Mr. H. H. Warner of New York submitted a paper on the subject of what plan shall be adopted to maintain prices of proprietary articles. He said that the Campion plan was a failure and was impracticable. He suggested a rebate plan in which the proprietors retained the control of their articles and of their business. Mr. Warner's paper was followed by an animated discussion of the Campion plan. Dr. Humphreys of New York recommended a new plan to be called the coupon plan. Henry Canning of New York favored the coupon plan, and said it did not succeed perfectly because it was impossible to make honesty by legislation.

In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Southern Hotel, of which 500 guests partook. Speeches were made by Gen. Sherman, Mayor Ewing, Judge Lindley, Peter Van Schaick, and others.

SUBURBAN.

Englewood.

A harvest-home festival and supper will take place tonight at the Universalist Church.

It is expected that cars will commence running on the new Wentworth avenue line Nov. 1.

The School Board of District No. 2 will hold a special meeting this evening to take action on the Garrett defalcation question.

Lake.

The Board of Trustees held a brief meeting last evening and disposed of some common-place business, chiefly pertaining to bills and street improvements. The committee to whom had been referred the case of Capt. Sweeney, charged with ordering members of the police force to vote the Democratic ticket, reported that they could find no evidence to sustain the charge, and so the matter was dismissed.

Pullman.

A largely-attended Republican meeting was held at Pullman last evening. F. W. C. Hayes and Edward T. Cahill were the speakers. The effects of Gen. Logan's visit to Pullman were plainly visible in the increase of enthusiasm, a large number of converts having been made.

Roseland.

Col. Seth F. Crews addressed a large Republican gathering at Roseland last evening.

CLEVER RETORTS.

A very clever reply to a somewhat satirical remark was that given to Louis XIII. by Cardinal Richelieu, who was a nobleman as well as a priest. A celebrated Archbishop of Paris was appointed preceptor to his Majesty. One day he preached a notable sermon before the Court of France, which touched principally upon the duties of the nobility. "Ah," said the King to Richelieu, "the preacher has thrown a vast quantity of stones into your garden today." "Yes, sire," answered the Cardinal, "and a few have fallen into the royal park."

One of the most distinguished incidents of Zimmermann's life was the summons which he received to attend Frederick the Great in his last illness in 1786. One day the King said to this eminent physician: "You have, I presume, sir, helped many a man into another world?" Any ordinary person would doubtless have been scared by so momentous an inquiry, and it was, in fact, a somewhat bitter pill for the doctor, but the dose he gave the King in return was a judicious mixture of truth and flattery: "Not so many as your Majesty, nor with so much honor to myself."

As all classes of individuals, from the highest to the lowest, are liable at times to meet with a Roland for an Oliver, we must not even exempt those shrewd men of the world termed lawyers. A seafaring man was called upon the stand as a witness. "Well, sir," said the lawyer, "do you know the plaintiff and defendant?" After a moment's hesitation Jack declared his inability to comprehend the meaning of these words. "What! not know the meaning of plaintiff and defendant?" continued the energetic inquirer. "An intelligent fellow you must be to come here as a witness! Can you tell me where on board the vessel it was that that man struck the other one?" "Certainly I can," replied the sailor; "it was abaft the binnacle." "And pray," asked the lawyer, "what do you mean by that?" "Well, that's good," responded the witness; "you must be a pretty fellow to come here as a lawyer and don't know what abaft the binnacle means."

At another time a lawyer, in cross-examining a witness, asked him, among other questions, where he was a particular day, to which he replied that he had been in the company of two friends. "Friends!" exclaimed his tormentor; "two thieves, I suppose you mean." "They may be so," replied the witness, dryly, "for they are both lawyers."

THE TURF.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Brighton Beach races: First race, for 2-year-old maidens, three-quarters of a mile—Emmet won, Adela second, Hawthorn third. Time, 1:22¾.

Second race, winner to be auctioned, one mile—Jennings won, Bouncer second, Carrie Stewart third. Time, 1:48¼.

Third race, handicap, for all ages, one mile and three furlongs—Clarence won easily, R. Monce second, Bay Miller third. Time, 2:30½.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds, winner to be auctioned, seven furlongs—Valley Forge won easily, Norena second. Time, 1:34¾.

Fifth race, handicap, one mile and a half, six hurdles—George McCullough won by eight lengths, Pawnee second, Bally third. Time, 2:59½.

The National Jockey Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—This was the third day of the fall meeting of the National Jockey Club. The weather was clear and cool, the track good, and the attendance large.

First race, mile dash—Bella won, Richard L. second, Tattler third. Time, 1:50½.

Second race, Capital Stakes, for 2-year-olds, one mile—Elizabeth won, Hopeful second, Saltpetre third. Time, 1:50¼.

Third race, selling race, seven furlongs—Rosiere won, Coral second, Lytton third. Time, 1:35¼.

Fourth race, Congress Stakes, two miles—Heel-and-Toe won, Nettle second, Blast third. Time, 3:44¼.

Fifth race, dash three-fourths of a mile—Frankie B. won, Little Minch second, Bessie third. Time, 1:19.

Sale of Neophyte.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Neophyte, a chestnut gelding, 3 years old, by Levillar, dam Countersign, was bought today for $800 by J. G. Greaner of New Orleans, from Rufus Lisle.

At Centralia, Ill.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The last three heats of the 2:40 trotting race were trotted this afternoon at the fair-grounds. The four first heats were given yesterday.

SUMMARY.

Black Douglass, bl. g.	3	1	1
Oliver, r. g.	1	3	[illegible]
Mike Emery, b. g.	4	2	[illegible]
Bob Maxwell	2	dr.	

Bob Maxwell, after trotting the first heat today, was sent to the stable with fourth money.

The free-for-all trot this afternoon stood as follows:

SUMMARY.

Gray Henry, gr. g.	1	1	4	[illegible]
Lady Preston, ch. s.	2	2	1	[illegible]
Kity Kilburn, gr. m.	4	4	2	[illegible]
Starlight, s. m.	3	3	3	[illegible]

Time—2:38; 2:24¾; 2:34½; 2:36.

Belmont Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—This was the third day of the Belmont Park races.

Unfinished 2:40 class—Flora Miner won the last heat and race; best time, 2:32¾. Minnie L. took second money.

In the 2:26 class for pacers, unfinished yesterday, Gossip won; best time, 2:24¼. Don Cameron took second money. There were two races on today's programme.

In the 2:36 class Paddy Collins won; best time, 2:31¼.

In the 2:25 class Dick Organ won in straights; best time, 2:29.

At New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—Sherbroke won the unfinished 2:45 race in 2:42, and Westchester Girl the 2:34 race; best time, 2:33.

The 2:37 class was won by Falka in straights; best time, 2:33¾.

Blue Bell took the free-for-all race; best time, 2:30½.

Maud S. in Training.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Maud S. was exercised this evening, looking, feeling, and acting well, as shown by jogging her easily. She was then sent a mile in 2:20, making the last quarter in 31¼. This gives horsemen confidence that she will lower the record.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

Some Sensible Words on the Subject by a German Paper.

Der Beobachter: No voter should forget this one point when he decides between the different candidates for Representative or the State Senate: the next Legislature will select a United States Senator as successor to John A. Logan, whom the people have selected to preside over the Senate for the next four years and to act as Vice-President of the greatest Republic the world has ever known. Should a majority of Democrats be elected to the State Legislature Logan will be succeeded by a Democrat, by an ally of Southern Democrats and of English free-traders; if the Republicans remain in the majority Illinois will be represented in the United States Senate only by loyal supporters and advocates of that grand protection and homestead policy to which our State owes her prosperity and the development of her vast resources. The Republican candidates for the Legislature are, without exception, friends of true personal liberty and are anxious for its protection. They are advocates of the Harper law and utterly opposed to prohibition as a means to improve public morality. On the other hand, many of the Democratic candidates are outspoken opponents of the Harper law, and advocates of measures which shall free the saloonkeeper from taxation and from police control. That which they propose to accomplish will unavoidably lead to a reaction and to prohibitory measures. It may be true that many of the Democratic candidates who were nominated for the purpose of catching German votes are personally more acceptable to German Republican voters than the nominees of the Republican party, but this should not influence anybody, because in the State Legislature, and particularly in the next one, it matters less who the men are than what principles they represent. Take, for instance, the Sixth District, in which the editor of *Der Beobachter* resides. Were he to follow the dictates of personal friendship he would certainly cast his vote for State Senator for the Democrat, Rudolph Brand, but as a conscientious citizen and voter who after careful investigation has become convinced that the interest of the Nation demands the maintenance of Republican principles, he votes against his personal friend and countryman Rudolph Brand and for Henry Leman, who personally is entirely indifferent to him, because Mr. Leman stands upon the Republican platform and possesses, like every other Republican candidate, the ability to effectually represent Republican principles. In the Seventh District many German Republicans will feel sorely tempted to vote for the Democratic legislative candidate, Mr. Krueger, but every Republican who knows why he is a Republican will place the welfare of the country over personal considerations and support the regular Republican candidates, Humphrey and Struckmann, to do which will be all the more a pleasure because nobody can doubt the integrity and ability of these gentlemen. At no time has it been more necessary than now to forego all other considerations and to vote for the party and its candidates than at the present election.

A FILTHY RIVER.

A recent investigation, the results of which are published in the *XIXe Siecle*, shows that from the point where the Paris drains enter the river at Clichy the aspect of the Seine is that of a moving mass of vegetation, like the "sudd" of the Upper Nile, only that it is full of putrid matter not found in Egypt. This "sudd" almost interrupts the course of the river and converts it into a morass of mud. The odor arising from the "water" is indescribable. At St. Denis the horrors culminate. "The river—if the name can still be given to the depository before us—boils under the action of the gases arising from it. Lumps of filth rise from the bottom and come to the surface, suddenly exploding and forming circles on the water, quickly effaced, but incessantly repeated. The Seine is nothing but an immense fetid mass of putridity formed by chemical decomposition, the surface of which, all boiling with globules, shines in the sun."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

The Third District Continues a Centre of Turmoil and Uncertainty.

Committee Work in the County Campaign—Finerty Meetings and Organization.

Norwegian Republicans Declare Themselves—Young Men in Line—The Clubs.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

CHRIS MAMER SAID TO BE THE DAVIS CANDIDATE.

A prominent member of the Republican County Central Committee said yesterday that the wires were being laid in the Third District to nominate Chris Mamer for Congress at the convention next Tuesday, and that it was simply a question now whether Mamer, Nelson Blake, or George White would be the nominee. Blake is still absent from the city, and it is thought that his boom will die out before the convention meets. The Davis machinery managers will doubtless name the coming man before next Tuesday, so that the work of the convention will be merely a matter of form. Swift, Mamer, and George White were consulting together yesterday at the county headquarters, but insisted that while the crop of patriots in the district was very large the convention alone would have the privilege of naming the lucky or unlucky one.

"Long" Jones was asked what he thought the outcome of the struggle would be, and replied that in his opinion the candidate had already been definitly agreed upon. "I can name the man, too," said Mr. Jones. When asked to do so, however, he declined, but he has given up all hopes, it is apparent, of seeing Mason nominated.

Some one started the story that the County Central Committee would meet yesterday afternoon to take some action in the matter, but Secretary Price said that no meeting would be called until after the Congressional Committee had sent word that a man had been nominated to fill the vacancy caused by Davis' resignation.

The names of several prominent Republicans in the district having been mentioned as probable rivals of Mr. Mason, their views were obtained yesterday. The Hon. Leonard Swett said he regarded Mr. Mason as the regular nominee of the Republican party and would do all he could to secure that candidate's election. Mr. R. B. Jenkins, who was also mentioned as being in favor with the bolting element, said that he had called upon Mr. Mason and had given the latter the assurance of his support. He considered that Mr. Mason was entitled to the support of the whole party.

THE MASON CANVASS.

The Republican headquarters of the Third Congressional District, No. 560 West Madison street, were opened yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mason and the Executive Committee held an informal conference in regard to the prosecution of the campaign with the prominent Republicans of the district, some 200 of whom called and took part. A goodly number of the former supporters of Col. Davis came in and stated their determination to support Mr. Mason, since the Committee of Arbitration had decided that he is the regular nominee. The reports from all parts of the district were very encouraging, and indicated that there are but very few Republicans who will not accept with good grace and good will the results of the arbitration. It was the opinion of most of the callers that Mr. Mason will poll the party vote with the exception of a few persons who had a personal interest to serve by their efforts to prevent his nomination. Maps showing the boundaries of the precincts in the district and books and pamphlets giving information in regard to precincts were provided. A precinct organization was formed, with fifteen or twenty volunteers in each precinct, for canvassing, for general Congressional campaign work, and for ticket-peddlers at the polls on election-day.

The Secretary was asked whether it was a machine intended to operate against the general Republican ticket, and replied certainly not, but that it has been the custom for years for Congressional candidates to organize in their districts. "We are making this organization," he said, "so that if by any sort of accident Mr. Mason's name should not be printed on the ticket sent from the county headquarters we will be prepared to meet the emergency." The Finance Committee stated there would be no difficulty about raising sufficient funds for legitimate expenses. It is intended to conduct a vigorous and aggressive campaign.

THE TWELFTH WARD.

WHERE THE MASON-DAVIS CONTROVERSY RAGES FIERCEST.

Notwithstanding the cold weather about 1,000 people assembled in the Twelfth Ward Wigwam on Madison street last night and listened to speeches by Col. L. W. Perce, Judge Cary, and George R. Davis. The latter was escorted to the place by the Davis Guards. When he entered three cheers were given for him and three more for Mason, which were accompanied by some hisses.

Mr. Davis spoke of what he had done in Congress, referring particularly to his opposition to the Lake-Front bill, and, in conclusion, said the district should give from 4,000 to 6,000 majority for the National, State, and county ticket.

While he was talking the Republican Phalanx, one of the finest marching clubs in the city, came in and gave three cheers for Blaine and Logan.

Col. Perce offered the following, "for the purpose of seeing where they stood," believing in knowing "what they were about."

WHEREAS, The Congressional Central Committee of the Third Congressional District has called a Congressional Convention to meet on Tuesday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate of the Republican party for member of Congress to succeed the Hon. George R. Davis; and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this meeting that there is now no regular candidate of the Republican party for member of Congress for this district before the people; therefore be it

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Congressional Central Committee and pledge ourselves to support the regular candidate of the Republican party nominated at the Congressional Convention to be held Tuesday next. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.]

He did this, he said, in order that they might get rid of the action of a foreign, partisan, and manipulated committee [cheers], and come down to the hearts of the people.

Mr. Nicholson of the Thirteenth Ward, a friend of Mr. Mason, shouted: "This is a packed meeting."

There were cries of "Put him out," and great disorder prevailed for several minutes. Some men were told to eject him, but others interfered, and one or two blows were struck before order was restored.

Mr. Perce then went on to say that he had a right to a voice in the selection of a candidate to Congress. He was not a party to the compromise, and four-fifths of the people of the ward would not assent to its infamous consummation. He believed in saying what they meant. If anybody had anything to say against it he should be given a respectful hearing. The people, and not the politicians, had the right to say who should be the member of Congress. [Cheers.] No man, woman, child or committee of five should stand between them and their choice. [Cheers.] He believed the committee in New York was manipulated. [Cheers.] He was informed that they at first, by a unanimous vote, determined to relegate the matter to the people of the district, but a sixth man, who went to New York as a partisan, went in and was with them alone, and, after he came out, they changed their vote, and voted for a candidate for the people. He repudiated their action—[cheers]—was willing to go to the people, and, therefore, moved the adoption of the resolution.

No one said anything in opposition and it was adopted, there being less than twenty-five noes. The announcement was greeted with some hisses.

Some one called for a division, but the Chairman (C. C. Kohlsaat) had no doubt the resolution was carried, and considered the motion out of order in a mass-meeting.

On motion of Mr. Bennett the following committee was appointed to coöperate with other portions of the district with reference to carrying out the purpose stated in the resolution: B. McDevitt, F. James, B. Van Buren, C. C. Kohlsaat, D. W. Mills, Le Grand Perce, George W. Newcomb, A. E. Bramer, W. S. Elliott Jr., J. B. Barnett, John McLaren, George W. Deal, N. E. Wakefield, Abe W. Murray, Daniel Gardner.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANOTHER MEETING.

The Republican wigwam at the corner of Polk and Western avenue contained an audience of about 400 women and men who shivered through two hours of speaking. The meeting was opened by a glee club singing a song in which the victory of Mason in the arbitration was the refrain. It was not at all to the relish of the Davis men present, and when Mr. Mason began his speech immediately after about a hundred left in a body, saying as they went: "Good-by, old Illinois Central." Mr. Mason then made a strong address, appealing for free speech as one of the cardinal doctrines of the party. He reviewed the contest and arbitration, and said he thought he was entitled to fair treatment. He had supported Mr. Davis in prior elections, and now having been declared the nominee he considered the support of the friends of Mr. Davis was due him.

State-Attorney Mills followed. Speeches were also made by Judge Longenecker and C. H. Webster.

COMMITTEE WORK.

AN EXAMPLE WHICH SHOULD BE FOLLOWED IN ALL THE WARDS.

The Republican Campaign Committee met yesterday afternoon. Various wards reported that the campaign work was going on most satisfactorily. Several applications were handed in for the supply of calcium-lights at various polling-places election night as help towards the preservation of good order, the Executive Committee having arranged to supply these wherever considered desirable. It was moved and carried that the naturalization-clerk be instructed to be on duty from 12 to 6 o'clock Sunday to issue tickets to mechanics and workingmen who could not conveniently attend week-days.

Chairman Gilbert stated that the Executive Committee requested the supervisors to hand in copies of their registers or canvass-lists to Secretary Price, so that these lists might be printed and distributed, and bogus voters and other frauds thereby detected.

Senator Chris Mamer said that this action was absolutely necessary in order to prevent fraud and secure an honest ballot. All kinds of corruption had prevailed for the last four years, but they proposed to put a stop to it this election. Some wards which were well organized—the Eighteenth, for instance—had already printed these lists called for by the Executive Committee, and had made such arrangements that fraudulent voting was impossible. In his own ward, the Eighth, they were actively at work preparing these lists, and he expected that their investigation would result in the striking off of about 2,500 bogus voters from the registry lists. They had five five men already arrested and bound over to the grand jury. The first difficulty met with was that lodging-house keepers refused to allow an inspection of their lodgings or give information that would enable them to compare the list of lodgers with the registry list. The first man arrested was Patrick Ryan, from whose lodging-house thirty-six voters were registered and yet who had not a single voter on his premises. Ryan refused all information, and the supervisor filed an information and had him arrested and bound over. The supervisors had full legal power to compel lodging-house keepers and all others to give them whatever information they needed in correcting their lists. The next man arrested was a Polish saloonkeeper, from whose place seventy-five voters were registered and who had only nine rooms in his house besides the kitchen and dining-room. Three others were arrested, and some of them now lay in jail, and this action had the effect of making every lodging-house keeper in the ward ready and eager to give all the information asked for. They had one man still to arrest, a chief offender and ringleader in this kind of fraud, who had no less than 126 voters registered from his house, and it was expected that his arrest would be made last evening. This example, the speaker urged, should be followed in every ward in the city. They proposed in the Eighth Ward to have complete lists ready for election-day of every male person in the ward over 21 years of age; to have the streets ranged alfabetically, and the numbers of the houses in regular order from No. 1 upward; to have the male occupants of each house recorded opposit the number, and marked "voter" or "no voter," as the case might be; to have vacant lots and other places without voters marked fully on the list; and to have copies of this list for each precinct given to challengers, so that if a man attempted to vote from a vacant lot or from a place where he was not entitled to vote he would be promptly arrested and prosecuted. If this system were carried out all over the city, and he hoped it would be, the fraudulent voting would be squelched. Mr. Mamer's speech was received with much applause.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Arrangements were completed by the Republican Executive Committee yesterday for the publication of the lists prepared by the Republican canvassers in the different wards. These lists are to be turned over to the supervisors, who will compare them with their own lists and the registration books, and it is expected that before election-day a thorough revised canvass will have been made and many fraudulent Bourbon votes nipped in the bud. The supervisors in the Second District are to have their hands full, as the Lawler men are making full preparations to carry out their threat to elect their man with the aid of vacant lots. The committee did not take up the Davis-Mason affair. Gen. Harlow said that Mason's letter offering to do his share of the work in the campaign was still waiting to be acted upon.

THE FINERTY CAMPAIGN.

A LARGE CROWD AND MUCH ENTHUSIASM IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

A crowded meeting of the Finerty Independents of the Seventh Ward was held at the corner of Canal and Wright streets last night. It was to have taken place in the open air, but the weather was considered too cold, and accommodation was found at No. 623 Canal street. There was barely standing-room for the large number congregated. Mr. P. T. McElherne was called to the chair. After a few introductory remarks he introduced the Hon. John F. Finerty, who was received with prolonged applause. The speaker said he was brought up until he was 17 years of age in a country filled with poor men, in a nation where people were evicted from their homes and subjected to every system of persecution. He had sympathized with them as a boy, and since he had resided on this side of the Atlantic that sympathy had increased to pity. In supporting the candidate for the Presidential chair who advocated protection he did so because it was the platform upon which he stood and would continue to stand after the election. Unless the great body of the people were prosperous there could be no prosperity in the country. Where there were no manufactures there was not and could not be any prosperity. Free trade had been tried and it ended in a disastrous failure. Protection had passed through a similar ordeal, extending over twenty-four years, and the American people were today the greatest and most prosperous in the world. No tariff schedule could be entirely just, but the man who said that it must be broken down was afflicted with insanity. [Hear! Hear!] The tariff must be retained, but in such a way that the people did not feel it. It must be kept up against Europe, and England in particular. With her vast population she was compelled to find new markets, and she would like to assail the United States, but she dared not do it. [Applause.] All her organizations tended to one thing, and that was the getting hold of the American trade. The people must send men to Congress who would protect the United States. [Applause.] The speaker then referred to the Morrison bill and its defeat by four votes. It called forth the greatest poll ever made. The change of two votes would have been fatal. He then explained the effect of a majority of free-traders in the next Congress, and said that that bill would be forced upon the country within twelve months in such an event. In speaking in his own behalf he said that he had thrown himself upon the people on the popular issue before them. He wanted to go back to Congress to vindicate the people of the district he had represented. No matter who might say to the contrary, he had as high respect for the laborer as the merchant. One man was fully the equal of another, politically. [Applause.] He was glad to have met those present, and he congratulated them on so magnificent a meeting. They were not to believe the campaign lies about him. He had faith in the people and he predicted the most glorious victory ever won in a week from Tuesday. [Hear! Hear! cheers and applause.] After a few remarks by Mr. P. Melladay the meeting closed with three ringing cheers for Blaine, Logan, and Finerty.

ANOTHER MEETING.

A large meeting of the Young Men's Blaine, Logan, and Finerty Club of the Seventh Ward was held at No. 599 South Halsted street. James Jellison was elected President and George Mackenzie Vice-President. Much enthusiasm was displayed throughout the speeches of C. W. Woodman, Col. Scribner, Henry Best, and John J. Healy. The name of Finerty was greeted with repeated applause, while the mention of Lawler was received with hisses.

EIGHTH WARD ORGANIZATION.

The Eighth Ward Finerty Club held a business meeting at No. 416 South Halsted street, with Leo P. Dwyer in the chair. The following precinct captains for the November election were chosen: Sixth Precinct, Larry Yore; Seventh, John Ford; Eighth, John Day; Ninth, John Hayden; Tenth, William Spellan; Eleventh, Maurice O'Connor; Twelfth, J. G. Golden. Maurice O'Connor, Capt. Moore, and Larry Yore were appointed a Committee on Arrangements and marshals for the Blaine reception Saturday evening. The meeting adjourned till next Monday night.

THE YOUNG MEN.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL MEETING OF THE NEWLY-FORMED COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The Young Men's Commercial Republican Club, which has sprung into existence within the last three days, promises to be one of the strongest political organizations in the West. The Blaine fever has seized upon the young men and is spreading like wildfire. No less than 1,500 names are already on the roll, and the number will probably be increased to 3,000 today. The leaders promise to have 2,000 men in line at the Blaine parade Saturday evening. Money is flowing into the treasury and the utmost enthusiasm prevails in all branches of the new organization. One of the subscription committees—the dry goods and clothing—handed in $515 last evening as the amount of yesterday's receipts, and other committees promise equally satisfactory results. The first business meeting and drill was held in the First Cavalry Armory last evening. About 600 young men were in attendance. It was as respectable and intelligent a body of men as could be raised for any purpose in any city, and any member would be a credit to any organization with which he might choose to identify himself. The business transacted was merely formal, being the ratification of committee appointments, etc. About an hour was spent in drill, after which the young men marched in procession up Madison street, stopping for a few minutes at THE TRIBUNE office to fire off an "Ohio yell." The "yell" is shouted in Kentish-fire time, the words being: "Blaine—Blaine—Blaine of Maine!"

THE NORWEGIANS.

THEY ARE FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Norwegians of the Fourteenth Ward was held at Aurora Turner Hall last night.

Capt. T. Embris, who called the meeting to order, regretted that the Norwegians, who were the third most numerous nationality in the ward, had shown so little activity in the present campaign. It was false, however, that the Norwegians were going to bolt the Republican ticket.

Frederick S. Baird, candidate for the Legislature, delivered a stirring review of the Republican and Democratic candidates.

A committee on resolutions then submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted, amid enthusiastic cheering:

WHEREAS, We are now on the verge of a very important election, and as it has been claimed by the Democrats of this county and city that the Norwegian-Americans are to a great extent going over to vote the Democratic ticket; and,

WHEREAS, The Norwegians have always, with the exception of a few, stood by and given the Republican ticket their vote; and,

WHEREAS, The Republican party has now candidates in the field that are eminently worthy of support; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Norwegian Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward, in mass-meeting assembled, hereby heartily indorse James G. Blaine and John A. Logan for President and Vice-President, and honest old Dick Oglesby for Governor, and the remainder of the State ticket. William E. Mason for Congressman of the Third Congressional District, and call especial attention to the Republican candidates for Representatives of the Ninth Senatorial District, as we see the Democrats have made up their minds to capture the Legislature for the purpose of repealing the so-called Harper bill; and we also heartily indorse all the Republican candidates on the county ticket.

Resolved, That we very much deplore the action the so-called new Republican Congressional Central Committee have taken in calling a new convention for the Third Congressional District after the contest had been decided by the Board of Arbitration, which we must admit to be the highest political authority in the country; that in our opinion it will be equal to the overthrow and utter defeat of not only the Republican candidate for Congress but also the whole Republican county ticket.

William E. Mason then delivered a spirited address, in the course of which he said that he did not know what was going to be done with himself at headquarters. He thought that he was the regular nominee of the Republicans of the Third District. He had done his duty and kept the faith, and knew that Davis would take the stump for him before the close of the campaign. Whatever the friends of Davis might think of him, he had a duty to perform for the party that had twice returned him to the Senate. All the Davis men of the Fourteenth Ward whom he had met assured him that they had transferred their support and votes to him. He would fight with all his power to prevent the return of a Democrat to Congress for this district.

Charles Scharlau, nominee of the Ninth Senatorial District for the Legislature, gave a telling speech in favor of the whole Republican ticket.

J. K. Magie closed with a few pithy words in which he spoke of the hopefulness of Republican success in Southern Illinois, and predicted a majority of 50,000 for Oglesby.

"STAATS-ZEITUNG'S" CROW-EATING.

ITS FORMER OPINIONS OF BLAINE, HARRISON, AND OGLESBY REPRODUCED—WHAT CAUSED A CHANGE OF HEART?

Chicago *Freie Presse*, Oct. 23: Chief of all the papers which, without visible reason, have changed after the most extraordinary fashion concerning the Republican Presidential candidate and other persons and things is our worthy neighbor, the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*.

It is said repeatedly that Blaine was the trusted friend of the dead martyr Garfield, and when, after the premature death of Garfield, Mr. Blaine laid down his office the paper devoted many articles to the subject. In its issue of Dec. 13, 1881, Mr. Raster said: "A great majority of the German-Americans will see Mr. Blaine's departure with great regret, for as he acted in the Steuben matter with great courtesy towards the Germans, so has he, at least in one case, defended powerfully the right of German-American adopted citizens in Germany, and, notwithstanding some mistakes, his nine months' administration of the Department of State is too strongly distinguished in his favor from that of his predecessors, Evarts and Fish, that many who nine months ago looked on him as nothing more than a brilliant parliamentary fencer now have the proof that he has the material for a real statesman."

And Blaine's participation in the South American difficulties in favor of Peru was thus spoken of by the *Staats-Zeitung* in its issue of Dec. 13, 1881: "Most of what Blaine did in this affair took place after the wounding of President Garfield and doubtless with Mr. Garfield's full consent. Thus falls the charge made by some of the opponents of Blaine that he, during Garfield's sickness, sought to mix up the relations of the United States and these South American Republics in order to make himself indispensable to any successor of the wounded President."

The article continues: "Blaine desired through his policy to hinder the threatened intervention of France and England in the South American contest; he did not threaten Chili, but expressly recognized the right of that Republic as a victor to annex a portion of conquered Peru to the Chilian territory. The positive tone which Mr. Blaine assumed against the great sea powers, England and France, was false to the extent that the pitiable condition of our navy would not have permitted us to give our words the necessary powerful backing."

Now, after the *Staats-Zeitung* has been won over by Harrison and the beer brewers for the Democratic party, it has not a good word to say for the man whom it formerly spoke of as the friend of the Germans and as a real statesman. Our worthy neighbor formerly praised highly the Republican candidate for Governor, Richard J. Oglesby. July 3, 1884, only a few months ago, Mr. Raster wrote concerning the candidacy of Harrison, and closed: "That he, Carter H. Harrison, can get a majority over Oglesby he himself does not believe, no matter how gigantic his conceit may be. He is a man of many laughable but also of some good and praiseworthy qualities. Among the first is that infinit vanity which exceeds all human limit, and often makes him an object of mirth."

After Mr. Harrison is reproached that he plays the "queer buffoon" in his hunt for votes, and that he figures at picnics as a Platt-Deutscher, Swabian, Bohemian, Irishman, Scot, Pole, etc., and thereby makes himself ridiculous, a few sentences are devoted to his good qualities. Then the article says of Oglesby as compared with Harrison: "Apart from Oglesby's services in the civil war, of which the people have always kept a thankful remembrance; apart from the capacity and uprightness which he showed as Governor and Senator, he is a man without hypocrisy, falsehood; who, neither in his voice nor in his manner of life, has anything in common with the muckerdom which is so repulsive to Germans. Carter Harrison cannot succeed against such a man, any more than Harrison, Palmer, or Oberly. Illinois is a Republican State. It may happen that occasionally a Democrat is elected, like Raab, but only under peculiar circumstances; that is when the Republicans have nominated a very weak and the Democrats a very strong candidate. The first of these has not happened this time."

About our Mayor Harrison the *Staats-Zeitung* had, at an earlier day, little of a kindly nature to say. We could fill a very thick book with its attack on its present candidate for Governor. We have already stated that a few months ago it called him a "ridiculous buffoon." But it treated Mr. Harrison very differently in its issue of Nov. 18, 1881. After it had spoken of him on the local page as the autocrat of all the Russians [Irish] in the City Council, and even went so far as to honor him with an invitation which is very common among street boys, but which was not accepted, Mr. Raster summed up his present ideal of a Governor under the caption "Carter McHarrison" about as follows: "That which has not been tried for more than twenty years in any city or town this side of the Alleghanies in which there is more than one tongue spoken has been tried—to proscribe Germans officially. [Harrison had declared the printing of city notices in German illegal.] That the Kentucky demagog who as an honorary Irishman has claims to the name of McHarrison has carried through in the City of Chicago, which is one-third German. It took a Kentucky Copperhead Democrat to introduce such a novelty this side of the Alleghanies, for the Chicago Copperhead is always an immigrant and foreigner, while the Germans belong here as helpers in the founding of the city which a pack of Kentuckians came here twenty years ago to plunder. Carter McHarrison belongs to this well-known and notorious Kentucky colony for which Chicago was a field to prey in. He may brag as much as he pleases about his love for the City of Chicago, which he calls his bride, but at heart he feels as a Kentuckian, by whom Yankees and Germans are alike hated, no matter how tenderly he woos them when he is trying to catch votes."

After the *Staats-Zeitung* had explained at great length how it wanted the city printing only from motives of the purest patriotism and had lost money on the job [pure humbug], it closed its article as follows: "But this does not change the fact that the candidate, Irishman McHarrison, has deliberately given a kick to the German taxpayers and property-owners of the City of Chicago, nor does it change the fact that this Mr. McHarrison is a contemptible demagog."

Thus did the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* pass judgment upon Oglesby and Harrison before it had been won over by Harrison and the brewers to the Democratic party. Outside of the persuasive arts of the brewers and Mr. Harrison, which must have been of a very persuasive nature, there is no visible reason which can have caused our worthy neighbor to change its views about Blaine, Oglesby, and Harrison and the chances of election of the last-named two people.

That a paper of the standing of the *Staats-Zeitung* should sink so low as to puff a man for the office of Governor whom it has branded as an enemy of the Germans, as a contemptible demagog, and as a "ridiculous buffoon" we cannot explain, except on the assumption that Mr. Harrison and the brewers were very persuasive. How many reasons did they all pay up?

As a crow-eater, Mr. Raster is beyond doubt the champion of the American press.

NOTES.

REGISTRATION.

Next Tuesday will be the last day for registration. From the supervisors' lists it appears that not more than half the voters of the county were registered the first day. As many hundreds of these names will be stricken from the lists, having been placed there through fraudulent Democratic agency, it is certain that not one-half the citizens who intended to vote put down their names the first day. It was too much trouble then and with the same class of people it will probably be too much trouble next Tuesday unless they are reminded of their duty. Registration will be one of the most efficient means of preventing the intended Democratic frauds. It will not only save the annoyance of "swearing in" election-day, but will also in many instances save a vote. In the numerous precincts where the Democratic board has massed more than twice as many Republican votes as can be cast in a day registry will be absolutely necessary if Republicans expect to get their votes in. But it is equally a duty in every precinct in the city and county. Next Tuesday is the day.

THEY ARE FOR FINERTY.

About forty representatives from the Butler Clubs in the Second Congressional District held a meeting Wednesday night to discuss the advisability of nominating a candidate for Congress at the convention to be held this evening. It turned out that all were strong supporters of Congressman Finerty and were working for his election. The only question was as to how the most effective work could be done. Some were in favor of leaving the space blank on the ticket, others of indorsing him in open convention, and still others of making it simply a matter of individual labor. But whatever course it should be deemed best to take they were all for Finerty.

FUSION.

There is some talk of another move to fuse the Butler and Democratic Electoral tickets in Illinois, but it has not taken definit shape yet. The Butler people are reviving the scheme, but the Democratic managers say they think nothing will come of it.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee of Fifty of the Young Republican Club of Chicago was held at Parlor A, Grand Pacific, yesterday afternoon. Temporary committees were appointed to report to the first full meeting of the club, which takes place at Hershey Hall tonight. It was resolved that the club offer its services as an escort to Mr. Blaine on his return from Milwaukee at 7 p. m. Saturday to the Grand Pacific Hotel. Austin's full band was engaged, and a committee appointed to visit Mr. Blaine and notify him. The first meeting for organization, which takes place tonight, will be very large. There are already 1,000 signers to the rolls, and in the list are many influential young business-men. It was feared that Hershey Hall might not prove large enough to hold all who may wish to be present, but it was found impossible to secure Central Music-Hall for this evening. It is the intention to hold a second meeting next week for permanent organization, and the club will then be regularly enlisted for the work of the campaign. It is also designed that the Young Republican Club shall be permanent and of a similar character to the Brooklyn club. Its principal service will be felt more in the municipal campaign of next spring than in the election next month.

The conditions of membership are that no office-holder, office-seeker, or public employé shall be eligible. Any Republican who can meet these conditions, and who will pay a small assessment—not more than $2 per year—is invited to sign the roll.

LAKE.

A meeting of Republicans was held last night at Forty-third street and Ashland avenue to protest against the recent fraud scheme of the County Commissioners. It was the unanimous determination of those present to guard well the ballot boxes in that portion of Lake, and defeat the fraud.

The Republican cavalry companies of Lake are ordered to assemble at the Town Hall Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, and march thence to the city, where they will join the grand procession.

P. T. Barry and other local speakers addressed an enthusiastic Republican meeting on Wentworth avenue, near Fifty-second street.

Democrats in Lake are arranging to start a campaign paper in the town, the first number to be issued Saturday of this week, and the last number the day after Cleveland's defeat.

LAWLER'S ATTRACTIONS.

The Finerty men say they are not at all frightened over the prospect of an invasion of their district by Mrs. Parnell and McSweeney. Mrs. Parnell, they say, will be shown the respect due her sex and the name she bears, but McSweeney must expect to hear some uncomplimentary things said of him if he intrudes himself in the manner proposed by the Lawler gang.

DEMOCRATIC INSTRUCTIONS.

An army of Democratic judges assembled at the county headquarters of the party last night to receive instructions and copies of the law in matters pertinent to the election. Chairman Oberly of the State Committee appeared in the role of instructor, assisted by Joseph Chesterfield Mackin. There were marginal notes on the documents presented to the judges for reference, but it is not supposed that from these notes the men can discover how to chew up and swallow Republican ballots without having their digestive organs impaired or how to make a Democratic ballot count two or more. The Republican interpretation of the law in the matter of supervisors and deputy marshals was, of course, put down by Oberly and Mackin as erroneous in many particulars, and the judges were specially instructed not to allow little things of that kind to prevent them from doing their full duty to the party.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

LAKE MARINE.

Shippers Were Offering Two Cents on Corn to Buffalo Yesterday, but Carriers Wanted More.

The Steam-Barge Fortune Wrecked on Long Point—A Canadian Steamer in Bad Shape—Other Damage—Notes.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

CHICAGO.

There was a much stronger feeling in grain freights yesterday. Two cents was offered for vessels to load corn for Buffalo and declined. There was no tonnage on the market that would accept less than 3¼ cents. Nearly all of the sail fleet is held at 3 cents. The only grain taken for Buffalo was 30,000 bushels of corn on the prop Arabia. The prop Alaska takes 16,000 bushels of wheat and 15,000 bushels of corn and the prop Wissahickon 10,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 bushels of corn to Erie. The schr Lizzie A. Law takes 52,000 bushels of corn to Sarnia at 1¾ cents. The schr Maumee Valley takes 19,000 bushels of oats to the same port at 1½ cents. The schr Morning Star was the only charter for Georgian Bay. She takes 14,000 bushels of corn to Collingwood at 3¼ cents, an advance of ¼ cent. The Maumee Valley and Morning Star bring lumber back from Lake Huron. Two loads were taken for Lake Ontario ports. The schr Angus Smith gets 4½ cents on 45,000 bushels of corn to Kingston. The last charter made for that port was 4 cents. The schr Chester B. Jones takes 45,000 bushels of oats to Ogdensburg on a through rate to the seaboard. If shippers can get hold of the grain there is likely to be an active demand for tonnage today. There is a large number of Eastern orders to be filled, but shippers have trouble in getting cash corn from holders. The corn clique is holding on to the grain in store with a tight grip, and making no inquiries for vessel room. It has not taken any tonnage since the 1¼-cent rate to Buffalo.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The feeling in coal freights is becoming very firm, and vessel-owners are inclined to ask a further advance. Shippers, however, show no desire for any extensive shipments, and are averse to paying any higher rates. The season is so late and down freights so low and dull that further inducements will before long have to be offered to secure even such tonnage as they may want. The Western Transit stmr Albany was engaged for coal to Chicago at 75 cents. The stmr Hecla will take her last 70-cent contract load to Superior. The stmr Clyde again loads Lehigh Valley coal for Chicago. The stmr Russia has been chartered to carry 2,500 barrels of cement to Duluth at 10 cents per barrel, free on board. The schr Polly M. Rodgers was engaged to take 20,000 bushels of No. 1 Duluth wheat from this port to Ogdensburg at 3¾ cents. Canal freights were firm at 5½ cents on wheat to New York. Several loads of barley were shipped through at 4½ cents.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—No charters were reported today. No change in freights. A number of vessel-owners are asking $1 for coal to Chicago, and say rather than take less they will strip their vessels. An advance is confidently expected before the middle of next month. The steam-barge R. J. Hackett, now finishing unloading, will go at once light to Escanaba for ore for this port, and then will take coal for Milwaukee and lay up for the season. The schr Annie M. Peterson, also unloading, will take coal to Green Bay, and then a cargo of grain and fish for her owner to Buffalo.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The tug Baliza was libeled at Cleveland Tuesday by two of her crew.

Nearly all of the wind-bound fleet was getting ready to leave last night.

The schr Fioretta is receiving an entire new stern at Miller Brothers' dry-dock.

The cargo of railway-iron in the sunken prop Georgian is valued at $30,000.

The Richmond elevator at Buffalo is reported filled to overflowing with grain.

The schr Itasca gets 3 cents on her cargo of wheat from Green Bay to Buffalo.

The Toronto branch of the Seamen's Union has advanced wages from $1.50 to $2 per day.

The schr Midland Rover, dismasted last week on Lake Superior, is receiving repairs at Port Huron.

The wrecked schr King Sisters, ashore near Port Colborne, will probably be broken up by the severe westerly gales.

Yesterday the large grain schr John Kilderhouse was stripped and placed in winter quarters. The schr Barbarian was also stripped.

Sam Moore's new steam-yacht, the Tillie M., had her upper works badly damaged yesterday by a collision with the schr Lizzie A. Law.

Wednesday night the Goodrich Line prop Menominee left Chicago for Grand Haven. She ran up the west shore, and was glad to find shelter from the northwester at Racine.

The revenue-cutter Andy Johnson arrived in port yesterday afternoon. Capt. Davis says he shall keep a good lookout for vessels in distress until the close of navigation.

As the tug Selah Chamberlain was towing the schr Thomas Gawn into Lorain, Samuel Wallace, fireman, had his right leg amputated by the towline. He is 22 years of age and single.

The schr Guiding Star in tow of the disabled steamship J. R. Whiting, arrived yesterday. The Guiding Star was leaking badly, but her pumps kept her free. It will take about a week to make repairs.

The schr Mary L. Higgie has left Michigan City for Manistee, where she will load bridge timber for the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Michipicoten, Lake Superior. She will return to Chicago with a cargo of paving-stone.

Some anxiety is expressed for the safety of the wrecking-tug Leviathan. She was at work on the wrecked schr J. B. Bailey at Gill's Pier, but left there last Friday, and has not been heard from since. She is probably cruising about at the foot of Lake Michigan in search of vessels in distress.

While out in the lake the stmr Welcome picked up a small clinker-built steam-yacht. There was no one in it. The engine was not working, but the boiler was warm. It is thought the occupant was drowned. There is no name on the boat. It is about twenty-five feet long, and is painted lead color. The boat has not been identified.

R. P. Fitz Gerald, a prominent Milwaukee vessel-owner, was in Chicago yesterday on his way back from the East. While at Buffalo he contracted for a new compound engine with 26x48 cylinders and 36-inch stroke for the steamship C. J. Kershaw. The work will be completed in February. The Kershaw has been laid up for the season.

During the gale the schr Racine, laden with lumber, attempted to make Chicago, but was unable to do so, and brought up at Michigan City. A special from that port says she is waterlogged. Her Captain telephoned Martin Gunderson yesterday that the vessel was not waterlogged, but said that she had lost part of her deckload. She will probably arrive here today.

Capt. George Franklin, wrecking master for the Boston Marine-Insurance Company, telegraphs from Manistique that the sunken scow Louisa lies with her deck under water. She is broken in two. He does not think it prudent to attempt her release. Her Captain is stripping her and will take the sails and rigging to Detroit. She is laden with 100 tons of coal.

Some mistaken rumors have been set afloat concerning the big steamship Onoko. It has been stated that she would go from Chicago to Detroit light, and load wheat for Buffalo. This is not so. The Onoko was chartered for a load of grain at Detroit, but she got a full load of coal to Chicago, and the charter was canceled. She will finish discharging her cargo tomorrow, and will then be on the market for a load of grain.

The storm signal was taken down last night. A brisk northwesterly gale prevailed throughout Wednesday night, but moderated yesterday afternoon. Early in the morning it attained a velocity of fifty-two miles an hour. A very heavy sea was running out in the lake. Several vessels that left port Wednesday evening ran back. Vessels that ran down the west shore experienced but little difficulty. The steam-barge Albert Soper ran out in the lake about fifty miles, but was forced to return. The schr David Macy attempted to make the harbor Wednesday afternoon but was driven off to the southward. She spent the night beating about the lake off South Chicago, and finally reached here yesterday noon. The grain-laden schr Ellen Spry left port about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and at dark was seen off Grosse Point. All of the boats that arrived were iced up more or less. Vessel captains report heavy snow and sleet squalls. The Signal Service officials think the gale has spent its force, and that southeast winds will follow.

MARINE MISHAPS.

WRECK OF THE STEAM-BARGE FORTUNE.

PORT ROWAN, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Fortune of Hamilton, loaded with stave-bolts from Port Talbot for Buffalo, began leaking and was run ashore on Long Point, west of the West End Lighthouse, last night. The lifeboat from this station went to her this morning and rescued all hands. Her rails are now under water and she is beginning to break up. Should the heavy sea continue she will be a total wreck. The wind has been blowing heavy all day from the west.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Capt. James Riordon, wrecking-master for Crosby & Gunning, has gone to Port Rowan to look after the wrecked steam-barge Fortune. She is insured for $5,000, of which the Union of Philadelphia has $2,000 and the Boston Marine $3,000. As the latter risk was based on the $3,000 limit, and the owners afterward took $2,000 more in the Union, it is held that the Boston Marine policy has been invalidated.

THE STRANDED STEAMER CORINTHIAN.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There are apprehensions that the Richelieu Company's steamer Corinthian, that stranded some days since on her way to this port at Presque Isle, near Kingston, is in a dangerous condition and it is doubtful if she can be got off. She is valued at $40,000.

THE DAN ROGERS SUNK.

The Dan Rogers, of the Alpena's tow, is sunk at the piers. Her own pumps failed to free her. There are two feet of water over her main deck. A tug, with pumps, will take her below.

A SERIOUS COLLISION.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—While the schr Jessie Drummond was entering this port this afternoon she collided with the East breakwater and was cut down to the water's edge. Considerable snow fell here today.

LOST HER DECKLOAD.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Yesterday the prop S. J. Macey lost about 20,000 feet of her deckload of lumber between Whitefish Point and Vermillion Point.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

STURGEON BAY CANAL, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Charles Luling. Cleared—Schr Delos De Wolf. Wind northwest, light; weather cold.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop M. L. Brown. Sailed—Prop M. L. Brown. Wind west, fresh; weather clear.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Marshal F. Butters. Wind-bound—Daisy Day. Cleared—Rose, for Ludington. Wind northwest, light; weather clear.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A heavy snow-storm prevailed last night. Steamers and schooners remain here weatherbound. The schr Albert Smith was driven here for shelter.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr F. & P. M. No. 1. Sailed—Stmrs F. & P. M. No. 1, City of Ludington, and all the wind-bound vessels and barges. Wind north, light; weather clear. The sea is fast running down.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Clearances—Schrs Stafford, Exchange, R. B. King, for Chicago; schr Ray S. Farr, for Milwaukee. Weather cloudy, with snow; wind northwest and quite strong. The props Annie Laura and the Ida M. Torrent were the only departures today. The rest are all wind-bound.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The wind, which had been blowing quite briskly all yesterday afternoon, increased in velocity until at midnight it was blowing a gale. The schrs M. L. Higgie and H. B. Moore remained in port, and are still waiting for the sea to subside. The schr Racine, bound for Chicago, was brought into port last night in a waterlogged condition, having been unable to reach her destination. There have been no arrivals or departures today, but, as the sea is now running down, it is thought the storm-bound vessels will be able to leave tomorrow morning.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There were no passages last night. Passed up today—Props Minneapolis, Boston, Forest City and consort, Cumberland and consort. Down—Props Russia, Lycoming, Abercorn, B. W. Blanchard, Cormorant and consort. Wind west, brisk; cloudy.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There was a big blow from the northwest last night and today, with heavy falls of snow. Considerable ice made. Detained in harbor—Winslow, Banner, Geo. Steele, Flying Cloud, M. A. Muir, Lem Ellsworth.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23, 11 p. m.—[Special.]—The embargo at the flats was raised today by the release of the Specular. All the delayed craft are now under way.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schr F. A. Georger, 4 p. m. Up—Prop Milwaukee, 8 last night; H. J. Jewett, 5:30 a. m.; City of Rome, with schr Guido Pfister, 2:30 p. m. Wind northwest, a gale all day, moderating slightly tonight; weather cloudy, cold, and freezing.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Passed down—Cormorant and consort, 8 p. m.; George Spencer, 11 p. m.; Champion, S. L. Watson, J. D. Sawyer, Lycoming, 1 a. m.; Alcona and consort, 4 a. m.; H. E. Packer, 4:30 a. m.; B. W. Blanchard, 7 a. m.; Kasota, 9 p. m.; Jamaica, 2 p. m.; Winslow, 5 p. m.; Arctic, 7 p. m. Wind northwest, brisk; weather cold.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The northwest gale of yesterday has continued all day, and the thermometer has dropped to 25° above zero. A deck-hand of the prop Ste. Marie was lost overboard off Grand Marais Sunday morning. Sailed today—Schr Imperial, Detroit, lumber. In port—Steam-barges Burlington, Maine; schrs O. J. Hale, May, A. C. Keating, H. F. Church; prop Remora.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Passed up—Tug Mystic and schr Monterey, 6:50 a. m.; prop St. Louis, 12:30 p. m. Down—Prop Robert Wallace and consort, 10:30 a. m.; prop J. Macey and consorts, 11:5 a. m.; prop Escanaba, 5 p. m. A large fleet is behind Whitefish Point windbound. Bound down—Schrs Nellie Mason, Brightie Kimball, Thomas Quayle, J. Sherman. Wind north, brisk; weather cloudy and snowing.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The cut at St. Clair Flats has been obstructed for thirty hours by the barges Colonial and Specular being aground and blocking the channel at the lower end. No vessels have passed since they went on except the Minneapolis, which came by the way of the old channel after daylight this morning. The Specular was released this afternoon. The Forest City and consort ran back from Lake Huron. Wind northwest, fresh; snow at 1 p. m; cold weather. All the windbound craft are here.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The grounding of the schr Specular at the flats yesterday proves one of the most serious accidents of the season. When she went on she drifted across the channel, and the Colonial, which was towing her, also got aground in trying to release her. This blocked the channel, and now upwards of fifty craft are delayed. Some light draught vessels are getting through the old channel, but the others must hold on till the way is clear. Among the detained are the props Energy and tow, Eliza, W. B. Morley's new propeller, which is on the way here for machinery; Edward Smith, Araxes, Kate Butteroni, City of Concord, Columbia and barges, Alcona, H. E. Packer, B. W. Blanchard, Fountain City, Rochester, Hiawatha; tugs River Queen, C. E. Wells, James Reed, Champion, Charleston, and Kittie Haight, together with a number of schooners and barges. The wind is blowing quite brisk, and the water is two feet lower than when the barges got on.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

L'ANSE, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived and departed—Steam-barge Swain, ore, for Cleveland. The wind is blowing from the northwest; snowing light.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barge V. Swain. Weather calm and clear.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Quebec. Cleared—Props Quebec, Empire State, China, Myles, Siberia, Osceola. Weather clear and cold; brisk southwest wind.

LAKE HURON.

MIDLAND, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Pewaukee, S. B. Pomeroy, Chicago, corn. A heavy northerly gale is blowing.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The wind is blowing a gale from the northwest. The weather is very cold, with snow squalls. The stmr City of Mackinac, the prop Saginaw Valley, and three small schooners are in the harbor waiting weather. The storm signals are up.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Atlantic, from Sault Ste. Marie, passengers and freight; schr Pathfinder, Chicago, oats. Sailed—Stmr Campana, Port Arthur, passengers and freight. The schr Mowat remained here all day. The wind is blowing a heavy gale from the north, with a blinding snow.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A snow-storm set in this morning, accompanied by a strong gale of wind, which continued all day. The wind registered 45 miles an hour and delayed shipping. Snow fell to the depth of about eleven inches. To-night the weather is cold and clear.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The weather has been threatening for several days. This morning a northwest gale was blowing in heavy squalls, accompanied by snow and hail. Heavy seas have been running since daylight and there have been no vessel passages up, and but few have passed down. In harbor for refuge tonight—The steam-barges Mackinaw and one, Don M. Dickinson and three, Selah Chamberlain and one, Sanilac, Barnum, J. S. Ruby, tug Music and four schooners; prop Toledo, schrs Smith and Post, Mona, F. H. Williams, J. N. Enright, Alvina, United States stmr Fessenden.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A violent northwest gale has been blowing since yesterday. Snow fell during the night a half-inch deep. The steam-barge Mineral Rock with three barges started for Cleveland this morning, but was obliged to return. The steam-barge Yosemite made the harbor this afternoon bound for Sandusky. She reports the steam-barge Benton and tow sheltered at Sand Point. A steam-barge, supposed to be the Cleveland, with three barges in tow, left her anchorage for Georgian Bay. In port—Schr Reed Case; barge Edwards. Left port—Steam-barge Hubbell.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schr C. J. Wells, Milwaukee, coal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Prop Oceanica, Chicago, corn, oats; prop Clyde, Chicago, oats. Clearances—Props Oceanica, Milwaukee, 1,850 tons coal; Juniata, Chicago, 1,300 tons coal; Clyde, Chicago, 1,600 tons coal; Buffalo, Chicago, sundries.

ASHTABULA, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There were no arrivals or departures today, vessels being held at the docks on account of the heavy northwester. Among the vessels wind-bound are the props Ohio, Argonaut, Egyptian, A. Everett, Waltula; schrs Niagara, Burton, Ryan, Harvey Bissell, Monitor, and Lilly Hamilton.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—No arrivals. Clearances—Props Minneapolis and R. J. Hackett, Marquette, light; Mary Pringle, Grindstone City, light; John N. Glidden, Chicago, coal; Cleveland, Saginaw, light; schrs John Magee, Windsor, coal; New Dominion, St. Catharines, coal. Wind northwest, brisk, steady; weather clear and cold.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Brisk and high winds have have been blowing at this port for more than twenty-four hours, and though they have been the cause of a very heavy sea outside there have been no accidents or trouble, so far as known, other than the detention of outgoing craft. Among the craft waiting for better weather, some of which are already reported as cleared, are the props St. Paul, Oscoda, Garden City, Oconto, Cleveland, J. E. Mills, Good Hit, Republic, Ira Chaffee; schrs Erastus Corning and Daniel E. Bailey.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Today the westerly wind increased again, ranging as high as thirty miles an hour. In the afternoon it was twenty miles, and at 7 tonight it was twenty-eight miles, with a temperature of 32°. It promised to be a dirty night outside. There was a slight flurry of snow shortly after noon, and after dark occasional snow squalls made it very disagreeable. Arrivals and departures of vessels were very small in number. The stmr Clyde from Chicago came in early this morning and in the afternoon the Hecla from Duluth. Capt. Andrew Graves, of the latter, reported that when he passed Long Point this forenoon there were a great many vessels of all kinds sheltered under the point. The barges Monitor and Lady Franklin, lumber-laden from Alpena, of the Weston's tow, arrived in the afternoon, having lost part of their deck-loads. The Weston went down to Tonawanda. The only departures during the day were the props J. C. Gault for Toledo, Buffalo, Oceanica, and Montana for Chicago.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Nothing up or down. Strong westerly to northwesterly winds have been blowing all day, with snow flurries and very cold weather.

LAKE ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—No arrivals or departures. Sailors' wages have been raised at this port to $2 per day. Thermometer 41°; wind northwest, fresh; weather clear.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Tacoma, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Eva Fuller, Menominee, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Prop Hattie B. Perene, Black River, lumber.
Prop James L. Hurd, Ashland, sundries.
Prop Thomas H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Barge No Name, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Menominee, lumber.
Prop J. R. Whiting, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Lumberman, Horn's Pier, railway ties.
Schr Guiding Star, Ashland, lumber.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. E. Vickery, Grindstone Island, paving-stones.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop George Burnham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Barge No. 1, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Adirondac, Menominee, lumber.
Schr [illegible], Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. F. Minch, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Four Brothers, Ford River, wood.

CLEARANCES.

Schr Celt, Starke's Pier, light.
Schr H. Rand, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Lumberman, Manistee, light.
Prop Oscar Townsend, Buffalo, light.
Schr Edward Kelley, Buffalo, light.
Schr Henry Cowles, White Lake, light.
Schr Eureka, L'Anse, light.
Schr Grace Whitney, L'Anse, light.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, light.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, light.
Prop George C. Markham, Manistee, light.
Schr Rainbow, Menekaunee, light.
Schr George J. Boyce, Muskegon, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Montague, light.
Schr John Raber, Charlevoix, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Hancock, light.
Schr Rockaway, Montague, light.
Schr Sophia Luff, Menominee, light.
Schr Albany, Ogdensburg, light.
Schr Horace H. Badger, Menominee, light.
Schr Halsted, Midland, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie A. Law, Port Huron, 52,000 bu corn.
Prop J. E. Potts, Baraga, sundries.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, light.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Mary D. Ayer, Collingwood, [illegible] bu corn.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, light.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Garden Bay, [illegible].
Schr Resumption, Ford River, [illegible].
Schr Ford River, Ford River, light.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Pensaukee, Collingwood, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Belle Brown, Oconto Bay, sundries.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, [illegible] wheat, 22,000 bu rye.
Prop Messenger, Cheboygan, sundries.
Schr Hattie B. Perene, Black River, sundries.

MORE CORK.

Passenger Vessels from Boston [illegible] Be Obliged to Carry Good Life-Preservers—Harvard Beaten at Foot-Ball by the Pennsylvania University.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—In obedience to a recent order from headquarters, the special inspectors of foreign vessels taking passengers from this port have made a thorough inspection of the life-preservers carried by these vessels with a view of compelling them to come up to the American standard, which requires each preserver to contain six pounds of cork and to be capable of exerting a sustaining power of twenty-four pounds. The English standard is the same, and it will be remembered that when the discovery was made some time ago that certain American steamers were not provided with proper preservers it was claimed that the foreign steamers were far superior in this important feature of their equipment. The law under which the new inspection has been made is a stringent one, and forbids such steamers from carrying passengers until provided with a certificate from the American inspector vouching for the adequacy of the preservers. The inspectors are also required to stamp every preserver with a label, which shows who examined it, and each inspector is held responsible for the accuracy of his work. The rigid system of inspection has developed surprising results. Not one of the foreign steamers sailing from this port has been able to stand this test, and all have been obliged to remedy the defects discovered before obtaining certificates. The English Board of Trade mark of inspection has proved strikingly untrustworthy, as many as 140 preservers with this mark having been condemned on a single steamer. Some of the condemned preservers were found to contain but two pounds of cork, instead of six, and to have sustaining power of but eight pounds. The inspection has created a good [illegible] the makers of first-class American life-preservers.

The second foot-ball game of the season at Cambridge was played today. The game was between the Harvard University eleven and the team representing the University of Pennsylvania. The teams were very evenly matched, and the game was closely contested throughout. Neither side played a strong game, and the playing of the Harvard eleven was remarkably weak for a team that expects to struggle with Yale and Princeton for the inter-collegiate championship this fall. The score stood: Pennsylvania, one touch-down, four points; Harvard, nothing. Umpire for Harvard, F. Fiske, '85; umpire for Pennsylvania, Mr. Fuller. Referee, Y. Twombly of Yale, '84.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—Thomas [illegible], for many years an attaché of the Boston *Herald*, died this evening of Bright's disease.

THE DOMINION.

An Important Decision for Hay Exporters—Horses Suffering from Disease.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The hay exporters in this Province have been charged customs duties at the border by the United States officials contrary to law, as it has turned out by the judgment of the Supreme Court at Washington. The product, it appears, was on the free-list, and shippers are now advised by the Secretary of State in Washington that they will be refunded their money. The claims preferred through a lawyer in Washington exceed $1,000,000, but there are many more claims in abeyance until a settlement of those already in is made. A meeting of the [illegible] appointed to prosecute the demands has been held, and there was great rejoicing at the Secretary's letter being read. A large number of claims were bought up here for a song by brokers, who will reap a rich harvest for their nominal outlay.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A strange disease has appeared among horses throughout Saltfleet, near this city. The first symptoms are the animal stamping with the hind feet and giving appearance of great suffering, and in a few hours ugly running sores which exude a yellowish pus appear on the fetlock joint. The disease arises suddenly and without any assignable cause. Some think it is caused by the feeding of alsike clover, which they contend is ergotised.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct 23.—[Special.]—An epidemic of colic is attacking horses here, several valuable animals succumbing yesterday. Glanders is also increasing.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—[illegible] Rigney, of the firm of Rigney & [illegible], liquor merchants, left town suddenly a week ago. It is alleged that he had left unliquidated debts to an amount yet unknown, and in addition signed the names of several citizens to notes amounting in all to about $15,000. These were discounted by merchants who are secured by mortgage on the firm's property. Rigney is supposed to have gone to [illegible] beyond the reach of extradition.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 23.—The Government steamer La Canadienne is at Dalhousie loading 800 barrels of supplies for the distressed fishermen on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Dominion authorities offer to convey any supplies contributed for the relief of the fishermen suffering from the failure of the fisheries.

Scoundrels Poisoning Cows at Hamilton—The Scott Temperance Law—The Quebec Explosion.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 23.—Some ruffians are destroying cows in the east end of the city. One man had nine cows poisoned. Another lost quite a number. Turnips filled with strychnine were found in the pasture fields.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 23.—The Scott Temperance act was voted on today in the County of Peel, and defeated by 160 majority.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 23.—Some important information has today been communicated to the authorities in connection with the Quebec explosion, showing that the act was not committed by Irish Nationalists, but by the enemies of the contractor of the Parliament Buildings. A detective here has obtained the evidence of an ex-partner of the parties implicated, who will swear he was approached some time ago and asked to participate in the job, which he refused to do.

EXPERT CRACKSMEN.

Thieves in Rhode Island Do Some Clever Work and Leave No Trace Behind.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—An organized gang of expert burglars and safe-crackers are operating in this State. About ten days ago the principal houses of the little town of Warwick were rifled and the same night the ticket-office in the depot of the Worcester Road in this city was robbed. Two or three days ago the ticket-office of the Stonington Road at Westerly was robbed of several hundred dollars. Last night the Adams Express office in Woonsocket was entered, the safe unlocked, and $1,000 in money and $11,000 in Government bonds stolen. The bonds belonged to the Woonsocket Savings Bank and were to be sent to New York. The safe was an old affair, and was easily opened by the professional cracksmen. They left about $65 in the safe, went out as quietly as they came, and locked the door behind them. All these robberies have been committed without leaving the slightest trace. The police and State officers are completely confounded, and there is no knowing where the gang will strike next.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, [illegible]. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." [illegible]

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Run Down on the Track—Cutting His Wife with a Sharp Razor.

A Wicked Baptist Preacher—Thirty Women Raid a Saloon—A Soldier Assassinated.

Safe-Robbery at Fergus Falls, Minn.—A Pool-Playing Murderer—Ex-Gov. Moses—Other Matters.

ILLINOIS.

TWO PEOPLE RUN DOWN AND KILLED BY THE CARS.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Last evening at 8 o'clock as the Peru accommodation train was nearing Morris it struck Mrs. Christina Hill, killing her instantly. She had been walking on the other track, but stepped out of the way of an approaching freight-train and directly in front of the passenger-train coming in the opposit direction. At the same time, as the train pulled into the depot, Edward Stanley, a painter of Minooka, was found lying between the two tracks with his skull broken. He evidently had been struck by the cowcatcher of either the freight going east or the Peru accommodation going west. He died this morning. He had been drinking hard all day, and probably had lain down between the tracks.

A BAPTIST PREACHER SENTENCED.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Rev. John Biggs, a Baptist preacher from Sadorus, who stole several horses, a buggy, and $120 in money a few weeks ago, has just been sentenced by Judge Wilkin in the Douglas County Circuit Court to sixteen years in the penitentiary. Biggs had formerly been a hard character and had served a term in the penitentiary for horse-stealing, but he kept his record from the people here, and obtained a license from the Baptists to preach a year or more ago. Most of the stolen property was found in his possession when he was captured at Flora, Ill., and he was almost killed by jumping from the cars while being brought to Tuscola by Sheriff Wyatt.

CUTTING HIS WIFE WITH A RAZOR.

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Aleck Jackson, a negro barber of this city, dangerously cut his wife last night with a razor. They were engaged in a dispute and she threatened to shoot him.

A WARNING AGAINST CORRESPONDING WITH STRANGERS.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A decree in the Shelby Circuit Court today released Mrs. Charles Beaumont from burdensome matrimonial bonds and ended a painful domestic tragedy. Eighteen months ago a person calling himself Charles K. Beaumont, claiming Cincinnati as his home and medicine as his profession, met for the first time and in this city at her home married Miss Maggie Rice. The marriage was the result of a correspondence carried on for several years. The bride had accumulated several thousand dollars in the millinery business. The pair went West and stopped at Leavenworth, Kas. Beaumont obtained all his wife's money, and that was the last she saw of him. A few months later found her pursuing her old calling here, a sadder and wiser woman.

PICKPOCKET SENTENCED.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 23.—In the Circuit Court this morning Judge Brown sentenced James Ryan of Chicago to the State's Prison for two years for picking pockets. Ryan was arrested with William King, also of Chicago, who is now in that city sick, and unable to be here to stand his trial.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—The firm of J. H. Potts & Son of Jacksonville, the leading breeders of Illinois Short-Horns, made application to the State Board of Agriculture today for space at the Fat-Stock Show in Chicago for an extensive exhibit of Short-Horn cattle and Southdown sheep.

A REUNION OF VETERANS AT LANARK.

LANARK, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The soldiers and sailors of this county held their first meeting today at this place and perfected an organization. Capt. E. T. E. Becker of Mount Carroll was elected Colonel, George Root of Lanark Major, William Shannon Lieutenant-Colonel, Maj. S. Hall of Mount Carroll Adjutant, James G. Beattie of Woodland Surgeon, and the Rev. Mr. Wakeman of Lanark Chaplain. This evening there was an open camp-fire, at which about 100 comrades were present. The principal streets were gayly decorated with flags. The next annual meeting will be held at Mount Carroll.

BURGLARS AT WORK IN CENTRALIA.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Kohl & Warner's large business house was entered last night by burglars, and the safe blown open. An alarm was given before anything was removed. Two other houses were entered and valuables taken from each. The fair has drawn a host of thieves and thugs, who ply their avocation day and night.

COL. BUELL NOT A BIGAMIST.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—An attorney of this city said today that the Rochester, N. Y., special, stating that Col. E. Pratt Buell of Warsaw, Ill., had been indicted for alleged bigamy, did that gentleman a great injustice, in that it assumes that Col. Buell was married to a second wife without having secured a divorce from the first. The lawyer who has done legal business for Buell says that he has seen and read a copy of the decree of divorce from the first wife, duly certified under the seal of the court granting it. He also says that Col. Buell will be on hand at the proper time and clear himself of the charge entered against him by the Morgan County (New York) grand jury.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 23.—Frank Avery, a brakeman, fell dead on the steps of the Lindell Hotel last night, it is suspected from the blow of a blunt instrument from behind. His companion thought he heard the sound of a blow, but saw nothing to confirm his suspicion. Avery had been engaged in a quarrel in the billiard-room just before. The Coroner's jury failed to discover the cause of death.

THE CENTRALIA POST-OFFICE BURGLARIZED.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, while the office was closed and the clerks out, robbers broke into the post-office and took from the safe upwards of $1,000 in two-cent stamps and $100 in currency. Four hundred dollars in the unlocked money-drawer was overlooked.

INDIANA.

THIRTY FEMALE PROHIBITIONISTS RAID A SALOON.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At 11 o'clock last night at Palmyra, Harrison County, a party of thirty women, disguised in men's clothes, rode up to the liquor saloon of William Bott and demanded admission of Bott, whose residence is in the house with the saloon. Enforcing the demand with drawn revolvers they were admitted to the house and at once set to work and broke all the decanters, glasses, and other furniture of the bar, and knocked in the heads of all the barrels and kegs, and poured out the liquor. They then gave Bott notice that if he reopened the saloon they would pay him another visit and lynch him, as they did not intend to tolerate the sale of liquor in the town. Bott is looking for another location.

A BOY STABS A COMPANION FATALLY.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At a late hour last night Will Gilmore, a 16-year-old son of Dr. M. R. Gilmore, a prominent and wealthy Democratic politician, residing in the northern part of this county, stabbed and fatally wounded George Flanigan, aged 19. The trouble came about through Flanigan's hitting Gilmore with a paper wad saturated with ink, in the school-house ten miles north of here, where a political meeting was being held. After the meeting adjourned they renewed the quarrel with the result stated.

MINNESOTA.

A POOL-PLAYING MURDERER AT LARGE.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Oct. 23.—The evening of Sept. 16 John Breen was brutally murdered and robbed at the Village of Lake Mills, Winnebago County, Ia. Recent investigations have fastened the crime upon one Bert, alias S. W. Yates, who has made this city his home for a year or more. Yates is about five feet eight inches high, and may be readily recognized by powder-marks on the side of his face and nose. He is 21 years old, was born in Canada, talks French fluently, and has lived in Clinton County, New York, and Franklin County, Vermont. He had on, when last seen, a black coat and vest and blue-striped pants; has in his possession gray pants and vest, all of fine cloth and make; has shirts marked "Shedeker, maker, Philadelphia"; and wears sleeve-buttons with red garnet centres. He is a painter by trade and is fond of pool-playing. He was last seen in the vicinity of Clinton, Ia., and Fulton, Ill. The police are requested to arrest him and telegraph T. J. Sheehan, Albert Lea, Minn.

SAFE-BLOWERS AT FERGUS FALLS.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Oct. 23.—Robbers entered the store of C. H. Hoyt last night, burst open the safe, and secured $1,700 worth of jewelry and $200 in cash. They made good their escape.

A QUIET WEDDING AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Dr. E. B. Zier and Miss Minnie M. Harrison, daughter of the Hon. T. A. Harrison, President of the Security Bank, both of this city, were married this afternoon, and left this evening for Chicago. The ceremony was private, the Rev. Mr. Douglas of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church officiating.

IOWA.

AN EX-MAYOR OF FARMINGTON KILLS HIMSELF.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—H. A. Shaw of Farmington, Ia., used a revolver in ending his own life today. He was Mayor of that town for a number of years.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE IOWA EXPOSITION.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 23.—The Iowa World's Exposition Commission has appointed L. F. Andrews of Des Moines to succeed the late Mr. Farquharson as Superintendent of the sanitary department of the exhibition. Mr. Andrews is at present acting Secretary of the State Board of Health.

DAKOTA.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY A RUFFIAN.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Oct. 23.—"Maud S.," a notorious character, called Private Hines of the Twenty-fifth Cavalry out of a ball-room last night and, without a word of warning, drew a revolver and shot him through the heart. No cause is known for the deed.

WISCONSIN.

THIEVES IN WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Last night the house of Henry Daab was entered by thieves, who got a silver watch, $40 in money, and a fifty-dollar bank check. The residences of George W. Evans, A. Fuermann, and H. A. Block were called at, but nothing of much value was stolen. No arrests have been made.

A WEDDING AT WAUKESHA.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—C. J. Morgan, a banker of Fort Dodge, Ia., was today married to Miss Malina L. Jackman at the residence of the bride's parents, East avenue, by the Rev. Edward Rankin of Carroll College. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will reside at Fort Dodge after a brief Eastern bridal tour.

MICHIGAN.

EX-GOV. MOSES' CASE ADJOURNED.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—When the case of ex-Gov. Moses was called at the police court this afternoon the prisoner's counsel said his client wished the case continued until after the election, in order that some influential friends who were now busy campaigning in the South might be present. Justice Miner adjourned the case one week.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At the recent convention of the Law and Order Leagues of Michigan in this place it was found that of thirteen such leagues in the State six were represented—Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Jackson. Andrew Paxton of Chicago, General Agent of the Law and Order League of the United States, addressed the convention on the subject of the need of a State organization in order to make the work effectual throughout the State. An interesting account of the origin, progress, and general results of the organization in Chicago and the State of Illinois was given by Mr. Paxton. The convention proceeded to organize a State Law and Order League by the adoption of a constitution very similar to that of Illinois, Massachusetts, and other States. The drift of the movement was shown to be in the direction of the better enforcement of law as law, and the fact was emphasized that we are a Nation of law *makers* rather than of law *enforcers*.

The following board of officers was chosen: President, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft; Recording Secretary, A. H. Fitch, Kalamazoo; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Grand Rapids. Seven delegates to the National League were chosen. A resolution was passed requesting the papers of the State to publish the laws of Michigan relative to the sale of liquors, especially Chap. 71 of the Revised Statutes.

JUDGE AND WRECKER.

A Communication from the Chicago Counsel of the Wabash Receivers Criticising "The Tribune"—The Said Criticism Reviewed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An editorial in your issue of Tuesday relating to Wabash matters indicates that after time for reflection you adhere to the charges contained in an article published last week commenting on the course of Judge Treat of St. Louis in the matter of the receivership of the Wabash Company. We have nothing to do with the attitude which for reasons inscrutable to us THE TRIBUNE has assumed towards the Wabash (1) and all its belongings ever since that road brought to this city its vast tribute of benefits to her commercial interests. The men in private life (2) who have been so unsparingly denounced are able to retort through the newspapers if they see fit; but, giving them credit for being as sharp and unscrupulous as they are represented to be, violent newspaper articles designed to create a panic among small holders of bonds are the most effective agencies to drive the game into other nets. (3) Witness first mortgage bonds on the Chicago Division, perfectly secured, on which the interest has been and will continue to be punctually paid, sold in this market by small investors at 79 and under. But the only subject to which we now desire to call attention is the gross injustice done in your columns to the venerable Judge who for more than thirty years (4) has maintained the highest reputation for ability and integrity in the Federal Court at St. Louis. A Judge attacked in the newspapers cannot defend himself through the public journals, and the charges seem to stand confessed. To the mass of readers who have neither the time nor the capacity to investigate, the Judge becomes an object of suspicion, and however unfounded the insinuations he goes to his grave deprived of the only reward he can hope to obtain for his years of anxious toil—an unsullied name. The articles of which we complain charge the Judge with favoritism and hardly conceal a charge of downright corruption (5).

The original appointment of Tutt and Humphreys as receivers we shall not defend. The time at which, and the mode in which, the road was placed in the hands of receivers has been justified by results.

A vast property has been protected from litigation (6) and loss (7), the accruing interest on its bonded debt has been paid (8), expenses have been retrenched (9), and the business of the road moves along smoothly and to the satisfaction of its patrons.

But the specific charge is made that Judge Treat has colluded with Humphreys and others, indorsers on some $2,000,000 of the obligations of the Wabash, to give them a release of their liability as indorsers through receiver's certificates, to take priority over the bonded debt, and an answer to this charge is the particular object of this communication. The letter of the attorney of the Central Trust Company which you published does not give all the facts in relation to the subject of which he writes, and when these remaining facts are brought to the attention of your readers it will appear how totally unfounded are the accusations complained of.

Again, bearing in mind how very sharp the indorsers referred to are, you will not be surprised to learn that before (10) incurring so large a liability they took security consisting of 3,000 collateral trust bonds, secured as a first lien on the rented terminal facilities of the Wabash at Chicago and certain other cities, a property not covered by the general bonded debt (11), so that when the road passed into the hands of the receivers the indorsers needed no aid (12) from the court or anybody else. If compelled to pay on their indorsements, they would enforce their securities, and so shut the Wabash (13) out of Chicago and the other cities where it has only a rented right of entry.

But it happened fortunately that the banks which held this indorsed paper and the indorsers themselves were all interested in the prosperity of the Wabash (14) and desirous that the receivers should if possible save these terminal facilities as of vital importance to its welfare. As a matter of favor the banks are carrying the paper, and the indorsers are consequently giving the receivers a chance to pay it, and so save the terminal facilities of the road.

Nobody with capacity to understand a plain order and applying for information at the proper place could ever have conceived the idea that the certificates issued by the receivers to the extent of these indorsed notes, and designed when paid to retire them, were to be made a lien prior to the mortgage debt. They are simply evidences of a debt to be paid as fast as circumstances will justify, and not because the payment will help the indorsers, but because it will save important adjuncts to the road (15).

It is true that a totally distinct class of certificates are issued by the receivers under the order of the court, for supplies and labor, which are a lien taking precedence of the bonded debt, but there being nothing unusual about this, nothing more need be said of them.

Following are exact copies of the only orders made by Judge Treat in relation to receivers' obligations for paper indorsed, and a careful reading of them, with the explanations we have given must convince every fair-minded man that as lawyers interested in the reputation of the Judges who hold our courts, we are justified in protesting against the articles alluded to. Respectfully,

SLEEPER & WHITON, Attorneys of Receivers.

[ANSWER.—(1) The attitude of THE TRIBUNE towards the Wabash is the friendliest possible. It is the enemies of the Wabash—the men who are wrecking it—that we are after. (2) The men who manage a public corporation like a railroad and control a great public highway are not "men in private life." (3) The panic among the holders of the Chicago Division bonds was caused by the fact that the wreckers did not pay the interest when it was due, although the division had earned it and a good deal more. There would be a still greater panic if the bondholders had not the protection which THE TRIBUNE'S exposure of the plots of their enemies has given the bond and stock holders. It was THE TRIBUNE'S prompt attack on the scheme of defaulting on this interest that forced the wreckers, though tardily, to pay it. (4) Judge Treat's thirty years on the bench should have taught him better than to appoint one of the debtors of the Wabash its receiver, should have taught him that it was the owners of the property who were entitled to have a receiver, and should have saved him from the blunder of making one of the directors of the Wabash the agent of his court for investigating the directors. The most important duty of the receivers of the Wabash is to hunt up the record of the past management, uncover any frauds that may have been committed by faithless trustees, and recover their stealings from the directors and officers whom they may find guilty. Unless Judge Treat has been asleep for thirty years on the bench he knows that there is very little chance that Director Humphreys will be investigated with any uncomfortable zeal by Receiver Humphreys. Now that Receiver Humphreys is made the judicial custodian of Indorser Humphreys, who will find out for us whether $2,000,000 of real cash was ever given to the Wabash for the $2,000,000 of its notes issued by Gould, Humphreys, Dillon, and Sage? (5) We have no "charge of downright corruption" against Judge Treat to conceal, for we have made no such charge, and do not believe there is the slightest foundation for such a charge. But the rights of the owners of the Wabash, the reputation of our courts, and the credit of American railroad securities are all injured by such an appointment as Judge Treat made of a receiver for the Wabash. (6) The litigation has but begun. (7) The prospective losses of Wabash under its receivers may be guessed at from the losses of the Erie under the same malign influence. (8) The interest has not been paid; only a part of it. Not a cent of interest has been paid on the $17,000,000 of general mortgage bonds. (9) It was not necessary to take the road away from its owners to reduce expenses, and it will be time enough to tell how much the owners have saved when they rescue their property from the court and the wreckers. (10) It was not "before" that Mr. Humphreys and his partners took this security, but after. The date of the collateral-trust bonds, the New York *Herald* states, is subsequent to the date of the notes. This is one of the queer things that the right kind of a receiver would seek to unravel. (11) This property, in justice and according to all usage, is included in the security of the holders of the general mortgage, and if it is not covered by the terms of the mortgage it is simply another disreputable trick played on these investors by the Wabash syndicate. (12) If so, why did the indorsers apply to the courts for the control of the property? (13) Can it be that Judge Treat would have allowed trustees, who had mortgaged their trust to themselves, to ruin it in order to collect a debt which they had compelled it to assume? Our correspondents have a worse opinion of the Judge than we have. (14) It is not difficult to understand the "interest" of the trustees who applied to the court to give them the control of the property in order to save it from being ruined by themselves, and under cover of a claim of $2,000,000 got possession of a property which has cost $113,000,000. (15) To all of this we have only to say that the New York counsel of the bondholders, whose letter we have printed, says that these indorsers-receivers do claim, some of them, that the indorsed notes must be paid prior to the mortgage debt. His admission fortifies every protest we have made. (16) It is not necessary for us to sacrifice the space which would be needed to give in full the orders of the court referred to, for the reason that we admit and have frequently published the fact they establish—that Judge Treat modified his original order by adding the following:

"This order shall not be construed as establishing a priority of lien in favor of such receivers' obligations or of the obligations of said railway company now outstanding, but such priorities shall be subject to the further direction of the court."

This proviso was left out of the original order by a trick of the counsel representing the men who nominated Mr. Humphreys as receiver, and who want him there for their own purposes, hostile to the property. This incident is the best possible illustration of the reasons for which we protest against such an appointment.

THE COURTS.

A Quarrel Between Newspaper Editors.

Paul Galeff, the editor and proprietor of *Der Beobachter*, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against his partner, Henry Wilhelmy, asking for a dissolution of partnership. He represents that he started the above paper in 1879, and in 1882 it had 700 subscribers and a good advertising business, and netted $30 a week. In July, 1882, he sold to Wilhelmy a half interest in the business and paper for $500, payable $50 a year, Wilhelmy to do all the work for $15 a week, and the profits above his salary to be divided equally. It is now charged that Wilhelmy has appropriated the whole business and profits to his own use, that he has largely overdrawn his account, refuses to make any accounting, or even to recognize complainant's rights at all. He has also published a notice warning the subscribers not to pay complainant. The latter therefore asks for a settlement and a dissolution of partnership.

Items.

Mary Ann White, administratrix of the estate of John White, deceased, began a suit yesterday in the Superior Court against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for the death of John, who was killed Dec. 19, 1883, while he was laying sidewalk at the intersection of the road with Forty-first street.

Danziger & Bros. brought suit to recover $1,105 of Joseph Greenbaum for making alleged false representations as to his wife's financial responsibility. They represent that in February last Mrs. Rebecca Greenbaum was carrying on business here, and in order to get credit her husband, in her name, made a statement to the plaintiffs in which he represented that she had then a stock of goods worth $6,000, real estate in Michigan valued at $7,000, while her liabilities did not exceed $1,100. A few weeks ago another statement was made showing net resources of $8,500. On these representations she obtained goods to the amount of $1,105. Very recently she has bought large lines of goods on time, and last Monday allowed a confession of judgment for $4,400 to be entered up against her in favor of Bertha Goldberg under which all her property was seized. Her husband has since been offering to settle at 50 cents on the dollar, and the plaintiffs think the whole scheme was devised to defraud her creditors.

W. G. McCormick & Co. commenced a suit against the Hibernian Insurance Company to recover $30,000 for alleged breach of a contract to give them the general agency of the company for the Northwest.

The divorce case of Rachael Wexelberg against Charles Wexelberg is now on hearing before Judge Shepard, the charge on either side being adultery.

Frank McMahon, veterinary surgeon of the West Division Railway Company, was made defendant yesterday in a suit in the Superior Court at the instance of Calahan O'Calahan. The latter was run over the 17th of September last by a buggy driven by McMahon, and suffered a fracture of several ribs.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,230—E. H. Shirk vs. George H. Lyford. Asst., $50,000. Transcript of record from Superior Court of Cook County. Fred Ullman, atty.

19,2[illegible]—Estwick E. Burbank et al. vs. Philip Alexander, Solomon T. Fish, and Edward Strauss. Asst., $[illegible]. E. F. Runyan, atty.

19,2[illegible]—The Klinefelter & Dillman Company vs. The Joliet Wire Check Rower Company, Irving D. Stevens, and Lloyd Eberhard. Bill to restrain infringement of Klinefelter & Dillman's patent issued April, 1882, for an improvement in check rower attachments. Banning & Banning, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Goodyear Rubber Co. vs. New Jersey Rubber Shoe Co.; ord. as prepared.—186, Ewing vs. Nix; lv. to amdt. to bill and deft. ruled to ans. in 30 days, and by consent refrd. to Bishop to take addtl. testimony in 30 days and report, the ord. not to affect publication heretofore made of cause to the court on pldgs. and proofs.—National Furnace Co. vs. Moline Malleable Iron Works Co.; ord. confg. sale named in receiver's rept. this day filed.—1[illegible], U. S. Mortgage Co. vs. Bryant; ord. as prepared.

Superior Court—New Suits.

94,104—Lewis Goodman et al. vs. Albert Harzfeld, Samuel Friend, and Edward Harzfeld. Creditors' bill on three judgments for $21,[illegible]. Flower, Remy & Gregory, solrs.

94,105—Daniel W. Simmons et al. vs. Lawrence and Margaret Gleason. Bill to foreclose a trust-deed for $5,0[illegible] on lot 54 in Lombard's sub. of Block 50, in Sec. 19, 39, 14. A. M. Rorke, solr.

94,106—Henry Pflug vs. Leopold Hill. Confession of judgment, $448.29. McClure & Hilliard, attys.

94,107—Elizabeth J. Baker et al. vs. George W. Thomas. Petition for partition. J. W. Waughop, solr.

94,108—Suppressed.

94,109—A. A. Munger vs. Frank C. Hathaway. Asst., $1,391. R. L. Tatham, atty.

94,110—M. C. Stearns vs. Hugh Martin and Elizabeth Martin. Asst., $[illegible]. Hiram H. Rose, atty.

94,111—P. Kartick vs. Thomas Martin. Appeal.

94,112—Julius Forstman et al. vs. S. F. Hanchett. Replevin, $5,000. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

94,113—Mary A. White, administratrix, etc., vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company. Case, $5,000. E. M. Haines, atty.

94,114—W. A. Furbes vs. Thomas Dowling. Asst., $1,[illegible]. Tolman & Weaver, attys.

94,115—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Charles T. Wardell and Howard N. Hinckley. Asst., $1,000. W. J. Herrick, atty.

94,116—William Young et al. vs. J. J. McConnell. Asst., $1,000. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

94,117—Isaac Danziger et al. vs. S. F. Hanchett, Bertha Goldberg, and Henry Goodman. Replevin, $437. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

94,118—Same vs. Joseph Greenbaum. Case, $1,105. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

94,119—William Twick vs. Thomas H. Hayes and Margaret Hayes. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $200 on sub lot 24, Lot 3, of Block 24, in Canal Trustees' sub. of Sec. 7, 39, 14. J. M. Beverly, atty.

94,120—Katerina Fremel vs. Jan Fremel. Bill for divorce for desertion. E. A. Fisher, solr.

94,121—Chester Warner vs. Harvey L. Hopkins. Asst. $15,000. Jameson, Marston & Augur, attys.

94,122—W. S. Brown et al. vs. Jacob Beiersdorf. Asst. $1,000. Hawley & Hanchette, attys.

94,123—William Heinemann vs. Hermann Frommermann. Confession of judgment, $1,753. Francis Lackner, atty.

94,124—Hermann Trimmermann, use, etc., vs. Henry J. Christoph. Garnishment. Francis Lackner, atty.

94,125—Bill. Suppressed.

94,126—Asst. Suppressed.

94,127—Henry Oppenheimer vs. Adolph Kahn. Confession of judgment, $10,535.56. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

94,128—Solomon Stein et al. vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $5,364.67. Same attys.

94,129—Herman Felsenthal et al. vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $4,730. Same attys.

94,130—H. P. Keeloss et al. vs. Matuska & Craig Furniture Company. Attcht., $160.68. Rexford & Avery, attys.

94,131—Elijah H. Gammon vs. Emma J. Walker, T. N. Danforth, Mary L. Lloyd, Ed Lloyd, Josie C. Walker, Carrie E. Walker, and George R. Clark. Bill to foreclose two trust deeds for $11,000 on Block 3 in D. Goodwin's sub. of the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 23, 39, 13. Mills & Meek, solrs.

94,132—James Brunner vs. Rachel R. James, C. G. James, W. H. Moore, trustee, and W. H. Moore. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000 on Lot 38, except that portion taken for the opening of Wright street, and the West 23.56 feet of Lot 37 in Emma Rosenmerkel's sub. of Lot 31 in the School Trustees' sub. of Sec. 16, 39, 14. W. H. Moore, solr.

94,133—Acct. Suppressed.

94,134—Watts De Golyer et al. vs. Matuska & Craig Furniture Company. Asst., $800. C. B. Samson, atty.

94,135—Naumkeag National Bank vs. Chicago Railway Equipment Company. Asst. $10,000. Peckham & Brown, attys.

94,136—Calahan O'Calahan vs. Frank McMahon. Trespass, $7,000. E. H. Morris, atty.

94,137—Tobias Neuman vs. Adolph Kahn. Confession of judgment, $850. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

94,138—John T. Bullen vs. Catharine Bruce. Confession of judgment, $128.76. J. & L. Manning, attys.

Suppressed Wednesday—94,070—Anna Spears vs. William W. Spears. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Alonzo Stephens, solr.

94,139—Abner M. Wright et al. vs. Julia and James McGregor, Noble B. Judah and Charles A. Dupee. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $3,900 on the west 25 feet of the east 50 feet of Lot 10, Blk. 6, in Clearville Addn. Dupee, Judah & Willard, solrs.

94,140—Hiram M. Martin vs. Frank M. Stringfield and David Meyer. Debt $1,000. Frank P. Reynolds, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—13,781, Sinclair vs. Blackman; disd. n. c.—11,522, Fowler vs. Aldendice; same.—11,471, Angermeyer vs. Tippin; same.—11,341, Natl. Bk. vs. Lowitz; same.—11,417, Carling vs. Verrall; lv. to amd. by dischg. as to King.—13,361, Felsenthal vs. Heyman; mo. to set aside judgt. den. and appld.—11,329, rule to file bill part by tomorrow morning.—11,922, Abraham vs. C. & W. I. R. R. Co.; lv. to amd. by inc. addm. to $10,000.—12,563, Caspary vs. Hinchliffe; rule on plff. to reply to intp. in 2 ds.—12,422, Sweetser vs. Fonda; suit disd. p. c. and judgt. want narr.—13,800, Gilliland vs. Stone; deflt. and judgt. set aside, lv. to plff. to file new narr. and inc. addm. to $1,000.—13,083, Com. Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. C. D. & D. Co.; disd. n. c.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—10,575, All vs. Walton; lv. to amd. by dischg. as to Samuel Grannick.

Verdict—11,111, Severns vs. Andreas; verd. for deft. and mo. n. t. by plff.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—10,596, Madlener vs. Boyer; appl. disd. d. c. and judgt. want pros.—11,482, Lindauer vs. Gray; lv. to file addtl. count instr. and rule to pld. in seven ds.—11,770, Layes vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.; demr. to first count of narr. sustd. and plff. stands by said count.—10,333, Kissinger vs. Hanbon; suit disd. p. c. and judgt.

Judgment—8,798, Maria E. Mills vs. Frank R. Noble; verd. not guilty as to Mrs. Frank and guilty as to Mr. Frank; dgs. $50 and judgt. and appld.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—3,235, Dreiling vs. Dreiling; pl. on calr.—1,576, Home F. & C. G. Asylum vs. City; pl. on cald.—2,382, Schroeder vs. Seward; lv. to file new bond in lieu of orig., lost.—2,201, Easton vs. Everett; rule on deft. Holden to ans. amd. bill in 10 ds.—101, Dunlap vs. Dougherty; rule on Mary Dougherty to pld., etc., to amd. bill in 15 ds., her app. being entd. by B. M. Shaffner.—2,385, Chi. & Grand Trunk R. R. Co. vs. Butters; ord. pluris summs. vs. New York, L. E. & W. R. R. Co.—1,09[illegible], Kosminski vs. Kosminski; refd. to Custer.—521, Andrew vs. Stone; bill dis. c. c. want equity and appld.—94,058, Wright vs. McGregor; lv. to amd. bill by mkg. Margaret McGregor party deft.—Charles vs. Purington; recvr's. rept. fld. and ord. he sell all assets in his poss. nisi five ds.

Decree—1,637, Bassett vs. Bassett; decree.

Divorce—1,964, Mary Enmack from Frank Enmack; for drunkenness.—2,192, Marian F. Randall vs. Erwin M. Randall; decree of divorce for desertion.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Law orders—681, Clark vs. Taylor; demr. stricken from files, deflt of deft. Taylor set aside; lv to ans. in five ds. and ref. to master.—94, McConnell vs. U. M. L. Ins. Co.; final rept. of recr. fld. and apprd., recr. dischgd., new recr. appt., and ref. back to master.—1,947, Sisson vs. Green; ord. defts. Henri L. and Lucy M. Gloss and John Borden pld., etc., to amd. bill in 20 ds.—2,688, Casler vs. Casler; deflt.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

50,330—W. G. Wilson vs. Wilson Sewing-Machine Co. Appeal.

50,311—William Taussig et al. vs. Leopold Hibb. Replevin, $250. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

50,312—Louisa Kolb vs. August Fischer. Bill for partition. A. C. Story, solr.

50,313—E. A. Hartwell vs. T. W. Hoover. Appeal.

50,314—Paul Galeff vs. Henry Wilhelmz. Bill for dissolution of copartnership and for an accounting.

50,315—Fannie Mills vs. Wilbur F. Mills. Bill for divorce for adultery. C. B. Samson, solr.

50,316—New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment vs. Henry H. Thayer and Charles H. Chandler. Appeal.

50,317—Replevin. Withheld for service.

50,318—Catherine Powers vs. Caroline White. Appeal.

50,320—David H. Klein et al. vs. Lea Warner. Asst., $500. Moses Hirshfield, atty.

50,321—William G. McCormick et al. vs. The Hibernian Insurance Company of New Orleans. Asst., $30,000. Wilson & Collier, attys.

50,322—J. Druecker vs. William E. Hinchliff and W. B. Owens. Appeal.

50,324—George W. Stainback et al. vs. George M. Hord, Elias R. Hord, and Charles S. Hord. Asst., $5,000. Wilson & Mason, attys.

50,325—Pauline M. Clayton vs. Ira Borchard, Charles Newberry, and George G. Newberry. Trespass, $5,000. O'Brien & Shissler, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—3,033, Tegtmeyer vs. Seesamp; deft. files afft. of merits and rule dischgd.—3,453, Collins vs. Stewart; appl. disd.—2,224½, McGraw vs. Quirk; appl. papers filed and rule dischgd.

Judgments—3,066, Philipp Jaeger vs. Jacob Hank; judgt. $321.35.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—2,650, Mullen vs. Claxton; rule on deft. to file new bond or show cause by Oct. 28 at 11 a. m.—3,[illegible], Cummings vs. Masury; mo. for rule on plff to file more specific bill part. ovld.—4,494, Hauptman vs. Ormsby; mo. to strike pleading from files and judgt. for want of plea and mo. contd.—2,772, Hatch vs. Jarvis; lv. to file amd. narr. and rule on deft. to pld. to amd. narr. in five ds.—1,330, Crane vs. Schafer; sub. to ct. for Oct. 27.—1,394, Mauly vs. Quinn; stricken from calr.

Judgment—1,138, Dawson vs. Jaques; judgt. on verd. and appld.

JUDGE HAWES—Law order—422, Kraus vs. Boettcher; given to jury.

Judgment—4,4[illegible], J. H. Hawtings vs. Mrs. D. W. C. Castle; judgt. on fdg. $35.19 and appld.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—1,161, Couch vs. Johnson, lv. to Howard Potter to file petn. and bond for removal to U. S. Ct.—1,461, Smith vs. Cass; disd. c. c.—1,332, Siver vs Siver; deflt.—1,345, Fox vs. Fox; deflt.—1,353, Harden vs. Harden; deflt.—1,107, Lindstrom vs. Lindstrom; deflt. John A. Lindstrom.—1,443, Butterfield vs. Butterfield; deflt.—1,272, Haricon vs. Haricon; deflt.—1,343, Smeaton vs. Smeaton; deflt.—1,414, Wilson vs. Wilson; deflt.—1,237, Rook vs. Rook; deflt.—349, Glover vs. Couch; recrs. rept. confd. and he to pay Ten Broecke $450.—1,34½, Zimmerling vs. Zimmerling; deflt.—1,320, Brutsch vs. Brutsch; deflt. 1,518, Buscher vs. Mason; master's rept. of dist. fld. and confd.

Divorce—1,010, Hattie Cross vs. Alfred A. Cross; decree of divorce for cruelty.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—42,948, Union Mut. Life-Ins. Co. vs. Sackett; master's rept. of sale and dist. fld. and confd.—1,050, Chase vs. Chase; set for next calr.—812, Laning vs. Laning; demr to c. bill sustd. and lv. to compit. in cross bill to withd. c. bill.—1,425, Hodge vs. Wilcox; deflt. and ref. to Waller.—1,277, Winkler vs. Winkler; deflt. and lv. to take deps. of H. C. Douglass and E. P. Scatten, Altoona, Pa.—1,384, La Fleur vs. La Fleur; deflt.—1,369, Newton vs. Deming; rule on deft. to ans. in 5 ds.—1,342, McDonald vs. McDonald; lv. to amd. prayer of bill instr. and deflt.—1,515, Mattmueller vs. Mattmueller; bill dis. c. c.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE SMITH—380, Charles Arndt, larceny; plea n. g. withdn. and pl. of gity., sent. to two yrs. penry.—332, Frank Brodie, larceny; jury trial, vdt. n. g.—343, George High, burgly.; jury trial, vdt. gity. and three yrs. penry.—407, David Winters; cont. by deft.—370, John Cunningham; plea n. g. withdn. and plea gity. pet. lcy.—351, Jacob Oystercamp and Henry Olrich; plea gity. of pet. lcy. and dis. on own recog.—349, John McCormick, burgly.; jury trial, vdt. gity., one yr. penry.—384, Michael Slattery; cont. by deft., bail fxd. at $1,000.—371, Lewis Cooley, larceny; cont. by people.—365, Richard Brady, Nicholas Carroll, and Edward Ryan, burgly.; jury trial, vdt. not gity. as to Brady and others gity., and term fxd. at three yrs. each penry.

JUDGE TULEY—John Schaefer, Charles Torp, and G. John Albers, larceny and conspiracy (the Armour & Co. ham case); set by agrt. for Nov. 10.—353, John Svoboda and James Prepejchal, asslt.; tried by the ct., fdg. both gity., fined $25 each, paid.—People ex rel. W. S. North vs. the Frank Douglas Machinery Co.; petition for permission to file information of quo warranto, grant. summons returnable Nov. 1.

County Court—New Suits.

5,207—George A. Poole et al. vs. Julius C. Hoffman. Asst., $[illegible]. R. Biddle Roberts and F. J. Loesch, attys.

5,208—John Hean vs. Agnes Hean and Margaret Hean. Trover, $[illegible]. McFadden & Gardner, attys.

5,209—W. D. Washburn vs. D. A. Pierce. Asst., $[illegible]. D. W. Washburn, atty.

5,210—F. O. Johnson vs. Charles Williams. Appeal.

5,211—Charles L. Bonney vs. Asa K. Waters. Asst., $1,[illegible]. C. C. Bonney and L. M. Paine, attys.

5,212—Thomas J. Manning et al. vs. Peter Mayer. Asst., $[illegible]. John Gibbons, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—5,024, Nagler vs. Sears; demr. to narr. ovld. and lv. to deft. to pld. in five ds.—4,84[illegible], In re vol. assgt. of Louder & Moss; ord. for div. of 60 per cent. payt. of fees, and dischg. of assg. nisi 10 ds.—4,9[illegible], In re vol. assgnt. of Joseph Clapp; ord. for payt. of attys. fees.

Insane cases—2,9[illegible], Orlando K. Sutton; insane and not a pauper.—2,7[illegible], Michael Thul; same.—2,714, Amelia Langel; same.—2,7[illegible], Thomas Pineger; same. 2,713, Mary O. Burns; not insane and mo. n. t.—2,7[illegible], Carrie Gayton; ord. compt. of Mch. 13 vacated and ord. comt. to Elgin.—2,[illegible], Mary Mahoney; insane and a pauper.—2,7[illegible], Fannie Friedman; same.—2,7[illegible], Jas. S. King; contd.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Est. of Wm. Ewers; will proven and letters to Wm. Basse and Gustav Wagenfoer, ind. bond in $12,000 appvd.

Conservatorship—Est. George Walters; insane; letters to Lester C. Walters, bond $1,500, appvd.

Guardianship—Est. of Frances Kraemer, minor; letters to Catherine Devlin, bond in $[illegible], appvd.

Administration—Est. William H. Thompson; letters to Elizabeth Thompson, bond in $1,[illegible], apprd.—Est. Carl A. Carlson; letters to Nellie Carlson, bond $[illegible], apprd.—Est. Max Kiechle; letters to Josephine Kiebel, bond in $[illegible], apprd.—Est. Catharine Curran; letters to Joseph C. Craig, bond in $[illegible], apprd.

Orders—Est. John L. F. Rodatz; second annl. acct. apprd. and extr. to settle final acct. in one year.—Est. John Nowlan; first annl. acct. appd. and extr. to give new bond in $[illegible] in 15 ds.—Est. Owen [illegible]; addtl. inv. and apprs. apprd. and lv. to extr. to collect per. prop. at private sale.—Est. Albert Wilkowski; first ann. acct. apprd.—Est. Joseph Kammerer; est. settled.—Est. Charles V. Kelly; at. heirs.—Est. Ella Carmichael; clm. of J. E. Moos settled.—Est. Lillie Blackwood, minor; guardns. acct. current apprd.—Est. Annie O'Leary; minor; resignation of Luke Sullivan accepted and accts. received.—Est. Thomas E. Coote; inv. and apprat. apprd.—Est. Charles H. Lovett; first annl. acct. apprd.—Est. Patrick Britt; attch. vs. admx. ret. instr.—Est. Andreas Elmers Jr.; first annl. acct. apprd.—Est. Engel Weber; clm. of John C. Barr and Seth Loodell allo. for $[illegible].—Est. Karl Schalk; est. settled.—Est. F. Weber; rep. sale real est. apprd.—Est. H. Martin; appra. appt. and sup. inv. and appract. apprd. and lv. to sell per. prop. at private sale.—Est. Harris Levini; est. settled.—Est. Jens Klint; same.—Est. Hammond Miller; est. settled and admr. to be dischgd. on fg. receipts.—Est. Lizzie Marks, minor; final acct. apprd. and guardn. dischgd.—Est. D. L. Meyer; accts. apprd.—Est. Catherine Carren; of heirsp.—Est. F. Moorehouse; est. settled.—Est. Samuel Nepher; same.—Est. Sopnia Joernt; same.—Est. Wm. Marquette; same.—Est. Wilhelmina Joenke; same.—Est. Henry C. Gruenhagen; clm. Wm. Doest alld. for $[illegible].—Est. John F. Billings; est. settled.—Est. J. Simers; inv. and apprsl. apprd. and lv. to sell per. prop. at private sale.—Est. Sadie L. Piper; et. vs. Luther L. Fassler ret. Oct. 27 at 11 a. m.—Est. Geo. R. Chittenden; second annl. acct. apprd.—Est. Reuben Taylor; cit. vs. extr. ret. Oct. 27.

The Call.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of chancery calendar. 238, Gilbert vs. Weir Plow Co., and 240, Gilbert vs. Furst & Bradley Mfg. Co., on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. [illegible], Willett vs. Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co., on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. No. [illegible], Peltier vs. C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. [illegible]. No. 9,936, Bachelor vs. Wheeler, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 14 and 19. No. 21, Appel vs. Appel, on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 4 and 5. No. 1, Wexelberg vs. Wexelberg, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 163, Chicago & Evanston R. R. Co. vs. Blake, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 1,336, 1,343, 1,352, and 1,358. No case on trial. Monday, first call, Nos. 101 to 150, inclusive.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 441, 443, 448, 451, 452, 453, and 455. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 33, 36, and 34½. No. 34, Lateer vs. Lateer, on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions at 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court until Monday, when general business will be heard.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 353, 374, 377, 381, 385, 386, 388, and 389.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions and sentence-day.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The following cases were filed in the Supreme Court today:
Cathcart vs Snow & Huber; reversed.
Morgan vs. Des Moines & St. Louis Railroad; reversed.
Hayes vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; appeal dismissed.
Fogg vs. Sarah M. Holcomb; affirmed.
Dubuque & Dakota Railroad vs. Diehl, Sheriff; reversed.
Moody vs. McFadden; reversed on plaintiff's appeal, affirmed on defendants appeal.
Ohio vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; lower court refused to transfer case to Federal Court, which action is reversed.
Toole, Hosea & Co., vs. Taylor et. al.; affirmed.
Becklen vs. Central Iowa Railroad; reversed.
Meeker vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; affirmed.
Farley vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; affirmed.
Pringle vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; affirmed.
Goodnow vs. Chapman; reversed.
Catherine Brown, administratrix, vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; reversed.
Bach vs. State Insurance Company; affirmed.

CROP NEWS.

Illinois.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The cold wave struck this section last night, and a heavy frost, the first of the season, fell. Water was frozen and all sorts of vegetation killed. The frost will be of benefit to corn, however, as it makes it mature better. It will also benefit wheat by checking its too rapid growth and destroying the fly. The weather today has been cold and blustery.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A heavy frost visited this section last night, and today the weather has been the coldest of the season thus far. Ice formed in buckets and in ponds. Corn is unhurt, as it has been out of danger for over a week.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Wheat sowing is about over in this (Fayette) county, the crop having been put in in good condition and early enough. The acreage will not be so large as in previous years.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The frost last night was very heavy—the first of the season. It will help dry the corn.

Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The fourth and it is to be hoped the last drouth of this year was broken here last night by a rain lasting half the night, which will do very much good to that portion of the growing wheat left untouched by the fly. Some farmers were induced to sow early with a view of giving the wheat a good growth before the ground froze, forgetting the danger from the fly in a warm, dry fall. The result was the fly took all the early wheat, compelling the farmers to resow those fields. The later-sowed wheat is doing well. The fields in which the fly has not been in as a general thing are well covered with a good, healthy-colored plant, and as the drill is universally used, requiring more care in preparing the ground, every field is nice and smooth and in good shape for the reaper next year. Scarcely a field of wheat is drilled but fertilizer is drilled in with it, resulting in a largely-increased quantity and better quality of grain. Farmers attribute the superior quality of the Ohio wheat this season to the free use of fertilizer.

Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The weather in this section has become wintry within the last twenty-four hours. This morning pools of standing water were covered with ice, the first of the season. The thermometer this evening stood at the freezing point and the night promises to be very cold. All the crops have been secured and no damage has resulted except to a few garden vegetables.

Kansas.

WICHITA, Kas., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Fine rains have fallen here during the last forty-eight hours, breaking the dry weather which has continued for the last sixty days. Fall wheat was suffering for want of rain and has been very greatly benefited.

A HOOSIER STATE ROMANCE.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A traveling salesman for a Chicago liquor house and whose father, he states, is a well-known Chicago business man and wealthy, was arrested in this city today on the complaint of a woman, also of Chicago, and of some prominence in German business circles in that city. The woman charged that the salesman had for a year past been calling upon her daughter aged 22 years, representing himself as a single man and that under pretense that his father was very hostile to his marriage had induced the young woman to elope with him to Louisville, where he promised to marry her. Under this representation the mother consented to the daughter's departure. At Louisville it is alleged that the salesman registered himself and the daughter as husband and wife and agreed with her that next Sunday they would be married at one of the churches. The girl wrote this fact to her mother, who, it is said, called upon the father of the salesman, who informed her that his son had a wife and three children in Chicago, and conducted her to their residence. The mother then left on the first train for Louisville, from whence she traced the salesman and her daughter to the Israel House in this city. She had the salesman arrested. He pleaded guilty in the City Court, and was fined and ordered to jail for one day. He was almost immediately released, rejoined the mother and daughter at the Israel House, where a truce was fixed up, and they will all start back to Chicago tomorrow morning. They are all respectable-looking people.

DROVE INTO A TRAIN.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Charles Kimball, a teamster, employed by John Ball of Chagrin Falls, O., a lumber merchant, while drunk drove his team down the Cleveland & Pittsburg track and met the first section of train No. 19, going east. The wagon, man, and horses were driven along in front of the locomotive in a confused heap. The horses were both killed instantly, and the man received injuries from which he died two hours later. Four coal cars were thrown from the track, and John Webb, a brakeman, had an arm broken.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHESTER. 23d year opens Sept. 10. New buildings. Superior Equipment. Thorough Instruction. A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Catalogues of D. C. NICHOLES, Esq., No. 83 La Salle-st. city, or COL. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

Martine's DANCING ACADEMIES.

Oldest, largest, best in the West. North Side—Refectory Lincoln Park; 177 Chicago-av. South Side—333 Indiana-av. West Side—55 Ada-st.

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In healthful suburb of GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. Best teachers, home comforts and Christian influences. All accomplishments taught. Catalogues and references furnished by C. H. COBBIN, 31 Michigan-av., Chicago; W. A. P. MORRIS, Madison, Wisconsin.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 15 and 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen Oct. 1. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

POISON Our Treatise on Blood Poisoning is of interest to all classes. Will be mailed free on receipt of your address. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Constitutional Scrofula.

A girl in my employ has been cured of what I believe was constitutional Scrofula by the use of Swift's Specific. J. O. McDANIEL, Allatoona, Ga., July 25, 1884.

Prescribed by Physicians.

I have prescribed Swift's Specific in many cases of Blood Poison and as a general tonic, and it has made cures after all other remedies had failed. B. M. STRICKLAND, M. D., Cave Spring, Ga., July 28, 1884.

Fearful Blood Poison.

A negro on my farm has been cured of a fearful case of Blood Poison by the use of three bottles of Swift's Specific. ANDREW J. HOWARD, Forsyth, Ga., Aug. 5, 1884.

NO MORE SORE MOUTHS FROM ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

To persons who are compelled to use artificial teeth there has always been a serious trouble from the use of rubber bases to which the teeth are fastened. The majority of people cannot wear rubber plates in their mouth without great danger to their health, caused by poisonous effects of the sulphuret of mercury, which is used to color the rubber. I have secured the control in Chicago for a patent improved gold lining for artificial teeth which entirely does away with the unhealthy effects of the rubber. This gold lining is warranted not to wear off, and I will use it hereafter in my practice. It costs but a trifle more to have a set of teeth made with this lining than other dentists charge without it, and it gives the most healthful plate ever made, and adds strength and beauty to the teeth.

Parties already wearing artificial teeth can have them lined with the gold lining at a small cost.

Call and examine. Upon examination you will use no other.

DR. H. C. MAGNUSSON, Dentist, Room 23 Central Music-Hall.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Huling, Turner & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD C. HULING,
EDWARD H. TURNER,
LAURIN H. TURNER.

The undersigned have this day succeeded to the business of the late firm of Huling, Turner & Co. We have assumed all of said firm's liabilities, and will collect all accounts due said Huling, Turner & Co., and continue the business of said firm.
TURNER BROS. & CO.

Chicago, Oct. 23, 1884.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $65, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 163 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, etc., at 9 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

Reference Marks: a, Daily; b, Daily except Sunday; c, Daily except Saturday; d, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse local	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines & Ottumwa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, and Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]

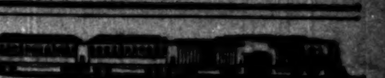
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket-offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Custer Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace-Chair and Sleeping Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 115 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira, Phila'phia, B'falo & Pittsb'g Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Mansfield, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman Hotel Cars to Boston via Albany. Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. Saturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., corner State and Randolph, and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
aNight Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Route."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket Offices, 109 and 65 Clark-st. General Office, 74 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N.Y. & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:[illegible] a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:[illegible] p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address R. A. SHIMMEL, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Mortgage Loans

In sums of $5,000 and upwards on Improved Chicago Real Estate Negotiated by us at 6 per cent Interest.

FRANCIS H. PEABODY & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The markets on Change today were a shade higher, and quite active: No. 1 Northern was irregular, and higher for spot. Closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, 74c; October, 74c; No. 2 hard cash, 69½c; No. 1 Northern cash, 71c; No. 2 Northern cash, 68c; No. 1 cash, 68c; No. 1 Nc; rejected cash, 65c. Receipts—Wheat, 13,984 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 10,904 bu. In store—Wheat, 1,382,125 bu; oats, 7,276 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Milwaukee, 77½c; October, 77½c; November, 78½c; December, 79½c; January, 80½c. Corn weaker; rejected, 44c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31c. Rye dull; No. 1, 56c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring in fair demand at 70½c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $13.75 cash and October; $13.75 November. Lard—Prime steam, $7.15 cash and October; $7.18 November. Sweet-pickled hams firm; 9@11½c.

HOGS—Quiet; $7.20@8.10.

BUTTER—Creamery easier; fine dairy firm and in good demand; choice creamery, 26@27c; fair to good, 24c; best dairy, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Steady; best new cream, 11½@12½c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 19@20c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull; wheat to Buffalo 1½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat 32,000 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 17,000 bris; wheat, 800; barley, 2,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm; closed weak; No. 2 red, October, 81½@82½c; November, 82½@83½c; December, 84½@85½c; January, 87½@88½c. Corn—Options weak; car-lots in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 56@56½c; steamer high mixed, 56c; sail mixed, October, 56@56½c; November, 55½@56c; December, 55@55c; January, 49@49½c. Oats firm; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 2 white, 35c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer and quiet; No. 2 cash and October, 73c; November, 75½c; December, 76½c; January, 76½c; May, 86c; No. 2 soft, 80c. Corn nominal; No. 2 cash and October, 41½c; November, 42c; rejected, 40c; no grade, 36@36½c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash October, 29½c; November, 30c. CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime, $4.05 bid.

TIMOTHY-SEED—Dull and steady; prime cash, $2.20 bid.

BOARD OF TRADE—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 red, cash and October, 73c; November, 75c; December, 76½c; January, 76½c. Corn weak; No. 2 cash and October, 51c asked; November, 41c asked; January, 41½c asked. Oats dull; No. 2 cash, 30½c; October and November, 30c.

CLOVER—Dull and steady; prime cash, $4.70 October; November, $4.70 bid; December, $4.72½ bid, $4.77½ asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 120,000 bu; corn, 3,400 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,400 bu; corn, 2,200 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 77@78½c; receipts, 4,500 bu; shipments, 4,400 bu. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 46c. Oats weaker; 32@32½c. Rye steady; 56@56½c. Barley in fair demand at 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.75. Lard dull at $7.00. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet on commercial account; light, $3.85@4.10; packing and butchers', $4.00@5.30; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head.

SUGAR—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, 80@80½c; November, 82@82½c; December, 84@84½c; January, 87½@88c. Corn—Western dull and nominal. Oats quiet and steady. Rye steady at 56@56c.

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged. Eastern, 20@22c.

EGGS—Scarce, firm; 19@20c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 7½@7½c.

COFFEE—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 14½@15½c; ordinary, 15c.

COPPER—Refined quiet at 12½@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool steady; cotton, 3-32d; flour, 1s; grain, 3½d.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower, declined from the start, and closed 1@1½c below yesterday: No. 2 red, 75@77½c cash, 77c October, 77½@78c November, 79½@80c December, 81½@82c January, 82½@83c; closing at inside figures. Corn lower and fairly active; 42@42½c cash; 41½@41c, closing at 42c October; 37½@37¾c, closing at 37½c November; 36½@36¾c, closing at 36½c December; 34½@34¾c, closing at 35c January; 35@35½c, closing at 35½c May. Oats lower and slow; 29½c bid cash; 29½c bid October; 29½c easier at 30½c. Rye lower, unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet at $3.45@3.50.

HAY—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 19@20c.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1.32.

HAY—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.80@2.85.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; jobbing, $13.75. Bulk meats dull and lower; young long clear, 4½c; short clear, 5½c; short clear, 5½c. Bacon dull; long clear, 6½c; short ribs, 6½@6¾c; short clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard nominal at 7.25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 13,000 bu; barley, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

CATTENSON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 October, 77½c; November, 79½c; December, 85½c; May, 91½c. Corn lower; higher; No. 2 cash, 42½c; January, 38½c; May, 41½c. Oats dull at 29½c year.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, 76½c cash and October, 79½c November, 80½c December; No. 3 red, 82½c cash and October; No. 2 red, 82½c cash and October; No. 3 red, 80c December; No. 2 red, 79c nominal; long berry, 83c. Receipts, 65,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, 46½c. Oats—Light mixed, 26c; No. 2 white, 30½c cash; No. 2 white, 30½c.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; cash, 86½c bid, 88c asked; November, 86½c bid, 87½c asked; December, 87½c bid, 88½c asked; October, 86½c bid, 87½c asked; November, 79½@79¾c; December, 80½@80¾c. Corn higher; cash, 34½c bid, 35c asked; November, 29½@29¾c; December, 29½@29¾c. Oats 27c bid, 28c asked.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Dull and lower at 77½c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Summer yellow, 42c; market dull.

Others unchanged.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Madison st, 125 ft e of Homan av, n f 2, 66x172 ft, dated Oct. 21 (C. W. and A. B. Dewey to W. A. Pillinger).....$ 1,950

The same, No. 6 O'Brien st, dated Oct. 10 (N. and B. Behrend to Edward Donahue)..... 1,700

Blue Island av, 70 ft s of Nineteenth st, e f, 24x165 ft, dated Oct. 21 (August Rietzer to William Kaspar)..... 3,225

West Nineteenth st, 50 ft w of Morgan, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 21 (Wm. F. Schlee to Frank Ruby)..... 1,950

Harding av, 129 ft s of Lake st, e f, 66 9-12x165 ft, dated Oct. 21 (Wm. Hale to Joseph Hale)..... 320

Bellevue place, 241 ft w of Lake Shore drive, s f, 72x129 ft, dated Oct. 17 (Wheeler & Majoros to Rebecca Mandel)..... 4,662

West Sixteenth st, 100 ft e of Loomis, n f, 25x 124 ft, dated Oct. 20 (John Lange to H. L. Boomgaarden)..... 3,000

McGregor st, between Wentworth and Portland ave, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Aug. 29 (estate of John L. Rogers to Edward J. Bode)..... 4,000

Ashland av, 343 ft s of North, e f, 24x150 ft, improved, dated Oct. 1 (Henry Roepe to John Raddatz)..... 2,000

West Adams st, n e cor of Seeley av, s f, 21½x 125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 27 (M. L. and D. Cleland to Alexander Baxter)..... 6,000

West Seventeenth st, 26 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24 x 124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 23 (Margaret Hill to F. and M. Brabenec)..... 1,350

Illinois Central Railroad, n e cor of Pier st, w f, 100x100 ft, dated Oct. 23 (Gardiner G. Gregg to Leander J. Kadish et al.)..... 10,000

Parnell av, 125 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 24½x 125 ft, dated Oct. 17 (David Davis to D. Wenger et al.)..... 750

Carroll av, 150 ft e of Parker place, s f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 21 (E. I. Wheeler to G. McMullen)..... 251

Jefferson st, 14 ft s of Maxwell, w f, 25x132 ft, improved, dated Oct. 21 (E. and F. Soulek to Otto Kuhn)..... 4,200

Same property as above, dated Oct. 22 (Otto Kuhn to F. and E. Soulek)..... 4,000

West Thirtieth place, 250 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 5-acres, dated Sept. 23 (N. and B. Behrend to Charles E. Belfrau)..... 1,025

Lot 23, Block 2, Hyde Park subdivision, w f, 22x 124 ft, dated Oct. 16 (Thomas H. Fulle to Hilen Sheehan)..... 725

Dearborn st, 82 ft s of Thirty-fifth, e f, 31x123 ft, dated Oct. 1 (B. and T. Hayes to H. Runiel)..... 600

Washington st, near Harding av, s f, 22x150 ft, dated Oct. 1 (J. M. and J. R. McDonald to same party)..... 457

West Fourteenth st, 262 ft e of Union, s f, 50x95 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4 (George Wimmer to Anna Rusy)..... 5,550

Rose st, 50 ft e of Sangamon, s f, 50x131 ft, dated Oct. 22 (C. and M. J. Escher to Mary U. Stoffer)..... 600

Block 4, 40 ft s of Thirty-sixth, s f, 80x124 ft, dated Sept. 25, 1883 (B. Shurtleff to M. Kennedy)..... 625

West Eighteenth place, 140 ft e of Fisk, n f, 25 x92 ft, improved, dated Oct. 21 (Albert Wortman to Antony Kosel)..... 1,800

Same property as above, dated Oct. 22 (Antony Kosel to Friedrich Topel)..... 2,000

Lot 7, Subdivision of Van Vechten's tract, 33x 124 ft, dated Oct. 21 (Reveland T. DePauw to James M. Love)..... 10,000

West Thirty-third st, s e cor Blue Island av, s f, 24x107 ft, dated Oct. 1 (R. W. Wood to G. H. Wendt)..... 1,600

Murray st, 141 ft n of Twenty-eighth, e f, 31x120 ft, dated May 26 (Albert Crane to J. G. and H. Buchi)..... 775

Same st, 204 ft s of Seymour, e f, 31x120 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Samuel E. Gross to H. C. Gross) 1,600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Cornelia st, 100 ft e of Wood, n f, 75x125 ft, dated Oct. 17 (Samuel E. Gross to Schenck & Sieme)..... $ 1,100

Lincoln av, 60 ft s of Cornelia st, e f, 24x120 ft, dated Oct. 17 (S. E. Gross to Dora Faymoiler)

Berlin st, 187 ft n of Fullerton av, e f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 23 (R. M. & F. W. Parker to Batty Smith)..... 575

Racine av, 75 ft n of Oakdale, e f, 24x129 ft, dated Oct. 16 (estate of W. O. Jones to Hugh Brady)..... 3,650

Belmont ave, 132 ft w of Perry st, s f, 32x125 ft, dated Oct. 9 (Kemnitz & Wolff to Ludwig Hackert)..... 700

Same property, s w cor of Rokeby st, 2 acres, dated Oct. 18 (Mary A. Kavanaugh to Axel Nyhrans)..... 1,320

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Stanley av, between Forty-first and Forty-second st, w f, 32x104 ft, dated Oct. 9 (T. M. Crocker to Henry Osterbauer)..... 950

Stewart av, near Fifty-seventh st, w f, 162x117 ft, dated Oct. 21 (E. L. Wheeler to same)..... 250

Same property as above, dated Oct. 3 (Mary Wineman to Catherine H. Young)..... 2,750

State st, 125 ft s of Forty-first, w f, 32x100 ft, dated Oct. 11 (J. W. and C. Pryor to Joseph Kiernan)..... 1,800

Fifty-sixth st, 225 ft e of Indiana av, s f, 325 1-10x 75 ft, dated July 15 (F. and M. Hartman to Peter L. Shuman)..... 1,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Milwaukee av, 125 ft s e of California av, s e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 21 (Wm. G. Willard to Henry Frerk)..... $ 825

Milwaukee av, adjoining above, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 7 (A. M. and J. R. McDonald to same party)..... 825

Wabansia av, n e cor of Simons, all of Blocks 2 and 4 (except lots 15 of Block 4), dated June 24, (Richard S. Cox to Edward M. Olson et al.)..... 25,000

Johnston av, 200 ft west of Thomas, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 20, (C. M. Graves to Christ Hall)..

Johnston av, 227 ft west of Thomas, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 18, (same party to F. M. Dickey.) 1,320

Navigation Company are reported as approaching closely to the largest ever made.

In the foreign goods department of the dry-goods trade business presents no new features. The announcement of a pending auction sale of large lines of popular makes of black silks has still further depressed the trade. Some large buyers are understood to be looking out for counter bargains, but importers are not disposed to make any considerable sacrifices of staple goods. Holders of hides make no concession on prices, and the market seems fairly steady. The demand continues very moderate, however.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last. Oct. 23	Last. Oct. 22
Canada Pacific	10	53½	53½	53½	
Canada Southern	100	53½	53½	53½	
Central Pacific	400	98½	98½	98½	
C., B. & Q.	1,000	117¼	116¾	117¼	117¾
Del. & Hud.	100	97	97	97	97
D., L. & W.	20,700	125½	125	125	125
Erie	1,400	33½	33	33½	33½
Do seconds				15½	15½
E. Tenn., V. & Ga.	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
E. T. & G.	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
Illinois Central	300	118½	118½	118½	118
Jersey Central	5,400	61½	61½	61½	62
Kansas & Texas	1,500	19½	19½	19½	19½
Lake Erie & West.	300	17	17	17	17
Lake Shore	42,500	104¾	104¼	104¾	104¾
Louis. & Nash.	300	39½	39½	39½	39½
Manhattan Con.	100	77	77	77	77
Mat. B. bonds	1,000	104	104	104	104
Michigan Central	1,900	85½	85½	85½	87
Mo., K. & Texas	400	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
Morris & Essex	100	125½	125½	125½	125½
Nashville	4,000	45½	45½	45½	45½
N. Y. Central	30,900	103½	103	103½	103½
Nor. Pacific pfd.	2,000	41½	41½	41½	41½
Northwestern	35,100	104	103½	103½	104
Do pfd	700	132½	132	132	133
Ohio Central	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
Ohio & Mississippi	1,100	34	33½	33½	34
Transcon	3,150	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
Pacific Mail	2,900	50½	50	50	50½
P., C. & St. L.	200	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¾
Reading	2,400	27	27	27	27¾
Rock Island	1,000	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
St. Paul	40,300	79¾	79¼	79¼	79¾
Do pfd	110	102	102	102	102
St. Paul & O.	100	37	37	37	37
Do pfd	200	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. P., M. & M.	200	77¾	77	77¾	78
Texas Pacific	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	56,200	53½	52¾	53½	53½
West Shore bonds		103	103	103	103
Western Union	43,100	80½	79¾	80½	80½
Adams	131			Pacific	105
American	140			United States	70

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

6 per cent bonds	109½	St. P. & S. C. firsts	115
United States 4½s	113½	Texas Pac. land gr'nts	34
United States new 4s	121½	Union Pacific firsts	117¼
Pacific 6s of 1895	125	Union Pac. land grant	104½
Central Pacific firsts	109½	Union Pac. land F'nd	110½
Erie seconds	106		
Lehigh & W. (offered)	93		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	79	Tenn. 6s, new	37
Louisiana 6s	95	Tenn. 6s, old	37
St. Joe	35	Va. con. ex mat. coup.	36
Tennessee 6s, old	36½	Virginia deferred	5

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$600 B. C. R. & N. 1st	101	$2000 M. & St. P. 2s gold	102
1000 C. C. C. & I. con.	97¾	2000 M. & St. P. 5s	110
4000 Can. So. 1st gtd	106	20000 N. Y. W. S. & B.	97¾
1000 C. & I. C. & L. 1st	112	20000 do	97¾
1000 C. & I. C. & L. 1st	112	20000 do	97¾
1000 C. & Ohio—Series B	103½	2000 do	97¾
1000 C. & O. 1st	120	2000 do	97¾
1000 Col. H. V. & T. 1st	106	2000 N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st	113
1000 D. & R. G. W. 1st	88	10000 do	113½
1000 E. Tenn. 5s	85	2000 N. Y. Elevated 1st	113
1000 E. T. V. & Ga. 1st	106½	2000 N. Y. & Harlem 7s	135
4000 do	106½	4000 do	135
4000 Ill. Central 4s	93	10000 No. Pac. 1st coup.	101
2000 Ill. & St. Jo. 6s con.	110½	3000 O. Cent. 1st	89
1000 Ind. B. & W. 1st pfd	73	1000 O. & M. 2d inc.	40
1000 Int. Coup. 6s	114	2000 O. & M. 2d inc.	40
1000 do	114	2000 Ore. R. & N. 1st	107¾
1000 L. E. & W. 1st	112	1000 Ore. S. L. 6s—Gen. 1st	106
2000 L. S. 2d reg.	125	1000 O. S. L. & U. N. 1st	106
1000 Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	12	1000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	104
1000 Mex. Natl. 1st	70	1000 Peo. & Pek. Union 1st	97
1000 Mo. Pac. 1st conv.	108	2000 do	97
1000 do	108	2000 do	97
		2000 R. W. & O. con. 1st	104
		2000 St. L. A. & T. H. 2d inc.	70
		2000 St. L. & S. F.—Class C	110
		2000 St. L. & S. F.—Class C	110
		1000 St. P. & D. 1st	115
		1000 St. P. M. & M. land gr.	115
		2000 Wabash—Chicago 1st	65
		2000 do	65

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

$500 U. P. 6s reg'd	112½	$1000 N. Y. L. E. & W. Mtge.	113½
1000 U. P. 6s coup.	112½	1000 N. Y. & S. B. reg.	97
1000 C. & Ohio—Series B	103½	4000 O. C. 1st	54
1000 do	103½	1000 O. C. 1st	54
1000 C. I. & S. A. 1st	102½	5000 Ore. S. L. 6s	85½
4000 L. & N. con. m. 6s	85	5000 Pac. of Mo. 1st	104
1000 No. Pac. 1st coup.	101½	1000 St. L. & S. F.—Class C	110
4000 N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st	113	1000 W. St. L. & P.—Chicago	65
2000 N. Y. & Harlem 7s	134½	10 Manhattan Bank	130
1000 do	134½	10 North River Bank	130
1000 do	134½	10 Adams Ex.	132
1000 do	134½	10 American Ex.	102
1000 do	134½	10 U. S. Ex.	74
1000 do	134½	10 Wells, F. & Co. Ex.	120
1000 do	134½	10 Express	94
1000 do	134½	20 do	94
1000 do	134½	20 do	94
1000 do	134½	20 do	94
1000 do	134½	20 do	94

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Money is lent at 1@2, closing at 1@1½. Prime mercantile paper, 5 @6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, dull at 480¾; do demand, 483½.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There is not much doing in money. The banks seem determined to meet all eventualities, and are not disposed to grant accommodation except on their own terms. There is very little paper discounted on faith; security equivalent to cash is the general rule. Quotations have a wide range and are mostly nominal, as borrowers and lenders make their own terms, and perhaps no two pieces of paper pass at the same rates. Mercantile paper ranges at 5 @6, and 6 per cent, mostly at 5½, and miscellaneous paper at 6½@8 per cent, according to circumstances. Corporation paper is held at 4½@4½ per cent, but the banks generally ask 5 per cent per annum. Call loans with collateral security may be quoted at 3@4 per cent per annum, and at these rates the savings banks and trust companies are lending money with acceptable security. The note brokers are doing business at 5½ per cent, a shade under or over, according to the quality of the paper accepted, and report the market quiet. The country banks are firm at Boston rates. The balances between the banks today have been at 3 per cent. New York funds have been at 5.5, and 10 cents premium on $1,000. The gross exchanges at the clearing-house today were $10,157,344, and the balances $1,220,518. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Am. Bell	230	197	199	197	199
N. E. Telephone	100	30	30	30	30
Erie Telephone	100	30	30	30	30
Atchison	400	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾
C., B. & Q.	200	118½	118½	118½	118½
Rutland	100	87½	87½	87½	87½
Union Pacific	100	53	53	53	53
Calumet	10	135	135	135	135
Second board—					
Am. Bell	175	199	199½	199	199½
N. E. Tel.	20	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Erie Tel.	50	30	30	30	30
Atchison	700	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
N. Y. & N. E.	30	104	104	104	104
Calumet	10	135½	135½	135½	135½

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$20 C. & C. 7s	$500 U. P. 6s
5,500 St. Louis & S. F. 6s—Class C	1,000 Mex. Cent. 7s
6,000 Mex. 7s	

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Den. Ex. 4s	$500 U. P. 6s
1,000 N. Y. & N. E. 6s	4,000 Mass. 6s—Dub. B.
1,000 Sonora 7s	1,000 Mex. 7s
4,000 Eastern 6s	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Money continues plenty on gilt-edge security, and call loans range from 2½@4 per cent. General business is dull and no improvement is looked for until the Presidential election. The clearances today were $7,226,922; balances, $1,898,293. The market closed unsettled:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	55½	55¾
Reading	27¼	27½
Lehigh Valley	55¾	56
Northern Pacific	27¾	28
Northern Pacific preferred	49¾	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	80¾	81
C. & A. 7 per cents	120	125
New Jersey Central	62	62½
Oregon Transcontinental	19¾	20
Reading gen. 6s		11

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—New York exchange continues firm, selling at 60@75c premium between banks and $1.00 premium over the counter.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—New York exchange was in good demand at 50@75 cents premium.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 23—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 13-16; consols, account, 101; United States 4s, 124; Erie, 13¾; Erie seconds, 54½; New York Central, 98½; Illinois Central, 120¾; Pennsylvania Central, 52½; Reading, 11½; Canadian Pacific, 45½; St. Paul, 73¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £117,000 for shipment to New York. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased during the last week £924,000. The proportion of Bank of England reserve to liabilities is 36 1-16 per cent. Silver, 50¾.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Rentes, 78f 20c. Specie in Bank of France increased during the last week 3,550,000 francs in gold and 2,650,000 francs in silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The mining market presents few features of interest. The transactions are only moderate in the aggregate and the movement of prices is not important. Sales this morning included: Albion at 15c, Central Arizona 20c, Colorado Central 80c, Eureka $2.75, Dunkin 37c, Horn Silver $5.60, Mexico $1.15, Robinson 30c, Silver King $4.00 (seller 10), Sierra Nevada $1.35 (seller 10), Ophir $1.00 (buyer 30), Navajo $4.00 (seller 10), and Standard $1.55. Sales in the afternoon were: Horn Silver at $5.00, Standard $1.55, Silver King $4.25, Consolidated Virginia 14c, and Eureka $3.00 (buyer 60).

Homestake	10	Quicksilver	5
Ontario	20	Do pfd (asked)	30½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	125½	Quincy	70

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 22.—The Stock Exchange was closed today on account of the death of E. M. Fry.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were firm at the outset yesterday, with a rather active business in grain and not much life in provisions. Then the cereals turned down and dragged the hog products after them. The arrival of cold weather promised a free movement of grain, and the news of higher ocean freights also tended to weakness. The reported bank trouble in Washington was assigned as a reason for weakness, but was scarcely regarded as here, though it may have made the markets heavier by bringing selling orders from outside.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. The local hog market was called steady, while Liverpool quotations were 6d higher on lard, but easier on meats. Hutchinson bought a little lard for November, and rates for this month were held higher, with more talk of a short interest, supposed to aggregate about 2,000,000 lbs. The first was soon over, and the second did not seem to bring out any demand. Besides that there was nothing in the market except that a summer dullness reigned most of the time, and prices gradually eased off in sympathy with grain. January pork sold down 20c, to $11.87½, closing at $11.90 bid, with 20c less for the year. October pork sold sparingly at $13.50. January lard declined 10c, to $7.05 bid at the close, with February at 10c premium and November at 7½c discount, while October was nearly nominal at January prices. Ribs sold 25c higher for this month, at $16.00, but receded 7½@15c, to $7.10 for November and $6.10 for January.

Flour was dull and easy. There was very little doing outside of a moderate local trade. The coarse millstuffs were firm, being in smaller supply.

Wheat was heavy, with only a moderate volume of trading. It sold early at 77½c for December, being ½c advance, and stood around that figure for some time, then broke slowly to 76¾c, reacted to 76¾c in the afternoon, and fell off to 75¾c at the close, with November at 1¼@1¾c discount, October at 2½c discount, January at ½c premium, and May at 1¾c premium. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold at 78¾@74¾c, and No. 3 do at 69@69¾c. Wheat was reported to be steadily held in the United Kingdom, and our receipts were somewhat smaller, while those of Minneapolis were 348, and at Duluth 183 cars. Our market eased off on the report that the quantity on ocean passage is much larger than a week ago, and became weak under free selling by parties who feared that Walker (New York) will today indorse the claim of the London *Miller* that the world has a wheat surplus of 125,000,000 bu this year. It was afterwards stated that Walker does not indorse this, but simply states it along with another estimate of 8,000,000 (probably quarters), with the remark that much dependence cannot be placed on any of these estimates. The second report, however, did not remove the weakness caused by the first, especially as New York reported "not a particle of export demand here." The crowd which had bought for two or three days sold out at a loss to the men who had let them have it, and after this was over neither side cared to set further. The late feeling was a very dull one, and looked weaker than it had done since last Saturday when the market touched the lowest point of the season thus far.

Red winter wheat was quiet and steadier, with light receipts here, and a material reduction in the volume of arrivals at other points. No. 2 was unchanged, at 73¼@76c, while No. 3 was ½c lower, at 65@65½c, and rejected in store was inactive.

Corn was active, and again very heavy on the near futures, while the more deferred ones were easier. The British markets were called steady at prices which permit a good profit on exports from this point, and our receipts were not large, while telegrams from Kansas stated that holders there are not disposed to sell at the reduction, which they regard as greater than is warranted by the facts. The chief feature here was an unmistakable hammering, as if certain parties were intent on forcing prices down at any cost; one man especially being prominent in offering to sell at away below what others understood to be the market for the time being. It is said, however, that the selling was done because of the frost, which will speedily cure the new corn into condition fit for market in untold quantities. November opened at 43c, being ¼c lower than Wednesday's latest. It touched 43¼c, and there was little appetisement till Baxter gave up Weare's name on about 200,000 bu which he had sold. Then the market broke amid intense excitement, but not very active trading, the subsequent selling being mostly in small lots. It dipped to 41¾c, and reacted to 42¾c bid at the close. October was simply demoralized. It opened at 43¾c asked by Lester, being a decline of 1c, sold to 43c, reacted to 43¼c, broke to 41¼c, and a rumored sale at 41¼c (selling on the way down at 42¾c when November was 42c), and reacted to 43c bid at the close. Cash lots of No. 2 and high mixed sold at 42@43¾c. Rejected sold 2c lower, at 39@40c in store, and 39½@43c free on board cars, with new mixed at ½@1c premium. A good many orders for No. 3 were here in the afternoon, based on 42c in New York. The year sold up ⅜c, to 39¾c, declined to 38¾c, and closed at 39c bid. May sold down only ¼c, to 39¾c, closing at 39¾c. January ranged at 37¼@38 37¼c. A great many longs were shaken out by the day's trading. It was rumored in the morning that a big lot of corn would be delivered at 1 o'clock, but a single 10,000 bu lot put out by Dole was all that went round, and the crowd will now have to fix another day for the expected avalanche.

Oats were dull and neglected during the early part of the session, at about Wednesday's latest prices. Later the weakness in corn brought out a good many sellers, and there was some trading at ½@¾c decline, October closing at 25¾c. November at 25¼c, and May at 29c. There was little inquiry for cash No. 2 mixed in store, which sold at 25¾@26¼c, chiefly at the outside, being steady. Samples were not quite so plenty, receipts being lighter, but there was no unusual demand and an easy feeling prevailed. No. 2 selling at 26@26½c, and No. 3 white at 30¾@32c.

Rye was quiet. There was some inquiry for cash No. 2 to fill out shipping orders, 72 cars selling at 52c, being steady. Rejected in store sold sparingly at 46c. Futures were inactive, October being quotable at 53c and November at 53¼c. There was light trading in samples, No. 2 selling at 53½c and rejected at 47@49c.

Barley showed considerable improvement, more especially in the sample market, maltsters and brewers buying quite freely in view of the cooler weather. The receipts were not so large and consignments were held 25@c higher. No. 3 sold at 60c in store and at 60½@64c by sample, No. 2 bringing 40c in store and 42@63c by sample. The improvement was most noticeable in Nebraska barley. Dealers anticipate more activity from this on if the cold weather continues.

Flax improved slightly under more liberal buying orders, No. 1 selling at $1.36@1.36½ and choice at $1.37, with rejected at $1.35½. Timothy was easier at $1.29@1.26, prime being about $1.25. Clover was a little more plenty and ruled easy at $4.55@4.70, prime being about $4.60@4.65.

The wholesale markets generally are reported a little more active, the more seasonable weather of the last few days having sensibly stimulated the demand. There was a very perceptible improvement in the demand for dry-goods, clothing, and millinery. Groceries were in good request and averaged firm. Dairy products met with a liberal inquiry, with prices ranging as before. Dried fruits and canned goods are receiving increased attention, and show more steadiness. No changes were apparent in oils, coal and pig-iron. Hay was in light request and dull. E